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The Fort Worth Press



SPRINGTIME HAS COME TO THE PARKS—Five pretty girls look into the sunlight which throws added glow on the Yellow Japonica, now in bloom in the Botanic Garden. The girls, left to right, are Jo Ann Reineke in purple pinafore, Gene Griffin in olive green suit and white blouse, Mary Ann Morgan in magenta pinafore, Carolyn Culver in heaven blue suit, and Mary Frances Malone in paid pinafore. Parents of the girls are Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Reineke, 911 Marion; Mr. and Mrs. J. Rob Griffin, 2311 Mistletoe Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil A. Morgan, 2012 Ward Parkway; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Culver, 2340 Mistletoe Ave., and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Malone, 2337 Harrison. Photo by Bill K. Smith, Press staff photographer.

April From a 1944 Woman's Corner

Fort Worth Has More Acres In Parks
Per Capita Than Any Other City
In the United States.

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY
Press Woman's Dept. Editor



IT IS no accident that Fort Worth's Botanic Garden is always beautiful. Its 37 acres are as carefully tended as the small garden of the most meticulous home owner.

When spring comes to the garden, mowers are kept going all day long, and a staff of men are kept busy weeding the lawn areas and beautifying the flower beds.

FORT WORTH'S Botanic Garden draws an average of 5000 visitors every week end. They like to wander past the seven pools and lagoons fed by ever-running springs and along the winding paths that lead off from the vista into the deep woods. They take great interest in the 6000 roses consisting of more than 100 varieties, the wild flower and arid garden and the test garden where specimens from other parts of the United States and foreign countries are planted and closely observed under natural conditions.

And they show great curiosity about the greenhouse and workhouse where seedlings are started, plants propagated and tender specimens are kept when winter comes to the garden. The Garden Center, a cozy little Early American room back of the greenhouse, is always of great interest to visitors, for here they can find reference books on various phases of gardening and files of garden magazines.

To many of Fort Worth's thousands of newcomers, the Botanic Garden is ever a source of wonder, more so when they are told that it was built entirely with relief labor in the depression years of 1932 and 1933, and that it now has a collection of about 150,000 plants of 2500 species displayed in both formal and natural settings.

IT WOULD take Fort Worth's newcomers a long time to get around to all of Fort Worth's parks stretching from: Cobb on the east to Lake Worth regions on the north and from Worth Hills Golf course on the west to Rosemont on the south, and through miles and miles of park drives in Rockwood, Trinity and Forest Parks.

Despite its large increase in population, Fort Worth still has more acres of parks per capita than any other city in the United States. It is estimated that there is one acre of parks to every 21-22 inhabitants. The city also has a park within at least a half a mile of every residential area in the city.

Fort Worth's park system makes a grand total of 10,368 acres. Of this 1,964.51 acres are in parks and parkways, 248.49 acres in recreation areas, such as golf courses, 3960 acres of land and 3720 water areas in Lake Worth. Add to this 475 acres in parks and school areas.

AND these parks are tailor-made, not home-made. They are a part of a master plan designed and supervised by Hare and Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City.

They are always undergoing changes to make them more beautiful. Burnett Park, in the heart of the city, once a formal garden, is now being converted into a more colorful garden. The fountain is being used as a lily pool. Day lilies, oleanders, hibiscus and portulaca have been planted, so as to give not only more color but an atmosphere more typical of the warm southland.

In other garden areas over the city, hundreds of redbuds are being set out each year. It's easy then to understand why you say each springtime, "Fort Worth seems to get prettier every year."

DOZENS of new varieties of roses have been planted in the Botanic Garden. And these roses receive constant care. Recently they have been heavily fertilized so that the blooms in April would be more luxuriant. At the same time gardeners have been busy conditioning soil for the dahlias that will bloom in the early fall.

There are a great many people working quietly behind scenes in the beautification of Fort Worth's park system. On the maintenance staff are 100 persons. The supervisor of the Botanic Garden is Mr. Luther Pope, a wizard with plants.

An important woman is Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Garden Center and member of the Park Board since 1926, a woman who has done more perhaps to talk gardens than any other in the southwest. Add to these other members of the Park Board, Mr. Morris E. Berney, president, and Mr. E. K. Collett, vice president, both members since 1925, Mrs. R. R. Lowden and Dr. Dave Greines, Mr. Harry Adams, superintendent, and D. D. Obert, city forester. All are doing an important job to make Fort Worth's park system one of the most talked-of in the Southwest.

GARDENING--April 2 The Native Plants Can Be Cultivated

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Many Texas and Southwestern plants lend themselves well to the cultivated garden. In the use of indigenous plants it is a good idea to study the particular plants in their native habitat before introducing them into the flower beds, their mode of growth, size, their needs and requirements, their methods of reproduction. For example, it would not be wise to try to grow plants that like moisture in the same beds with those that require little or no moisture. Try to group specimens, as far as possible, according to needs. The following lists will prove helpful to the amateur who would like to become better acquainted with the native plants:

Trees to use for sidewalk planting are the pecan (the Texas State tree), the cedar elm (one of the best of the sidewalk trees for this locality), the liveoak, the spotted oak, hackberry and American elm. Trees which may be useful in the garden are the ones listed above, with the addition of the redbud, the red-haw, the swamp holly, the black-haw, mesquite, flowering willow, salt cedar, honey locust, buck-eye. Best known among the shrubs are the mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*), another *Sophora* (affinis) called Eve's necklace, New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus*), *Agarita* (a native barberry), skunk-bush (also called lemonade sumac), Mexican buckeye, *Adelia* or wild forsythia.

Vines that lend themselves to the garden are the trumpet vine, Virginia creeper, smilax (called stretch-berry vine and green brier), Carolina moonseed or wild sarsaparilla, and several kinds of grapes. Among the bulbs might be mentioned the wild onions (several varieties), rain-lily (*Coeperia*), celestials (a wild iris), *Camassia* or hyacinth, and crow-poison, the green lily (*Schoenocaulon*), the white lily (*Zygadenus*), and the lovely dog-tooth violet (*Erythronium*). Herbaceous perennials which may be used successfully in flower beds are the cone flowers, especially the pink or purple daisy (*Brauneria*), ground plum (buffalo clover), *Liatris* or Texas blazing star, white rock daisy (*melampodium*), the baptisia (a beautiful true blue color), the pink bluebonnet (a genuine loco weed), and the Missouri evening primrose. Perennials which hold leaves throughout the year are the red salvias (*coccinea* and *romeriana*), a golden yellow daisy (*actinella*), a red pentstemon (*torreyi*), the wax plant (*Candelilla*), yuccas (both the red and white), agaves (century plants), cacti and horehound, the latter one of the native herbs (also good as a border plant when kept trimmed).

It is time to begin planting for this year's tomato crop. Site selection and soil preparation are both important, according to Dr. J. F. Rosborough, extension horticulturist, Texas A&M College. Site should be free of wilt, nematodes and Southern blight, should be

well drained, and the best soil should be rich, sandy loam. Site should have sunlight, eight to 10 hours per day, as tomatoes like the sun. Pulverize soil eight to 10 inches deep. Apply commercial fertilizer seven to 10 days before setting plants. Select plants six to 10 inches tall, with broad, dark green leaves and thick, partially purple stems. Such plants grow more rapidly and stand up better under adverse conditions. Small, weak, tender plants are not desirable.

Wait two or three weeks after date of last killing frost to plant tomatoes. If plants are to be taken from the cold frame or other protected bed, water thoroughly and remove three inches square of soil with each plant. Place plants one inch deeper into the soil in the row than they were originally. Firm soil around plants and mound slightly to brace stems. Space rows four feet apart, plants three feet apart in the row, if plants are to be staked and pruned. If no pruning or staking is to be done, space five to six feet and set plants 24 to 30 inches apart. If possible, transfer plants to garden spot on a cloudy or misty day. Keep weeds under control and cultivate plants (shallow cultivation to avoid disturbing roots) every week or ten days from time of setting out until well into the harvesting period. Pruning should begin as soon as suckers appear. Take off every sucker up to the first flower cluster, or until the third flower cluster has set. For two or three successive prunings it will be necessary to prune every five to seven days.

Egg Plant Is Success Here

J. E. Castevens, assistant park superintendent, is an enthusiastic booster for egg plant growing. On a limited space of ground, a plot consisting of two strips of about 50 feet each, he planted egg plant last spring. He has given away wheelbarrow loads of egg plants, and has had all he and his family could eat besides. Something like 135 large-sized egg plants have been the result. Located just north and east of the old Van Zandt house on Crestline Road, the Castevens garden has been a sort of little wonderland of vegetation all summer, with peppers, corn, sweet potatoes, okra, Irish potatoes, onions and egg plant.

Castevens set the egg plants out in the garden after danger of frost was over, the plants having first got a good start in indoor boxes. Good drainage, sufficient water and a certain amount of cultivation are the requirements for egg plant production. Plants were set about two feet apart, and they have been little troubled with insects. Only a few potato bugs have bothered the plants, and these were quickly disposed of early in the spring with a few applications of arsenate of lead preparations.

Egg plants are easy to cultivate in this climate and should be grown much more extensively. They belong to the Solanaceae or Nightshades. Other well known members of this group are the potato, the tomato, the ground cherry or physalis, red pepper or capsicum, and many medicinal plants, such as the datura and others of the nightshades. The plant known as deadly nightshade is of this family, as are also the barn-lot weeds we call thistles.

APRIL 2 1944 You and I Explorations

Let's see what has been happening in our garden while we were looking at tree flowers and bees in the flowers. Radishes, carrots and greens have lost their first two "nurse" leaves; now leaves like the grown up plant appear. Onions have sent up long straight leaves, and kernel corn is pushing his sword-like leaves above ground as if to remind us that food fights for victory, too.

All young things need attention, especially plants, for they can neither walk nor talk, not even cry out like a baby does when something goes wrong. We'll inspect them now to see if they are healthy and are getting the right food; also, they must have plenty of room. Well, they have a healthy green color, all are growing nicely, they have no black, or brown spots, no dying leaves or wilted looks. They must be all right; we must keep them that way.

We must be vigilant, look under boards, and remove rubbish to



keep down hidden enemies. These holes in the ground look like openings to little underground shelters, you and I will now explore them. There are snails, pillbugs, more snails, more pillbugs. Further exploring will uncover gray-brown cutworms and beetle larvae. All are so different, but all are alike in having cutting mouths, big ap-

petites, very large families, and all are possible destroyers of our garden plants.

These dark snails, sliding around on their slimy trails, and pulling into protective shell when disturbed seem harmless. But beware, their two long feelers have eyespots at the tips, two short feelers push in and out to taste, and they like the taste of our fresh vegetables. They carry a two-edged saw to destroy our garden plants.



Pillbugs roll up like pills sure enough, but they have seven pairs of legs and are much nearer akin to a crayfish than an insect. Pillbugs usually eat



waste, but they like bulbs and roots, too.

Each of these enemies we fall to destroy today will make many more enemies to destroy our plants next week and through all the season. So you and I must "throw" an underground party and serve these hungry, biting mouths bran cake made of five pounds of bran, one cup of molasses, two quarts of water and a tablespoon of poison; then mix them well, and spread this mixture over the ground and cover lightly with soil.

Bulletins from A&M or our county agent will tell more about these.

—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.

Gardening:

Flowers Say Happy Easter in the Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Lenten rose (Hellebore) now flowering under the mimosa trees in the rockery; the white, waxen blossoms of the yuccas, "Candles of the Lord" they are called; the giant spire of the century-plant; the showy white flowers of the East Texas dogwood and the snowy sprays of bridal wreath in the Botanic Garden, all say "Happy Easter" in spite of a world at war. Flowers and plants are never conscious of "man's inhumanities." They speak a definite language of love and peace to the human race, in whatever land, and under whatever circumstances. Visit the Botanic Garden Easter Sunday and enjoy the beauty to be found there. Other Fort Worth parks will be in readiness for your use and pleasure. A day, spent partly in the open, in the woods and on the grassy lawn will strengthen your spirit for whatever may come tomorrow. The children will revel in the freedom of the out-of-doors.

In the rockery of the Botanic Garden there are the pink colors of the phlox, the yellow of the trailing ranunculus, the beautiful blue of the bugle-flower and the white of the columbines, the whole picked up and given back again in the multifold colorings of the pansies which are resplendent just now along the walks. The claret-cup cacti are in full flower in the cactus garden, and here too one may see a beautiful specimen of the blue baptisia, one of Texas' most interesting lupines; and there are bluebonnets in bloom in this area also; the cerise day-flower (one of the spiderworts) is a favorite of visitors who like the wild-flower garden; the New Jersey tea (a shrub whose leaves and flowers were used as a tea substitute during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War as well) is a mass of delicate spray flowers; the ground plum (called also buffalo clover) is massing its lavender blooms in patches on the ground, and a few clumps of deep violet wild garlic suggest possibilities for this wilding as a border for the cultivated bed.

A trip through the entire garden just now will reveal pleasant surprises and many an esthetic treat. Redbuds are on the wane, but the symphony of greens to be seen in the formal rose garden will delight anyone. A lone rose blossom or two have ventured forth on trellis, but the recent cold weather has kept the bushes from flowering yet. The lagoons are bordered with a natural planting of wild erigeron, one of the composites which bloom early, with dainty, daisy-like, white flowers. A landscape architect who recently visited the garden commented especially about this plant, and was enthusiastic about it in this setting—as perfect for the place as one might wish to see, and a "volunteer" in the strictest sense of the word. The irises are flowering in the water garden area and along the colonades, as are a few day-lilies. The golden-flowered kerria is a mass of bloom; its double-flowering blossoms and delicately veined leaves make it a favorite with the public.

The bald-cypress trees are putting on leaves in the water-garden area, and the parrot's feather (Myriophyllum), a delicate, feathery-leaved light green aquatic plant, is flourishing in the waters. The cat-tails and the water-lilies are making foliage, and the American and Egyptian lotus plants, while not in evidence yet in the lagoons, are coming along under water. In the greenhouses the

box-wood and the chalice vine vie with each other for attention. Both are in full flower. The test garden unit has a few blossoming plants, among them the Chinese buckeye (anthoceras), the Black-berry Rose (Rubus coronarius), the Central Texas mountain-laurel (Sophora) and the bush wisteria. Several small umbrella-leaved plants, may-apple (Podophyllum), are getting a start in the test garden area, these having been brought into the garden last Winter from East Texas where they grow indigenously. The blossoms, while not yet in bloom, hang from the fork of the stems in a waxy-white, cup-like flower; fruits are lemon-shaped and flavor insipid and sweet.

The Garden Center, office and library for the garden, carries all the national flower and garden magazines, as well as the newest plant and seed catalogs, and these the public is invited to use. This week the Center is featuring especially a collection of photographs of a local Hydrosme plant, one of the largest-flowering plants in the world. The plant is the property of R. H. Schweers, 4029 Locke Street. The owner has made a close study of the plant and has made a number of photographs of it in its various stages.

You and I Explorations

Tomatoes, nice fresh ripe ones, are only for certain people—those who are young and want to stay young and those not so young but want to feel young. You and I want to warn all others to "go light" on tomatoes. Oh yes, we want to tell people who want to have sore gums and prefer "store bought" teeth that they should never even

they can be combined raw with other foods, stuffed and cooked, broiled with bacon, put on hamburgers, and used in many other ways.

Tomatoes are easily canned and kept for Winter use. They are good food, cooked or canned, even if shipped from afar. The youth vitamin C fades some though with storage, shipping and being pushed about, so you and I are going to plant some—if only in a window box, a flower bed or in a neighbor's yard.

Aren't we glad that we planted seed in boxes many weeks ago and have now transplanted them into individual cups and pots. Many other people did the same, so there are plenty of them for everybody, nice healthy plants with strong stems and good roots. We dug deep holes and put humus in them at the same time that we planted seed. Even that is not absolutely necessary, for we can later add commercial fertilizer 5-10-5 or mix a tablespoon of super phosphates thoroughly in the soil for each plant, so our tomatoes will have the right soil to make the right kind of food for us. We had better plant now, for tomatoes take about 70 days to make fruit after the little plants are set. If we put them in paper cups, and leave an inch of the cup above the ground, the cut worms can't cut in.

—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.



taste a tomato. As for you and me, we want plenty tomatoes, since they have just the right amount of starch, fat and protein in them. One big bite of one quite ripe will let you know that tomatoes have plenty of juice, so we can eat a dozen of them and not get fat. We like best to eat them out in the garden right from the vine; but

Book Tells How to Live in Country

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A living in the country:

If you are one of those persons who has contemplated living at some time or other in the country or one who already enjoys rural residence, you will be interested in a new book release, "How to Live in the Country Without Farming," by Milton Wend. The author is an experienced rural resident, and the information given in the book is drawn from first-hand knowledge.

Maybe you have fallen for the idea embodied in the phrase, "Only the rich can afford to live in the country," or perhaps you have felt that, in order to actually reside in the country with any degree of satisfaction one must work too hard physically. This book opens the way to a mode of life in the country that anyone might endorse, since it offers manifold ways of making life in the country self-supporting.

City life in a wartime world is proving difficult for many persons.

The nervous itch that seems to have fastened itself upon the city dweller must somehow or other be cured, we reason, and some of us, at least, think life in the country, if not the definite answer to the problem, is a step in the right direction.

Situations may become more complicated and matters may only be made worse, unless one has the necessary knowledge. What to buy and how to buy in the matter of property is of first importance; proper equipment, finances and budgets, planning, management and transportation; transportation, health, safety, education for the children, weather as a reckoning factor in satisfactory country living—these and other involvements are considered in this entertaining book.

After all material adjustments are taken care of, there is still the matter of community co-operation, of proper relationships with one's neighbors. The author, quoting Dorothy Canfield, says: "Active and courageous leadership is needed in many of the rural communities, but judgment must be predicated on the physical aspects of the community, acquaintance with its many people and neighborhoods, sympathy with its folkways, a not-too-slavish respect for its past and a not-too-exaggerated and roseate vision of its future, and finally a balanced conception, one should never be too far ahead of the procession. Leaders should of course be at the front and not merely in safe dug-outs in the rear, but if they are too far ahead the procession will turn up a side they and disappear."

Club to Present Noted Architect

"The real purpose of any garden is the pleasure and service it gives," says Annette Hoyt Flanders, noted landscape architect, who will be presented by the Fort Worth Garden Club at 10:30 a. m. Monday at the home of Mrs. Brooks Morris, 1614 Sunset Terrace.

The noted woman designer and builder says small gardens will be more popular after the war. Spots which today are filled with victory gardens will be small flower plots in postwar days, she says, because through victory garden work thousands of persons who had never gardened before will have come to know the soil.

Gardens should combine fresh foods and blooms, recreation and entertainment, Mrs. Flanders says. She adds that they should be outdoor living rooms combining beauty and practicality.

dried corm to the full-flowering and foliage, the entire process making a most interesting study

The lecture, presented in conjunction with the National Council of Garden Clubs, will be open to all members of garden clubs here. It will be free.

Oaklawn Garden Club will meet at 9:45 a. m. Wednesday at Oaklawn School. Mrs. F. T. White will give a home canning demonstration. Mrs. J. E. Shubert will preside.

3 Gardens to Be Included in Club Tour Wednesday

Tickets for the South Central Region and state meeting of Garden Clubs should be picked up at the Woman's Club Tuesday between 5 and 7 p. m. or on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, local convention chairman and president of the Garden Club and of the Fort Worth Garden Club Council, has announced.

Three gardens will be included Wednesday afternoon in a tour. They are the gardens of Mrs. Robert Windfohr in Westover Hills, the home and garden of Mrs. C. A. Lupton in River Crest, and the home and garden of Mrs. J. W. Herbert III in River Crest. Tea will be served at the Herbert home.

Clubs of the council here and their presidents include: Fort Worth, Mrs. Crane; South Side, Mrs. L. J. Moreland; Junior Woman's Club, Mrs. Robert L. Arnold; Polytechnic, Mrs. W. L. Terrell; Oaklawn, Mrs. J. E. Schubert; Sylvia, Mrs. O. V. Campbell; St. Mary's, Mrs. E. C. Walsh; University, Mrs. Victor Tinsley; Monticello, Mrs. Frank C. Dunham; Lake Worth, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison; Oakhurst, Mrs. Theo F. Cromer; Hubbard Heights, Mrs. O. Lee Jones; Sagamore Hill, Mrs. John S. Reeder; Highland Park, Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, and North Fort Worth, Mrs. Jesse E. Martin.

Committees for the two-day meeting include Mmes. Henry Trigg, Will F. Lake, Varner Beall Stevens, Hutchison and W. A. Zant, hospitality; T. J. Harrell, Walsh, reservations; Campbell, L. P. Hightower, and Hutchison, creden-

tials; Martin and Lake, transportation.

The iris exhibit chairmen are Mmes. Sam Ray and H. H. Collier; Lupton, house; Marshall H. Kennedy, entertainment; Moreland, hostess chairman, assisted by Mmes. J. T. Cunningham, Hattie Brittain, and W. L. Wilson. Tickets will be taken at the gates by Mmes. D. B. Heyhan, M. A. O'Brien, A. E. Jackson, J. P. Cusack, R. O. Linton and Miss Aileen Welch.

Table decorations committees include: Tuesday night dinner, Mmes. Stevens and H. H. Brittingham for the speaker's table and Mmes. K. H. Beall and W. W. Reynolds; Wednesday luncheon, Mrs. Sam B. Cantey Jr.; delegates tables, Mmes. C. F. A. McCluer, chairman, and Mmes. John Reeves, Nathan Carpenter, Will Ed Kemble, W. W. Latson, Guy Pitner, Anthony B. Canning, John Dillon, J. Lowell Lafferty, Julian Meeker, and tea table, Mrs. W. P. Bomar.

The Junior Woman's Garden Club will not meet Wednesday so its members may attend the Garden Club sessions.

A change has been made in the program for Tuesday night, with Mr. Jack Danciger and Mr. Efrain Dominguez as speakers in place of Mr. Boyce House. The dinner Tues-

You and I Explorations

You and I have enlisted to help bring victory by growing food—and there shall be no desertion, no shirking, no slackening of our efforts even in our fight to win over our garden enemies.

New discoveries, already being used against insects in the fighting zones, will make our job simple some day. Today we must use our eyes and hands as well as chemicals. Like the real warriors we need to know our enemies, their habits, weapons, and weaknesses. Unlike the battles our brave brothers are winning, we are in no danger. Our warfare can even be an adventure like Gulliver's Travels, or Alice in Wonderland; our friends and foes of the lower kingdoms are so strange, so strong and so well armed.

Look at the bright colored spots all over the old collards, these spots are moving; one even took off like a tiny plane! We'll venture into enemy land and pick one up; phew! it smells. We still have soap and water, but we had better investigate further before the clean up. That smells means this is a true bug. All bugs are insects, but only insects like these are bugs.

The mouth begins at the tip of the bug's head, and this mouth is a long jointed tube that, like a hypodermic needle, will pierce the firm covering of the leaf or stem and then suck the life out of the plant. The "take off" we just saw was made by two pairs of wings, the top one quite bug-like, thick at the base and thin at the tip. This true bug, all orange and black and about 1/3 of inch long, is the harlequin bug, alias calico-back. It has been wintering here under rubbish or on winter vegetables, especially of the cabbage family. The old squash bug and the stink bug, so fittingly named, belong in this smelly group too.

Our A&M experts warn us to get these harlequin bugs early, so they won't finish up our egg plants or tomatoes. We can't have an arsenic party for these bugs; their beaks would pierce right through without taking a nip of the outside; they have breathing pores along the abdomen which we might fill with contact poisons like rotenone and soap, if they would stay still long enough.

Under many leaves we see a dozen little pill boxes, eggs, and each protects a calico bug to hatch out in a few days. Here is our job, to pick off these adults, nymphs (young), and eggs and destroy them. The adults, instead of flying, usually drop off and try to escape by running on the ground; the young can't fly; we must destroy the calico bug before their superiority in numbers defeats us in this battle of ours.—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.



Calendar for Fort Worth Garden Clubs

April 16: Polytechnic Garden Club members will be hostesses at Garden Center.

April 18: Regional and state meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.; registration 5 to 7 p. m. at Woman's Club. Dinner 7 p. m., Woman's Club, Hubbard Heights Garden Club, 11 a. m., home of Mrs. J. M. Scott, 1614 Gambrell; discussion of the flower show by Mrs. Julian Meeker.

April 19: Garden section of Junior Woman's Club; members will attend State Garden Club meeting at Woman's Club at 9:30 a. m.; registration from 8 to 9:30 a. m. at Woman's Club; business meeting at 9:30 a. m.; luncheon 1:30, Colonial Club; visit to Botanic Gardens after lunch, then to garden of Mrs. Robert Windfohr, 1900 Spanish Trail;

day will be held in Anna Shelton Hall, the Woman's Club. The luncheon Wednesday will be at Colonial

home of Mrs. C. A. Lupton, River Crest; home and garden of Mrs. John W. Herbert III, River Crest, with tea from 3 to 5 p. m. This will be final meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. Highland Park Garden Club: Meeting 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. H. O. Wilson, 1246 E. Jefferson; discussion of growing iris by Mrs. W. R. Jordan.

April 20: North Fort Worth Garden Club meeting, 10 a. m. at the home of Mrs. B. H. Stewart, 1000 Merritt; annual picnic, pilgrimage and election of officers.

April 21: Fort Worth Garden Club meeting, 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. C. A. Lupton, River Crest; election and induction of officers; colored motion pictures of past club activities shown by Mrs. Will Horn.

Center highlights are flowering native plants in the wild flower area—magueys, cacti and yuccas. The Garden Center this week features table and mantel arrangements in the Latin-American manner by Misses Martha Gaedke and Hortense Fox.

State Garden Clubs to Open Convention Here On April 18

A SOIL conservation authority and a landscape architect will be among the speakers for the two-day convention of Texas Garden Clubs opening here Tuesday, April 18, Mrs. Will Lake, program chairman, announced today.

A visit to the gardens of Mrs. Robert F. Windfohr (Anne Burnett) and Mrs. John W. Herbert, a dinner at the Woman's Club and a luncheon at Colonial will highlight the entertainment activities of the convention, Mrs. Lake also announced.

Among the speakers will be Donald Obert, landscape architect and city forester; Leon J. McDonald, soil conservation authority; Boyce House, author of "I Give You Texas," and Dr. Grover C. Kempf, director of U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, and A. B. Jolley, county agent of Dallas.

Guests will register at the Woman's Club on the evening of the 18th. The dinner in Anna Shelton Hall will follow that. Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club and the Council of Garden Clubs will extend greetings. Mrs. W. H. Benton, Houston, will give the invocation, and Mrs. F. A. Huweller, Houston, first vice president Texas Garden Clubs, will lead a flag ceremony.

The regional vice president, Mrs. Clarence R. Miller, Dallas, will preside. It is on this program that Mr. Jolley, Mr. House, Mr. Obert and Dr. Kempf will speak.

The second day of the convention will open with an executive board meeting of South Central Region of Garden Clubs, with Mrs. Miller presiding. At the same time the state garden club board will meet with Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Houston, president, in charge. Mrs. Henry Trigg, former state president, is a perpetual member of this board. Reports will follow through until the noon luncheon at Colonial.

After that delegates will be taken to the Botanic Garden, the Westover home of Mrs. Windfohr and the River Crest home of Mrs. Herbert. At Mrs. Herbert's the party will be served tea.

Mrs. W. A. Zant is chairman of committee for the convention, Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens is timekeeper, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison has charge of publicity, and Mrs. T. J. Harrell, registration fees.

Garden Calendar

Sunday, April 23—Mrs. W. L. Terrell and members of the Polytechnic Garden Club will be hostesses at the Garden Center.

Monday, April 24—National Wild Flower Day.

Tuesday, April 25—St. Mary's Club, meeting at home of Mrs. M. A. Withers, 10:30 a. m. Subject, "Points Which Disqualify Flower Arrangements." Discussion by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith.

Wednesday, April 26—Oaklawn Garden Club, meeting 9:45 a. m., Oaklawn School Building. Six members will bring flower arrangements to be judged by Mrs. T. J. Cottar, program chairman.

Thursday, April 27—Highland Park Garden Club, meeting at home of Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, 1321 E. Richmond. Club's flower show, 7:30 to 10 p. m., open to guests. Monticello Garden Club, flower show at the home of Mrs. John L. Reeves, 4000 Monticello Drive, 3 to 5 p. m., open to guests. Sagamore Hill Garden Club, Sagamore Hill School Auditorium, 2 p. m.; program, "Spring Planting," discussion by Mrs. Will F. Lake. University Garden Club, flower show in banquet hall of the First Methodist Church at 2 p. m., flower arrangement demonstration given by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith.

Garden Center Program—In appreciation of the national Wild Flower Day Monday, the Garden Center will feature Texas and southwestern native plants. Natural specimens will be on display. Prints and books covering this subject will be available to the public at the center.

You and I Explorations

You and I are taking over the supervision of a group of the most important factories in the world. There are millions of these factories in every land except the frozen northlands. They manufacture all the food for the world and make most of the material to clothe the world. These factories also make materials for ships and many parts for planes, and many essentials for winning the war and for living in peace.

Our factories are called leaves, just leaves. The workers need no training, they must be green, even greener than you and I. They are

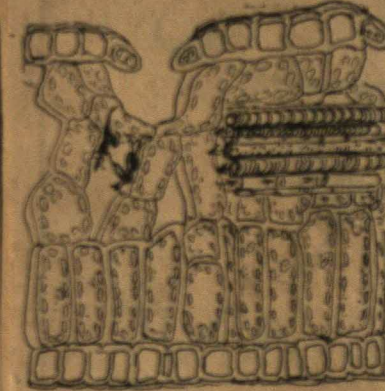
Give me your hand; I'll pull you through.

Now we are inside the leaf. What is that weird green light? It is sunlight filtering through the clear blocks all around us. How beautiful! Each clear block or cell has a string of living emeralds moving in a stream of life jelly. These are the machines that change water and carbon dioxide into starch and sugar. The only waste material from this operation is oxygen. Take a breath for oxygen is that part of air that keeps all life active and gives us "pep."

The water together with minerals comes from the ground, flows through special little tubes from root, stem, and leaf veins to supply the leaf and all other parts of the plant. The water tubes are to our left. The top tube carries sugar, manufactured in the leaf, to all parts of the plant.

It is almost time for the night shift, let's wait and follow their operations. We will have to tour the whole plant, for all live cells combine sugar or starch with minerals to make protein; they also make fats. Now the plant has everything needed to repair worn parts, build more leaves, root, and stems—especially wood; make flowers, fruits and seeds.

These plants will store excess food in the leaf, stem, roots, fruit or seed. All these things we take our reward. Our reward for what? Planting and watering the plants when they need water. Also, we give the plants minerals, or fertilizer, protection from enemies, and some general care.—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.



called leaf green bodies or chloroplasts. There is no danger of a power shortage, for the power is God's sunlight.

Master chemists have discovered the raw materials used, products made, and methods of production. The microscope has given us the opportunity of seeing the inside works of the leaf. We must know the plant that we are to take charge of.

Just for fun, imagine that we are so small that we may enter a leaf and make a real inspection tour of our factory. We'll inspect the day shift first; go right up the stem and crawl along the under seam or vein of the leaf. Here on his side is an opening guarded by two oval doors of "plastic."

What's in a Name? Lots in Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

No doubt for years you have been growing particular house plants in your home without knowing anything about them except, of course, that you like them. They were given to you at Christmastime, or when you were in the hospital, or on your birthday, or when the baby came. Likely you've known how to care for them, but have you really ever added to this joy the knowledge of their history, or can you call them by their botanical names?

"Well, what if I don't know the botanical name?" you say. "The plant is none the less interesting to me."

Because common names of plants are deceiving, called one thing in one locality and something else in another, it is important that we know the correct botanical name of our favorites. We may wish to replace a certain plant. The dealer may not know the common name of your favorite; he will likely be familiar with the scientific name.

Some Are Strange Plants.

One of the most beautiful and popular house plants is Begonia heracleifolia, with the friendly name of star begonia. Cyclamen, Primulas, Saintpaulias, ferns and other plants intrigue our interest, but often we do not know them by their respective names. Here is a rather strange plant, Chlorophytum, which reproduces young plants on runners from the mother plant. You probably call it Aeroplane Plant. The leaves are grass-like, less than 12 inches long and about a half-inch wide. The common variety usually has a white stripe in the center of the leaf, and flowers are borne on stalks above the foliage. Then there is the crown-of-thorns (Euphorbia splendens) which is misnamed likely, since this plant is a native of Madagascar and is not indigenous to the Holy Land. Lady's Eardrops is a plant you have always loved, but wouldn't it mean as much if you could speak of it as Fuchsia speciosa?

Of course everyone knows the poinsettia here in the Southwest, but what do you know of its heritage, habits, needs and desires? Probably you know it is a native of Mexico, is one of the milkweeds and is used for a decoration in our homes at Christmas; but have you learned that the large, flame-colored leafy-bract that gives the plant its gorgeousness is not a flower at all, but a leaflike structure which protects the inconspicuous, small, greenish, globular-shaped flowers? The Chinese Evergreen Plant has given you much pleasure, for it grows in soil or water. Do you know that it is a native of Tropical Asia and Africa, a member of the family Araceae, and is botanically known as Aglaonema? The Norfolk Island Pine, that strangely-tiered, woody plant that grows to tree proportions in its native habitat, with branches in whorls at regular intervals along the stem, is of the family Araucariaceae.

Not True Ferns.

For years you have had specimens of Plumosa fern and the Sprenger fern in your home. You take them for granted, asking much in return. Both "ferns" are members of the Liliaceae family and neither are ferns in a real sense. The feathery, dainty plant with fine, needle-like, blue-green foliage and twining stems is Asparagus plumosa. The Sprenger, a drooping viny plant with needle-like, yellow-green leaves, is Asparagus sprengeri. Both are natives of South Africa. The Jade Plant, a native of South Africa (Crassula argentea), has likely been a favorite house plant for years in your family. It is thick-leaved, beautifully jade green and shows tints

of lavender to purple at times on the edges of the leaves. Leaves sometimes appear to be filled with water, and the small, star-like flowers are borne in clusters. The Umbrella Plant (Cyperus alternifolius) is a native of Africa and of our own locality here. Watch for it—maybe a little different species—along roadsides where shallow water stands. The Kalanchoe, a Bryophyllum, produces young plants along the margins of the leaves.

Monticello Garden Club will have its spring flower show at 3 p. m. Thursday at the home of Mrs. John L. Reeves, 4000 Monticello, with Mrs. W. A. Zant, general chairman. Mrs. Frank Dunham, club president, has announced that especially are residents of Monticello district invited.

Mrs. Jesse E. Martin was re-elected president of North Fort Worth Garden Club Thursday at the home of Mrs. B. H. Stewart, 1000 Merritt. Others elected were: Mmes. David McGee, E. W. Shine, Max Farmer, vice presidents; G. F. Vinsant, historian; J. D. Farmer, recording secretary; R. S. Bishop, corresponding secretary; and J. A. Moore, treasurer.

Plans were made for a 1944-45 program on horticulture, victory gardens and interior decoration pertaining to harmony in the home. Three flower shows will be held.

RAM Sunday, April 30, 1944.

Gardening

Time to Sow Perennials, Fight Insects

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Sow perennial seeds any time now and until late summer. With a few exceptions most perennials require a growth of two years to flower. For immediate results buy one or two-year-old plants, and plant in early spring or early fall. Plants that bloom in the spring or early summer are best set out in the fall. Late flowering plants may be planted in the spring. Late summer or fall flowering perennials may be lifted, divided and transplanted now, but do not disturb the early spring flowering plants until they finish blooming. As soon as new plants of the following put in their appearance, they should be given a thorough spraying of bordeaux mixture, pressing nozzle of spray directly into crowns: hollyhocks, delphiniums, hardy phlox.

Roses still may be planted; also bulbs of tuberose, cannas, caladiums, dahlias, dianthus and salvias. While biennials are usually listed along with hardy perennials, there is a big difference between the two. The former bloom one year from date of sowing and after that most of them die. A few carry on after they finish blooming if plants are cut closely at the ground, such as sweet william and digitalis. In this way new stock arises to take the place of the old. The following are known as biennials: bluebonnets; a phlox called Texas Indian plume (Gilia); some of the campanulas, dianthus and delphiniums; hollyhocks. Pinch back the tips of chrysanthemums for some time yet. Bush plants should be held back until early July. Allow each new shoot to grow until four to six inches tall then pinch out. One or more flowering stems may be carried by the large flowering kinds. Keep plants watered well; feed and cultivate often. If chrysanthemums are to be enjoyed and allowed to do their best, they must have the right care. In the blossoming season they will repay a thousand fold. If you have not already attended to violets, lift, divide and transplant now. The Russian violet is best for this section.

Watch about weeds. They are more easily destroyed while small. If allowed to grow they sap the soils of nutriment, and they harbor insects. Keep your plants free of insects by the use of the proper insecticides. Ask your dealer what he can furnish you and follow directions. Keep on the lookout for such diseases as mildew, rust, black-spot, dampening off, decay of buds and crowns. Stake and tie all climbing plants and vines before they become twisted and matted. Keep hedges in good condition and prune every 10 days or oftener. If the hedge has been recently transplanted it should be cut to within one foot of the ground and allowed to grow approximately four inches until the next pruning. By allowing the hedge to develop slowly the lower branches make better growth, which will make the hedge beautiful and thick near the base as well as at the top.

Plant porch and window boxes and urns with dianthus, sweet wivelsfield, marguerites, verbenas, petunias, trailing-queen coleus, wandering-jew, nasturtiums, sweet alysum and ferns. Begonias, geraniums and ferns prefer strong light rather than sun, no wind and a good deal of moisture. Shot and sow bugs are quite troublesome now. While they may be poisoned, a good way of ridding plants of them is to place several thick-nesses of burlap or newspapers flat on the ground, sprinkle lightly. The bugs will congregate under these in great numbers and they can then be scraped up with a dust pan and destroyed. Flies are now swarming around arborvitae seeking the honeydew from aphids. To rid tree of both flies and aphids, spray with two tablespoons of nicotine sulphate in a gallon of water.

If you wish to have abundant berries on nandinas and pyracanthas, now is the time to give plenty of water. Do not allow shrubs to dry out too much this season. When watering plants, water thoroughly. Frequent light waterings are positively injurious as this causes the roots to come to the surface for water where they are easily affected by the strong rays of the sun.

MAY 21-1944

Good Neighbor Event at Garden Is Big Success

Thousands of visitors attended the first of a series of international programs at the Botanic Garden Sunday afternoon, when Mexico and the Dominican Republic were the honored nations. Mrs. John A. Kee was introduced as originator of the international programs.

"This is a contribution to continental solidarity," Jack Danciger, honorary consul here for Mexico and the Dominican Republic, said in an address. "I shall transmit to my two governments a report on the special courtesy shown them."

Efrain G. Dominguez, assistant Mexican consul, also made a statement of gratitude to the committee in charge of the event.

Many of the Latin American visitors wore colorful native costumes, and Mexican musicians were featured throughout the afternoon. Hostesses from the Latin American Club and the University Garden Club welcomed visitors.

You and I Explorations

Millions of plants have no green leaves to manufacture food for them; these, like animals, depend on the food made by green plants. Some of these dependent plants live on dead plants and animals; some are greedy and become enemies of our live green plants.

Enemy No. 1 is the fungus. The invisible spores of the fungi ride through the air like paratroopers, silently alight on our plants. Each little spore is protected by a hard heavy shell and the spore needs only moisture for six hours to break down the shell and to send out a living tube that destroys soft plant tissue, if it can get

washes many spores off the plants. If nature gives us dewy leaves and cloudy days and signs of fungus infection appear, we cut and destroy the infected part and protect the well parts by spraying or dusting with sulphur or some copper compound like Bordeaux. We repeat this operation in a week or two. We may then add tobacco and a bit of arsenic compound for insects with chewing and sucking mouths; thus we kill three enemies with one shot of our gun.—Lillian Halbert Gantt.



under the skin or epidermis of leaf, stem, or fruit.

To protect our plants against these fungi and other enemies, we inspect our gardens often, for we are both the FBI and the home guard. When you and I see leaves curled up, wilted, spotted, or yellowed, we pick them off and burn them; though the fungi spores are invisible, the results to the plant are very plain to see.

When these invaded or sick leaves, stems, or fruits are left, the live tubes keep growing inside the plant, changing pretty green cells into "soup" which the live fungi tubes eat, and then grow more and more invading tubes. When enough tubes are formed, new spores are made; thousands of these burst through the leaf and appear "en masse" as a brown, yellow, rust, or black spot. These spores are new commandos equipped and ready for the wind to carry them to new leaves to conquer.

We have the situation well in hand, we think. Texas sun dries up most of these hatching spores. Each kind of fungus is limited as to the food it will thrive upon. For example: wheat rust won't attack cotton; rose black spot doesn't choose corn; corn smut doesn't like potatoes. We can plant seed from plants that have proved they can take it; these plants called resistant varieties.

When we water our plants at night, we soak the ground, but we do not spray the leaves to give moisture necessary for spores to develop in the night.—A heavy rain

Garden Calendar

Sunday, April 30—University Garden Club—Garden pilgrimage 2 p. m. beginning at garden of Mrs. W. B. Paddock, 2831 Sixth Avenue, to gardens of Mmes. A. H. Hilgert, 2412 Boys; O. T. Clark, 3104 West-cliff Road; Jack Knight, 2810 Alton Road, ending at home of A. M. Campbell, 2440 Colonial Parkway, where tea will be served in garden.

Tuesday, May 2—Hubbard Heights Garden Club—2 p. m. at home of Mrs. C. R. Bullock, 4523 Stanley; "Annuals" to be discussed by Dr. J. W. Crowder.

Wednesday, May 3—University Garden Club, "Spring Flower Show" and luncheon at Colonial Club 1 p. m. Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane will install the following officers: Mmes. O. G. McDaniel, president; Lyle Bilson and L. T. Hood, vice presidents; O. T. Clark, secretary, and J. W. Cassidy, treasurer.

Thursday, May 4—North Fort Worth Garden Club, "Annual Spring Flower Show" 2:30 to 8 p. m. Rockwood Club house in Rockwood Park on Jackabore Highway. Committee members as follows: Mmes. E. W. Shine, general chairman; Max Farmer, J. R. Switzer, Ernest Pettaway, registration; C. S. Bigham, Earl B. Clark, Clay Kitchens, classification; B. H. Stewart, R. S. Bishop, staging; George T. Crowley, schedule. Show will be open to public.

Friday, May 5—Fort Worth Garden Club, review of "Miracles Ahead" by N. V. Carrisale, given by Mrs. Roscoe Bates, Dallas, 10:30 a. m. home of Mrs. Ed Landreth, 104 Hazelwood; coffee. Meeting will be open to Fort Worth Garden Club members only.

Oaklawn Garden Club, "Annual Spring Flower Show," Oaklawn School Building, exhibits must be in between 1 and 3 p. m. Show will be open to public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sylvania Garden Club—"Flower Arranging" will be discussed by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith, 10:30 a. m. at home of Mrs. G. H. Lesche, 2823 Harvinson, Mrs. T. S. Rucker will be co-hostess. Luncheon will be served.

Highlights of the Botanic Garden this week are the roses, which are beautiful, but will be in height of blooming season during the next two weeks. Peonies, pansies, red buckeye, century plant and water lilies are other plants furnishing color just now in the garden. The wild flower area is now in its full blooming season. Predominant in the greenhouse are flowers of the cup of gold and the Bougainville vines; also flowers of the angel wing begonia.

The Garden Center is featuring a collection of antique prints and books on flowers and plants of Australia and the islands of the Pacific.

Mrs. Will Lake Guest Speaker At Spring Luncheon of Garden Club

Mrs. Will Lake, of Fort Worth, prominent club woman of the Southwest, past president of the State Federated Garden Clubs and member of the Fort Worth Park Board, was the guest speaker at the annual Spring luncheon of the Bowie Garden Club, held Monday at the Morrow Grill.

Mrs. Lake was introduced by Mrs. Paul Donald, a close personal friend. She spoke on the "Four Basic Foundation Stones of a Good Community"; Soil, Habits, Education, and Religion, developing each stone into a whole pattern. She stressed a need of more knowledge of native plants and study of the soil. She, also, said Garden Clubs need more practical programs. In closing, she urged her hearers "To Learn, To Share, Learn Adaptability, and To Be Charitable".

Mrs. Mose Johnson, president of the Bowie Garden Club, presided and brought greetings. The invocation was given by Mrs. W. R. Potter. Mrs. David Warren led in group singing, accompanied by Miss Inez Rudy at the piano. One song that was enjoyed, "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring", was written by Mrs. Lake.

The Grill Room of the Coffee Shop was beautiful with spring

flowers grown by the Garden Club members. A May Pole centered the room with colorful streamers running to the walls. Banked at the base of the pole were lovely spring flowers. The tables were gay with artistic flower arrangements. Place cards were miniature May Baskets filled with garden flowers.

The following ladies attended: Mmes. Cecil Allen, W. H. Alexander, L. H. Angove, B. F. Hicks, D. B. Benson, M. A. Bryan, Renne Allred, Hallie Collins, Walter Coffield, D. Calaway, Cecil Thomas, Rex Calaway, Paul Donald, W. E. Benson, T. C. Vinson, J. A. Brite, H. J. Deavers, A. I. Davies, T. P. Evans, M. W. Golladay, N. B. Gary, E. C. Heard, S. W. Heard, J. D. Hankins, J. O. Hinson, J. B. Hunt, M. Johnson, R. C. Cady, A. J. Allen Reese Wysong, Harry Karlsberg, Will Lake, A. Miller, I. H. McVicker, J. D. Moore, Lora McDonald, W. R. Potter, T. R. Pierce, G. O. Slaughter, A. A. Sadler, Harry Lyman, H. I. Trout, Mary Frances Best, J. A. Wallener, Oscar Underwood, David Warren, J. A. Young, Frank Underwood.

Misses Vivian Hutchison, Lura Moore, Ida Moore, and Inez Rudy.

From the BOWIE NEWS, Friday May 5, 1944

Mrs. Will Lake, Prominent Leader of Southwest To Be Speaker at Bowie Garden Club Luncheon

An outstanding event of the year will be the annual spring luncheon of the Bowie Garden Club, in the Morrow Grill next Monday, May 1, at 1 o'clock, at which time Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, past President of the state organization and prominent nationally in garden club work, will be the chief speaker.

This is an outstanding social function and as usual this is open to anyone interested in civic work, and club members may bring friends. The tickets will be 75 cents each and reservations should be made by Saturday night with a member of the luncheon committee, composed of Mesdames L. H. Angove, M. Johnson, J. D. Moore, N. B. Gary, A. I. Davies and Jno. B. Hunt.

The Club met last Monday afternoon in the Women's Club room with the president, Mrs. Mose Johnson, presiding. There was an interesting business session planning the Victory Garden contest for the young people of the city. Mrs. Walter Coffield, chairman of the Junior Clubs, was put in charge of the contest, with her committee helping in each ward. Twelve cash prizes will be given. First, Second and Third in each ward, and the Grammar school.

The Civic Committee, headed by Mrs. Oscar Underwood, reported the work of her committee. They are trying to get the tin cans and junk moved or screened from the new part of the cemetery. The club voted to ask that water be turned on in the cemetery. It was also decided to sponsor a "Clean Up Campaign" the first week in May, and the club asks everyone to dispose of all trash and clean up their premises before the mosquitoes get to breeding.

The club has some funds from their last benefit party and private donations, and plan to do some improvements, including a large and several small picnic tables in Meyer Park. It is hoped the improvements will make the park more attractive and usable for family and club picnics. The Civic Committee will appreciate any contribution to this work.

Mrs. Tom Pierce was leader of the program on Bulbs, Corms and Rhizomes. She was assisted by Mrs. A. A. Sadler. Various members brought beautiful arrangements of spring flowers.

The following members were present: Mmes. Walter Coffield, W. R. Potter, Tom Pierce, Oscar Underwood, F. O. Baker, Jno. B. Hunt, D. Calaway, A. I. Davies, A. A. Sadler, Aaron Miller, E. C. Heard, J. D. Moore, Paul Donald, M. Johnson, L. H. Angove and Harry Karlsberg.

Bowie News

May 7 - 1944
Gardening:

Mother's Day Flowers Can Be Modern

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A red flower is for the living mother, white for the dead. Often associated with Mother's Day are the quaint old-fashioned flowers spoken of as those that grew in grandmother's garden. However, today a Mother's Day favorite may be as modern as a June freshman, as exotic as an Oriental aroid. Carnations and roses still lead in the Mother's Day program. Fragrance seems to be a required virtue for the flowers mother will wear. There will be pansies and primroses, camellias and gardenias, delphiniums and lilies. And of potted flowering plants there will be no end. Every Mother's Day dinner table will be gracious with flowers.

If your garden has not been planted already, do not wait until another year. Bring all the beauty you can into your own surroundings and the community at any and all times. It used to be thought that plantings could not be made in late spring or summer. With modern equipment and nursery methods in use today, one may safely plant trees, shrubs and other garden material, even seeds, at almost any season and get results. Subsequent maintenance is made an important feature for ultimate results in any planting. Great waste is entailed through lack of proper watering, cultivation and mulching of newly planted trees, shrubs and roses. The home ground beautification program should be one of year-round activity.

The question is often asked: "Will azaleas grow in Texas gardens?" Some of the finest bushes are to be found in the Gulf Coast and East Texas areas, but they may be grown in almost any Texas locality and climate if the shrub's needs are taken into account. It is to be regretted that so many comparatively uninteresting shrubs are given space in a garden where other and more interesting ones might grow. If planted in the right kind of soil, given adequate drainage, sufficient moisture and rationed sunshine, there is no reason for failure with azaleas. Some of the hardier types are grown as far north as Boston.

We are prone to overlook one part the lawn plays in the garden picture. Old lawns should be punched full of holes with a fork during March and April, allowing for air to reach roots. Fertilize regularly and water thoroughly once a week. Bermuda grass may be established either by seed or with sod. Twelve to 18 inches of good soil is a basic necessity. A layer of manure six inches underneath soil level will aid in keeping grass green. Top dressing should consist of half sheep manure and half sandy loam. Steep slopes may be established by sodding the bank solidly with squares of sod or by spot sodding, and a covering of burlap, well fastened to the soil, will help to keep the slope from washing. Mow lawn at least once a week with a properly adjusted mower. Lawn worms can be controlled by sprinkling of arsenate of lead and watering. Brown spots are caused by rocks near the surface or by a fungus. The latter can be controlled through the use of one pound of bichloride of mercury to 50 gallons of water sprinkled over 1,000 square feet of lawn area.

About this time of year annually, there comes into the garden picture a good crop of rocks. Perhaps no phase of gardening is more erroneously done than the rock garden. All too many rock gardens are built without any thought of design or of pleasing effects. Often this "horrorcultural" activity is fraught with much frenzy. There may be a pile of big rocks, cement blocks, cobblestones, bricks, painted stones, a few small rocks and into this may be placed a scattering of plants or seeds. If any vegetation survives it is due to the law of natural selection purely. If a rockery is to be a pleasing part of the garden picture, much thought and considerable attention must be given to the matter. Both plants and rocks should harmonize with themselves and with their surroundings.

The most pleasing rock gardens are those that have a naturalistic setting. In fact, this phase of gardening should not be indulged in unless the lay of the land invites the gesture. Sloping banks, winding ravines and out-cropping ledges are the best locations for rockeries. Without such a setting, it would be far better to follow the more formal styles of design.

Botanic Garden is attracting many visitors these days. Roses are in the peak of their blooming season. The wildflower garden is very colorful with verbenas, foxgloves, primroses, cacti, day flowers and bluebonnets. The exhibit table at the Garden Center will feature a Mother's Day table with flower craft art objects.

Thursday, May 11, 1944.

FORT WORTH STAR-T

International Programs Planned for Botanic Garden

Preliminary plans for a series of Sunday afternoon international programs in the Botanic Garden were made Wednesday afternoon at a meeting at the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce of a committee of interested citizens.

Joint object of the program, dates of which are to be announced, will be to encourage residents to enjoy the park during its most beautiful season and to promote a better understanding and knowledge of our neighboring and allied nations.

A friendlier feeling among Americans and natives of other countries will be engendered by the programs, it was brought out, and an opportunity given for the formation of acquaintanceship with representatives of the various racial groups represented in Fort Worth.

Men in service will undoubtedly return home with broadened viewpoints and the series will give the folks at home an opportunity to broaden their knowledge and personal relationship, speakers pointed out. The idea, which was proposed by Mrs. John A. Key, also is based on travel restrictions and the fact that some entertainment should be promoted this summer. Proposed hours of the program

were tentatively set for 3 to 5 p. m. with the suggestion that residents could bring box lunches and enjoy picnic meals in Trinity Park. Plans also were discussed for holding exhibits in the Garden Center and greenhouse of arts and indigenous crafts of the countries to be honored.

An organization committee set up to supervise the plan is composed of Mrs. S. W. Ray, Harry J. Adams, Don Weaver, Homer Covey, Law Sone, Mayor McCrary, County Judge Kraft, Mrs. John Maxwell, Mrs. Will F. Lake, Mrs. Edwin T. Phillips, Mrs. C. D. Reimers and James R. Record.

It will be supplemented by civic leaders and representatives of the groups to put on the programs. A request that members of any nationality in Fort Worth desiring to sponsor a program get in touch with the committee.

May 7 - 1944

You and I Explorations

Little plants keep popping up: they look familiar, but they are not the vegetables we planted! We don't want them here. They must be weeds. These weeds are strong, sturdy plants whose seeds usually travel by air and just fly in and make themselves at home. They thrive in any place that meets their simple requirements, and in our well worked and enriched soil, with water as needed, how these weeds do grow! Our



garden plants will be badly beaten in their struggle to live if we don't come to their aid.

You and I had better get out the liniment, just in case, they bow our backs and bend our knees to pull weeds while they are young and easy to uproot. Soon these weeds will flower and produce thousands of seeds to make many more of them to pull.

We don't want greedy neighbors like these right in the same bed with our young plants. Weeds rob our plants of needed mineral food. When we water, weeds drink up before our garden plants get a chance. One sunflower can use a barrel of water in a season; ragweed will use three times as much water as a garden plant.

We could try weeds in nature's court and convict them of harboring enemies. Many insects and fungi hide out in weeds and attack our plants as they grow. Weeds can withstand these attacks better than vegetables can.

Many so-called weeds growing in waste places, we name wildflowers. Texas has more wildflowers than does any other state. You and I want to get acquainted with some of the prettiest of these. Let's look at this one now. It is a white flower that turns pink after fertilization, with rosy pink stamens hanging out. These small flowers keep blooming on the ends of leafy stems, 12 to 24 inches

This flower's nickname is Wild Honeyuckle; it's real name is Gaura and it belongs to the Evening Primrose family. From its picture we will recognize it. Whether it be a weed or a wildflower depends on where we find it. —LILLIAN HALBERT GANTY.

Gardening

Roses Are Well Known in History

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The rose is without doubt the most beloved of all garden flowers. It is impossible to ascertain the earliest date of rose culture, but when ancient poets and historians mention the rose, it is always as if it were an old and familiar flower. The hanging gardens of Babylon, begun in 1200 B. C., grew roses. The rose was crowned queen of the flowers, in verse, by Sappho in 600 B. C. In 500 B. C., Homer speaks of it as a favorite of the Greeks, and Pliny, the Roman naturalist, devoted a whole chapter of his "Natural History" to the rose, its culture and uses. Ancient rose growing must have called for extensive cultivation, employing many slaves and applying much knowledge of the habits of rose growth. We read of hundreds of thousands of rose blooms being used in the elaborate social functions of the ancients. We read of "beds of roses," "carpets of roses" and "showers of rose petals."

While there is no record of roses or of rose culture to be found in connection with the Pyramids, or other monuments of ancient Egypt, we find stories of the Romans having imported whole shiploads of potted rose plants for elaborate banquets. It is a matter of history that Cleopatra had a carpet made entirely of roses, costing a fabulous sum, which was spread before Marc Anthony at an entertainment. Nero, on an occasion during his later years, gave a voluptuous feast, and ordered an expenditure of 4,000,000 sesterces (\$100,000) for roses used in the decorations. In the Orient the rose has been honored for ages. Rose Moon nights are celebrated in the gardens, and special fetes are arranged for the sole purpose of paying tribute to this "Queen of Flowers."

Cultivated in East.

Although known for its colorful blooms during the Middle Ages in western Europe, the rose was not highly cultivated there, but in southern Asia and northern Africa the culture became quite an industry. Commercial use was for perfumes, pomades and fragrances for the toilet. It requires 200 pounds of rose petals to make one distill-ounce of oil of roses, and by this it may be seen that an enormous number of rose plants must have been grown to produce any great quantity of the essential oil. One of the best of the old rose jar potpourris is as follows:

Select rose petals carefully. Place on papers in a light but dry room. Watch them while they are drying and be careful that each petal lies to itself, and that mold does not appear. Other fragrant flowers and leaves may be dried at the same time and added to the mixture, such as the leaves of the rose and apple geraniums and lavender. When all are dry, or rather when they have shriveled to about half their size and have lost the most of their moisture, place in an earthenware jar, pack layers of petals, with alternate sprinklings of salt, until jar is filled. Cloves and spices of various kinds may be added if liked. More petals and partially dried materials can be added from time to time as they are ready. Cover jar tightly and let stand for some time before opening. In this way scents will be mellow and well blended.

"Rose for Every Home."

The slogan of the American Rose Society today is: A Rose for Every Home. Recent interest displayed all over the country in rose growing is encouraging. The work of growing roses successfully begins with the selection of good stock and the best varieties for particular localities. Purchase roses only from reliable dealers. One should consult one's neighbors who have been growing roses for some time, as to advice gained from experience concerning those varieties which grow best in a particular region, as to problems and tested means of overcoming them. A study of rose catalogs, while highly advantageous in many ways, offers allurements which may cause lamentable results. Some varieties with the most beautiful flowers belong to weaker classification groups. One should consider which roses are best for a special locality.

Roses will grow in almost any kind of soil (probably the best is a clay loam), provided drainage is good. Select a place for the rose garden where water does not stand after rains and where the roses can get sunshine at least half of the day. Try not to plant near trees or shrubs, as these materials are greedy feeders and take away from the roses foods that are necessary. If grass has grown in a location to be given to roses, remove in block sections, taking care to get rid of all grass roots. Dig out beds to a depth of 14 to 18 inches, and replace with good soil. Foods and fertilizers may be added from time to time as needed. Roses should be planted as soon as received from the dealer, unless the nursery plants them for the customer, which is always best. Do not water roses too much. When watering give a thorough soaking, preferably in the morning.

The roses at the Botanic Garden in Trinity Park are now at their best for this year. Outstanding roses which attract visitors are the Paul's Scarlet which grace the arches and portals, standards and trellises; the tree roses along the colonnades, Tausendschen (meaning

"thousand blooms"); the vivid red Charlotte Armstrong; two-toned Condesa de Sostaga and Sierra Glow; a flaming rose, David O' Dodd; Picture, a lovely pink; the Floribundas, large-flowering Polyanthas, the red Donald Prior, and the pink Betty Prior; the climbing and bush Talisman and the President Hoover; the old faithful pink and red radiance which keep the garden gay with color; and perhaps the most admired of all, the climbing Mermaid which is beautiful just now as it clammers over the main shelter in the Garden.

You and I Explorations

Flowers are everywhere, in vacant lots, in fields or prairies, on the roadside, and even in deserts after a rain. If we call them by name, they can't speak to us, but their bright faces smile back to us, and we seem to be meeting friends along the way.

Let's play a game and see which one of us can be first to find these flowers and call them by name.

We learned to recognize the wild honeysuckle of the evening primrose family. There are two others of that family with petals and parts built on a plan of four. There are great patches of white then pink along the roadside or in the field; these patches are made by many pink evening primroses. Down in the rocky cactus bed of the Botanic Garden and along the rockiest roadsides blooms the yellow giant evening primrose which measures four or five inches across.

Scattered among the other wild flowers, red wine cups appear with delicately fringed petals cupped to hide the pink column of stamen topped by pink thread-like pollen catchers or stigma — these wine cups are members of the mallow family—like cotton and okra. In clumps, standing tall, are spikes of violet blue flowers with underparts and stems dusted with silvery gray. The spicy odor, two-lipped flower, and square stem tell us that this flower belongs to the mint family. Its name is blue salvia.

Lined up we have four white flowers; the first one is the stately yucca with greenish white



flowers drooping from a tall stalk which is guarded with dagger-like leaves at the base; it is of the lily family. Second is Queen Anne's lace, of the carrot family, with feathery leaves and little clusters of small white flowers which join to make a larger cluster or umbel. Third in our row are graceful swaying stems topped by thick rows of little winged white flowers; polygala is its name and polygala its family, too.

Last and least, right by your side is a little plant, prim and square looking are its clusters of tiny white flowers; its real name is valerianella stenocarpa — too hard to remember; one common name is lambs lettuce. There is another name as I've heard it, but it is a secret; I'll whisper it to you, but don't tell anybody except your very best friend, it's "Kiss Me and I'll Tell You." — Lillian Halbert Gantt.

Mexico Will Be Honored In First of a Series of Programs at Garden

Mexico will be the honored nation when the first of a series of international good will Sunday afternoon programs is held in the Botanic Garden from 3 to 5 p. m. May 21 under the auspices of a group of Fort Worth citizens.

Combining the beauty of the park at its loveliest season with a spirit of friendlier relationships between the city's racial groups the committee plans to designate various neighboring nations as "guests of honor" during the series.

Jack Danciger, honorary Mexican consul here, and Efrain J. Dominguez, assistant consul, will be in charge of arrangements for the opening program. Several Mexican residents of Fort Worth will be invited to participate and all

nationals of that country are invited to be present.

The wearing of Mexican costumes in the park will be welcome and will add a colorful note to the festivities. A program of typical Mexican music will be heard at intervals throughout the day and both Mexicans and Americans attending are urged to spend as much time as possible that day in the scenic settings of the park. It has been suggested that they bring box or picnic meals.

Posters and other exhibits of Mexico will be displayed in the Garden Center and greenhouse while indigenous plants and flowers of the country will be featured.

Flowers speak a universal language it was pointed out Saturday by Mrs. Will F. Lake, secretary of the City Park Board and director of the Garden Center.

"Every country in the world has its beautiful gardens and that alone furnishes a basis of better understanding and sympathy between our different nationalities," she said.

Sunday, May 14, 1944.

FORT WORTH ST.

Garden Club Calendar

Sunday — Botanic Garden features Rose Sunday. Garden Center features a Mother's Day table arranged by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith. Appointments will be antiques and roses will be the flowers used. The center will also feature old flower prints of roses and a highlight of the rose exhibit will be a large folio volume of Curtis londonensis of the late Eighteenth Century showing among others a print of Rosa Canina, the European rose from which many roses of today originated.

Monday — Polytechnic Garden Club, business meeting and annual picnic at home of Mrs. C. L. Fleet, 2605 Bomar, at 11 a. m.

Tuesday — Hubbard Heights Garden Club meeting at home of Mrs. J. Lee Jones, 1425 Gambrell, 11 a.

m., W. T. Hightower discussing victory gardens. Plans for flower show will be made and covered dish luncheon served.

Wednesday — The presidents' council of Fort Worth Garden Clubs meet at the Garden Center at 10 a. m.

Thursday — North Fort Worth Garden Club installation tea at home of Mrs. Jesse E. Martin, White Settlement Road, 2 p. m.; Crestwood garden group meeting at home of Mrs. W. W. Latson, 4030 Modlin, at 9:30 a. m. to drive to Dripping Springs, home of Leon Bandy, for a basket picnic.

Friday — No general meeting of the Fort Worth Garden Club as scheduled. The next meeting will be the first Friday in October.

Garden Club Event Today

Hostesses from the University Garden Club will aid in welcoming visitors at 3 p. m. Sunday when the first of a series of international goodwill programs is held in the Botanic Garden.

Mexico and the Dominican Republic will be the two nations honored in a series of events which will include special musical features, exhibits and addresses.

On the committee of hostesses will be Meses. Victor Tinsley, John Cassidy, O. T. Clark, Lionel Bilson, A. H. Hilgert, O. G. McDaniel, John Durham and Edward L. Wheeler. They will assist members of the Latin-American Club.

Consular officials of Mexico will participate in the opening of the program. They will include Luis Perez Abreu, Dallas; Jack Danciger, honorary consul in Fort Worth for Mexico and the Dominican Republic, and Efrain J. Dominguez, assistant Mexican consul here.

Fiesta costumes will be worn by the musicians and the committee in charge has invited nationals of the two countries who attend to dress in native costumes. In addition to the 3 o'clock program a Mexican orchestra will play from 5 to 7 p. m. and colored slides will be shown at 8:30 p. m. in the court adjacent to the Garden Center.

FORT WORTH GARDEN CLUB CALENDAR.

Tuesday — St. Mary's Garden Club will close season with a luncheon at Colonial Country Club at noon. A business meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. P. Cusack, 3724 Country Club Circle, immediately after the luncheon.

Wednesday — Oaklawn Garden Club will install officers at 11 a. m. at Wichita Methodist Church. Highland Park Garden Club will meet at 11:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Orris Mitchell, 1027 E. Jefferson. Covered dish luncheon.

Thursday — Monticello Garden Club will hold closing meeting of year at home of Mrs. Nathan C. Carpenter, 3612 Potomac, 10 a. m. Officers will be installed by Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey. Sagamore Hill Garden Club will install officers at home of Mrs. F. G. Campbell, 2909 Meadowbrook Drive, 10 a. m. A tour will be made of the gardens of Meses. Campbell, J. E. Fowler, J. T. Moore, John S. Reeder, George McCraw, W. A. Brents, and lunch will be served in the garden of Mrs. S. D. Higgason, 4336 Hampshire.

From a Woman's Corner

Fort Worth's Botanic Garden Is Ideal Setting For Series Of International Programs.

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY
Press Woman's Dept. Editor



FORT WORTH'S BOTANIC GARDEN is an ideal place for the series of summer international programs, the first of which will be given from 3 to 5 p. m. Sunday by a Mexican group.

It is the plan of the committee in charge to have all of Fort Worth's international groups participate in these programs. The British will present a program May 28 and the Scandinavians, a program in June.

The programs are manifold in purpose: 1. To help people of different nationalities to know each other better; 2. To acquaint Fort Worth citizens as a whole with the talent, native songs and costumes of its international groups; 3. To make the most of the parks during the summer months.

IT IS fitting that the Mexicans be the first group to participate for they come from a country that had the first Botanic Garden in the Western Hemisphere. In the late 16th Century it was that a Botanic Garden was built in Mexico City, and through the centuries Mexico City has been known for its beautiful plants and flowers.

Fort Worth's Botanic Garden is so beautiful that it needs nothing to glamorize it, but these programs should lend added interest to the crowds who wander through on Sunday. It would be difficult to find a more ideal setting for colorful costumes and tuneful music.

MRS. IRELAND HAMPTON turned an avocation into a vocation when she opened Hally's Garden and Flower Shop at her home, 4501 East Lancaster.

Mrs. Hampton has had one of the most picturesque rose gardens in the city. It also has been the American Rose Society's test garden for this area. Though she started with a few rose bushes which soon grew to more than 500 varieties, she has since added 700 varieties of irises and large beds of columbine.

Her husband, the late Ireland Hampton, always took as much interest in flowers as did Mrs. Hampton. At his death she felt she would like to carry on. The flower shop was the answer, so she has glassed in a side of her porch and she and her sister, Mrs. Goldie Obendorf, have opened this new shop and will carry on the cultivation of the large home garden at the same time.

MRS. BLAKE C. HAMMAN, 1909 Hurley, has mailed the following legend of the dogwood to this column:

"At the time of the Crucifixion the dogwood attained the size of the oak and other forest trees. So strong and firm was the wood of it that it was chosen for the timber of the cross. To be thus used for such a cruel purpose, greatly distressed the tree, and Jesus smiled upon it, sensed this, and, in His gentle pity for sorrow, said to it:

"Because of your regret and pity for my suffering, I make you this promise: Never again shall the dogwood tree grow enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted, and its blossom shall be in the form of a cross—two long petals and two short petals, and in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints, brown with rust and stained with blood.

"And in the center of the flower there will be an image of the crown of thorns and all who see it will remember that it was upon a dogwood tree I was crucified, and this tree shall not be mutilated or destroyed, but cherished as a reminder of my death upon the cross."

Botanic Garden Programs Honoring Nations Praised

Praise of the series of international programs to be initiated from 3 to 5 p. m. Sunday in the Botanic Garden was expressed Wednesday by Jack Danciger, honorary consul here for Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

The first program will be in honor of the two nations and persons of those nationalities residing in Fort Worth are particularly wanted as guests by the committee of citizens sponsoring the series.

Harry J. Adams, City Park Department superintendent, Wednesday said those who desire to spend any considerable portion of the day in the park will have access to adjacent picnic areas in Trinity

and Forest Parks, where box lunches may be eaten.

Danciger's statement: "this gesture in devoting to Mexico and the Dominican Republic the first event in a series of international Sundays is heartily appreciated by the peoples of our sister republics.

"It will undoubtedly strengthen our ties of friendship and understanding and above all our solidarity in the fight for the survival of our common democratic ideals.

"My sincerest congratulation to the committee in charge. As my assistant consul, Efrain J. Dominguez, pointed out at the recent garden clubs convention here, an American garden of friendship is being cultivated."

Sunday, May 21, 1944.

May 20 - 1944



Fiesta costumes will be worn by the trio pictured above for their rendition of native Mexican music Sunday at the international program which is to begin at 3 p. m. in the Botanic Garden.

The girls, who are from the Mexican Presbyterian Center, are, left to right, Misses Elizabeth Wallis, Leonor Ramirez and Juanita Rodriguez.

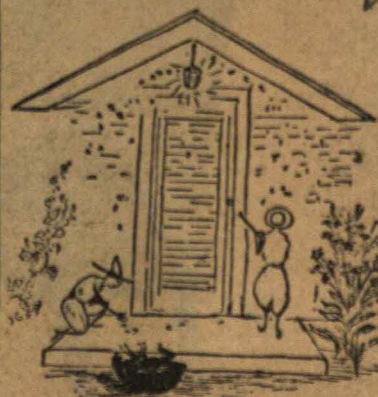
You and I Explorations

We can now enjoy the night-coolness, the odor of night blooming flowers, and the little rustling sounds in our garden. We seem so alone, but one never knows in darkness! Let's turn on the light; I can see no one, can you? Nobody here—but look at the winged things that have already gathered around the light; so many heavy-bodied fliers hit against the wall, then the porch or terrace with a thud.

Pick one up, it won't hurt you. Look closely at this brown may beetle, commonly called june bug. It is covered by a tough armor

three or four years in the ground; here they may make an earthen cell near the surface in the fall of the second year and go into a resting stage or pupa for a month; then they hatch into a may beetle but stay in the cell until spring. Now is the time to look out for them.

The black walking june bug also is out. These beetles don't fly but have longer legs and are good walkers and climbers. In broad daylight they have been seen to strip the leaves and devour small plants entirely. They have life histories similar to the brown may beetle. A stomach poison could be used if many appear, but let's crush them when we see them.—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.



its back especially protected by the hard top wings. It is equipped with antennae, a sharp cutting mouth, and with three pairs of jointed legs with which to run, cling to surfaces or climb.

We had better use a rock, a stick or a heavy sole and make a counterattack on these beetles, for these night fliers are night feeders, and may eat all the leaves off trees or other plants they like—and that is the least of their destruction.

Mexican and Dominican Good Neighbors Honored

A practical demonstration of the good neighbor policy was given Sunday afternoon in the Botanic Garden when thousands of visitors attended the first of a series of weekly international programs.

Mexico and the Dominican Republic were honored nations and the beauty of the garden furnished a spectacular backdrop for the picturesque native costumes worn by many of the visitors.

"This is a contribution to continental solidarity and on Monday I shall transmit to my two governments a report on the special courtesy shown them," Jack Danciger, honorary consul for Mexico and the Dominican Republic, declared.

"I assure you the peoples of Mexico and other countries south of the Rio Grande are with you in this titanic struggle for democratic ideals," Efrain J. Dominguez, Mexican assistant consul here, said in a statement of gratitude to the committee which arranged the event. Dominguez also delivered an address in Spanish.

Mrs. John A. Kee was introduced as the originator of the idea of the series and commented briefly on "the friendship we might have if we only knew each other better." Mrs. Kee announced that Sunday, June 25, would be Scandinavian day under her direction. The date was picked to correspond to the celebrated European holiday of June 24, which is known as Midsummer Day, exactly six months from Christmas.

Councilman Evans delivered greetings from the City of Fort Worth declaring that "being friendly is not just a pastime in Fort Worth."

"We are like the pioneers, who when a visitor arrived, lifted the sombrero and said 'light and come in'," Evans stated.

Harry J. Adams, park superintendent, replied for the park department and urged the people to



Mrs. John A. Kee, originator of the idea of international programs to be held each week in the Botanic Garden, is shown above with Mary Lopez, 10, Handley, one of the visitors at Sunday's program honoring Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

make more abundant use of the facilities of the city parks.

Special musical features by Mexican musicians were featured throughout the afternoon and evening and colored slides were shown at night under the direction of C. M. Davis. A committee of hostesses from the University Garden Club and the Latin-American Club welcomed visitors.

Exhibits of native handcraft arranged in the Garden Center were from the collection of Mrs. R. Lopez Guerra. Two books printed in Spanish in the 16th and 17th centuries from the library of Mrs. Will F. Lake, secretary of the City Park Board and director of the Garden Center, featured an exhibit of books on Mexican flora.

Gardening

Spring Palace Short Lived Spot of Beauty

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Fifty-five years ago Fort Worth sponsored a Spring Palace, with special gestures to Mexico. It was a counterpart of the Sioux City Corn Palace, of the Ice Palaces of Toronto and St. Paul and other such places which were the vogue at that time.

The Fort Worth enterprise however, was, according to those in charge, "the most beautiful structure ever erected upon the earth." It was located on the Texas and Pacific right-of-way, north of where Galveston intersects Vickery. The building was in the shape of St. Andrew's cross, 225 by 500 feet, with decorations inside and out of Texas grain products, geological specimens and plant materials. Spires and domes were pinnacle with the flags of the nations.

Erected in the winter and spring of 1888-89, the Texas Spring Palace offered unusual entertainment to the Southwest. At that time there was no other such places of entertainment in this part of the country, and such an exhibition, given over to the cultural arts, native crafts, and to the products of the field, forest, orchard and garden, created interest throughout the nations.

A company was organized with an initial capital of \$50,000. B. B. Paddock was made president; W. A. Huffman, treasurer; Willis H. Post, secretary; W. F. Sommerville, director general, and General Cameron his assistant. Thomas J. Hurley was construction engineer. A great deal of publicity was given to the event, with delegations in special cars going to Washington and to Mexico City to present handsomely engraved, gold-embossed invitation to Presidents Harrison and Diaz of the two republics.

Covered With Products.

There was not an inch of timber, of which the entire building was made, that was not covered with a Southwestern product, mostly dried grains applied in design. Growing plants and beautiful tropical flowers were used in profusion, and flower gardens in the buildings and on grounds were reproduced, featuring plants from Texas and Mexico. It was opened May 10, 1889, with impressive ceremonies. Governor Thurston of Nebraska, giving the opening address. Music was furnished by the Elgin Watch factory band and by the National Band of Mexico, the latter in fiesta costume.

The second year was more impressive, more outstandingly beautiful than the first. Each night there was a fancy dress ball, with special trains running from nearby cities and towns, Dallas, Waco, Greenville, Gainesville, Denison. On next to the closing night, May 29, the building burned while one of the balls was in progress. Constructed entirely of inflammable materials, the huge structure was a pile of ashes in a few minutes, with Al Hayne, a civil engineer, the only one to die. Active and efficient in directing people to exits from the burning building, he lost his life in the fire.

The women of Fort Worth, under the direction of Mrs. Drew Pruitt, solicited funds and erected a monument to Hayne's memory, the monument now to be seen at Main and Houston, in the triangle near the T&P Station.

100 Decorated Place.

The women of the city were responsible for much of the beauty that adorned the Spring Palace. An organized group of 100 worked 8 to 10 hours a day for 100 days in decorating the building. This Texas Spring Palace, a magnificent, glorified State Fair, which we look back upon today only in memory, was a forerunner of the glamorous days of Casa Manana, of the International Days in the Botanic Garden.

The garden, with its beautiful flowers from all parts of the world, is a fine expression of friendship among nations, for flowers and gardens speak a universal language.

Sunday the garden will hold a memorial day, featuring a lithograph of the Spring Palace, and also a flag-draped photograph of Bothwell Kane, the first Fort Worth boy to lose his life in World War I.

Plants in Botanic Garden Bring Touch of Mexico

Many special plants in the Botanic Garden were of particular interest on last Sunday, Mexico Day, to visitors from Mexico and Mexican residents of the city. The profusely-flowering, brilliant bougainvillea vine in the greenhouse grows throughout Mexico, having been introduced from South America. The Brazilian variety throws long sprays of brilliant magenta-red of purple blossoms, and it is one of the most commonly seen vines in Mexico.

Visitors to the home once owned by President Calles in Cuernavaca will recall the buff stucco fence with its varieties of bougainvillea, usually a mass of bloom in early spring. A variety of cactus, known as The Old Man, *echinocereus senilis*, now on exhibition in the Garden Center, was another center of interest. This specimen, has spines that fall in graceful strands from the top of the plant, looking like the long hair of an old man; hence the name.

The century plant, a member of the Agave family, now in full bloom, with a bloom-spike of something like 14 feet, attracted much attention in the wildflower area. There are a number of varieties of Agaves growing in Mexico, and the natives have learned how to use many of them industrially. The plants furnish food and drink, and even clothing. The mesquites, oaks, elders, magnolias, cottonwoods, willows, locusts and some of our acacias are all indigenous to Mexico. A Mexican night-blooming

cereus in flower greeted the early visitors to the Garden greenhouse, two flowers having blossomed the night before. Philodendrons (tree-climbers) and epiphytes thrive here indoors. An Agapanthus, the Blue Lily of the Nile, is seen generally throughout Mexico in the gardens there. One is flowering now in the Botanic Garden greenhouse. Visitors to the east coast of Mexico will remember the cape jasmines and gardenias for which that part of the country is famous. These plants are now blooming in the terraces of the main Botanic Garden shelter and suggest the patios and gardens of the tropics.

The wildflower garden with its lupines, phlox, cacti, agaves and aloes, ocotillo, yuccas, evening primroses, poppies, salvias and a host of other Mexican plants, is likewise suggestive of Mexican gardens.

You and I

You and I are not working alone in our garden; other helpers of the animal kingdom are here too. Three horned frogs scoot around, halt, perk their horny heads from side to side, then hurry on. Their bright eyes are seeking ants and other insects which their quick tongues will lap up in a flash.

The pale green, gold-eyed, lace-wing flies from her daytime shelter in a tree. The robber fly zooms



around working on our side, too; and, of course, the honey bee is helping us.

Oh, this is a pleasure I stopped to examine some sticky, sick appearing leaves and found this garden ally greedily devouring the plant lice which caused the leaf trouble. May I present a famous lady, the twice-stabbed lady beetle. She is only one-sixth of an inch long and almost as broad. She has all the parts of the large beetle; her heavy top wings form a shining black oval cover with a red "stab" on each side.

Fortunately for us, there are many kinds of lady beetles all over the world. All are small and round, usually, red or yellow color combinations. They are nearly always helpful.

Although it takes 1,500 of these beetles to weigh an ounce, several tons of the yellow spotted lady beetles are shipped to truck growers of the Pacific Coast. When winter comes, the beetles hibernate and are frozen in blocks of ice in crevices of high mountains. The iced beetles are shipped to gardens and orchards. When they thaw they and their young live by eating plant lice, scale insects, eggs of the potato beetle, red spider, etc.

Now that we have made her picture we'll return this twice-stabbed lady beetle to her sticky leaves and plant lice, hoping that she is still hungry

Scotch Costumes, Music Will Enliven Program

Scotch costumes worn by some members of the Daughters of Caledonia will enliven the international program honoring Britain and Canada in the Botanic Garden Sunday afternoon.

Bagpipe music will be furnished by J. W. Blair, David Blair and Arthur Cowan while Charles Blair will serve as drummer. All are from Dallas. Special music will start at 4:30 p. m. Sunday.

Old Scotch, Irish, English and Welsh airs will be played throughout the day over the loudspeaker system in the garden.

Special exhibits in the Garden Center will include antiques belonging to Miss Christina MacLean, the 91-year-old guest of honor for the day.

Miss MacLean, former art teacher here, was born in Scotland and once taught in South Africa. She went to Canada with her father when he opened a branch of his

Glasgow business there, and later removed to Fort Worth.

The robe in which she was christened in 1852 will be among the exhibits, as will some dishes once owned by the poet, Lord Byron. Miss MacLean's aunt was the next door neighbor of Byron's in London and purchased a set of dishes from his family when the latter moved from there.

An antique brass English kettle, which will be filled with thistles, the Scottish emblem, will be displayed. Floral exhibits will also feature roses for England, the maple leaf for Canada, leeks for Wales and shamrock for Ireland.

Mrs. C. D. Reimers is general chairman for the day. She will be assisted by Miss Maggie Strathdee, program chairman, and Mrs. R. T. Noonkester, exhibits chairman. Mrs. David Stratton, president of the Daughters of Caledonia, will be chairman of the hostess committee. It will be composed of members of that organization.

Miss MacLean to Be Guest of Gardens

Miss Christina MacLean, 91, will be guest of honor at Sunday afternoon's program in the Botanic Gardens.

The program, second in a series of international events, will observe British and Canadian Day. Miss MacLean, who for many years has furthered an appreciation of art in Fort Worth, has made many contributions to cultural life here.

Mrs. C. D. Reimers is general chairman of the day. Others aiding in arranging the event are Miss Maggie Strathdee, program chairman; Mrs. R. T. Noonkester, exhibits chairman; and Mrs. David Stratton, president of the Daughters of Caledonia, chairman of the hostess committee. Members of the Daughters of Caledonia will serve as hostesses.

Musicians playing bagpipes will

wander through the garden paths while Irish, Welsh and English airs will be played throughout the day over the park's loudspeaker system. A special musical program will begin at 4:30 p. m.

Special floral exhibits will feature thistles for Scotland, roses for England, leeks for Wales, shamrock for Ireland and the maple leaf for Canada. A large antique brass kettle from England, filled with thistles, will be a highlight of the floral decorations.

Featured in the Garden Center will be antique volumes. Included will be a large folio volume of Curtis Londonensis, 1835; an her-

barium of Irish seaweeds, 1847; volumes on British mosses and grasses dating back to the seventeenth century; flower books and prints of Curtis, 1789-1823; Paxton's botanics and prints; and herbals of Gerarde, Parkinson and Miller.



From a Woman's Corner

Fort Worth's Quaint Little Art Lady, Who Was Born In Scotland And Taught In Africa, Is 91 Today.

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEBRY
Press Woman's Dept. Editor



Miss Christina MacLean

STAR-TELEGRAM

Sunday, June 4, 1944.

You and I Explorations

Soaked earth and sunny skies bring out many young tender leaves of flowers, and some plants for us to eat. We seem to be sharing these tender leaves with myriad of little green bugs. The leaves are heavy with a sticky fluid; the ants are crawling up the stem; these must be aphids or



plant lice. Do watch these ants stroke the aphids with antennae, then put their heads down for a drink—not of milk—but of the sticky-honey dew. Aphids are called ant's cows; some ants like them so well they carry the plant lice through tunnels to spend the winter on roots, and bring them back when the leaves are out.

The largest of aphids is one-third of an inch long, yet the minute insects are among our worst garden enemies. All plants have these parasites and though they vary as to size, color, and some minor parts, they are alike in having sharp piercing and sucking mouths and these general habits. Their production numbers rival our war plants. Last fall a mated winged aphid laid eggs on her favorite food. This spring the eggs hatched into wingless females—these reproduce more wingless females, and so on for eight to 28 generations a season; all are females and all born alive. If the plant gets too crowded, some aphids develop wings and start the production on another plant. These wingless, unmated females are called "stem-mothers" and a conservative estimate of descendents

from one stem-mother is 1,111,111,111 in 10 generations.

The lady beetles, the gold-eyed lace wings, little wasps and other aphid eaters ordinarily keep the aphids under reasonable control. This rainy season has made our aid necessary. Next year we may have a new chemical that, put in the ground at planting, will kill all insect pests. But today you and I will spray with nicotine and add copper for fungi—or we'll measure one spoonful of tobacco dust for each nine spoonfuls of sulphur and dust the under side of leaves so that we and not plant lice will enjoy the best of our garden.—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.

Garden Calendar

Sunday, June 4—"British Day" at Botanic Gardens; Indian blanket at height of blooming season.

Tuesday, June 6—Hubbard Heights Garden Club meets at home of Mrs. S. P. Davis, 1701 Boyce, 2 p. m.

Wednesday, June 7—University Garden Club holds a called meeting at home of Mrs. A. H. Hilgert, 2412 Boyd, 9:30 a. m.

Thursday, June 8—Highland Park Garden Club picnic, Botanic Gardens, 11:30 a. m.

native state it is found growing on the rocks among the mountains of Wales and Scotland.

The purple loosestrife, a Lythrum, with very dark flowers, grows in the marshlands. The Greek word, from which Lythrum comes, signifies black blood.

The Scottish broom is common, especially on the summit of the Grampian mountains. Clovers, trefoils, tares, vetches, the wild plum, the bramble or blackberry, the sweet-briar or eglantine, the common dog rose, lobelias, queen annes lace, many forms of thistles, centaureas, mulleins, gentians, toadflax, wintergreens, germanders, vervains, mints, snowdrops, amaryllis, sedges and more than half-a-hundred grasses together innumerable other flowers, help to tell the story of Great Britain's greatness.

British Poets Tell World of Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

British poets are largely responsible for giving to the world an appreciation of British flowers. Perhaps more than the botanists have the writers perpetuated the charm and beauty of the English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish landscapes. England is represented officially in the flower world, however, by the rose; Scotland by the thistle.

Other flowers we know by national names are the Scottish broom, the Scottish heath, curlies (kale), pine, rose, pink. We hear of the Irish heath, the Irish juniper. And we have the English daisy, elm, gooseberry, holly, ivy, laurel, walnut and yew. The oaks of England have long been famous, first made so by the Druids. For long the British have been interested in horticulture, and today they lead the world in botanical research. Botanical societies have been in existence for many years.

Aquatic Plant Case.

It was in May, 1849, that Warrington introduced the aquatic plant case or parlor aquarium, and the subjects chosen were two small goldfish. It took several years to perfect balancing, that fish and plant growth be adequate. The removal of decaying leaves from the water became of paramount importance, and it was at this time that the useful little scavenger, the water snail, was introduced to nobility. Chemical and horticultural societies were in a state of high excitement, when in the spring of 1850, 28 healthy plants were weeded out of the aquarium picture, and the next spring 35 more were removed.

The common hawthorn has always been a favorite with the poets. Milton says: "Every shepherd tells his tale under the hawthorn in the dale." Perhaps the most beautiful descriptions of the hawthorn are from Goldsmith, Shakespeare and Burns. The old English poet, Herrick, alludes to the tree as the May tree. The wild clematis is called traveller's joy. Gerard gave it the name from the fact that it adorned the byways along which people traveled.

Wood Anemone Common.

The wood anemone is one of the commonest of the British wild flowers. There is scarcely a wood or a thicket in Great Britain, if the soil is the least bit marshy, where it is not found. The buttercup, called also king cup and St. Anthony's turnip, is quite common in the meadows. Although the columbine is seen frequently throughout England and Wales, it is thought to be "a garden flower grown wild," probably an ancient introduction. The highly poisonous monk's head or wolf's bane, while not a true native, is now found growing in the wild. There is a white water lily, one of the most beautiful of the British plants, that grows luxuriantly in still waters in England and Scotland.

A plant with a history to be seen in cultivated gardens is the dyer's wood. It was much used by the ancient Britons as a dye substance, the leaves yielding a blue dye.

Welsh Rock Stonecrop.

In Wales grows the handsome Welsh rock stonecrop, distinguished by the bright green spreading leaves which form dense clusters at the extremities of its branches. The common houseleek is found on every cottage roof where there is sufficient moisture to enable it

to live; but it thrives with particular vigor if the roof is of thatch and partially decayed. It is one of the most useful plants in village medicine. On the mountains of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, especially if the soil is a black peat, grows a pretty little plant called saxifrage. Perhaps no plant is better known than the purple mountain saxifrage. In its

FORT WORTH'S quaint little art lady, Miss Christina MacLean, who was born in Scotland, taught in South Africa when she was a young girl and traveled between Europe and America too many times to remember, is celebrating her 91st birthday today.

On Sunday afternoon, when British people of Fort Worth have a program at the Botanic Garden, Miss MacLean will be in the shelter house, in a special arm chair, to greet friends. And over at the Garden Center, a stone's throw away, will be the robe in which Miss Christina was christened in Scotland in 1852, also pieces of Lord Byron's china which her family brought to this country.

BAGPIPES will play in the garden and music of the British Isles will be broadcast over the loudspeaker. For no one among the spectators will this music bring more poignant memories than for Miss Christina. The bagpipes will take her back to the Scotland of the '50's and '60's when she lived in beautiful Glasgow, situated on both banks of the Clyde.

Miss MacLean knows too the country of James Barrie's "The Window of the Thrums," picturing the everyday life of the Scots people, with their quaint speech and customs. For she knew Barrie well. Her sister married one of his classmates and closest friends. His "Sentimental Tommy" depicts many of the school experiences which they knew together.

Miss MacLean likes to tell now the story of Barrie's great shyness. One story which she tells is that of the Scots woman who lived on Barrie's way home from school. "Often she would say to the little boys passing by, 'Come awa, laddies, have some oat cakes and scones.'" Barrie, a shy lad, would always hide quietly behind the lad who later became Miss MacLean's brother-in-law.

LONDON is almost as dear to Miss MacLean's heart as Glasgow. She received part of her education there and it was in London that an aunt lived next door to Lord Byron and his family. When the Byrons moved away, they, like others moving long distances, did not want to pack dishes, so they sold a set to Miss MacLean's aunt. The family used them for years. The few pieces left will be the ones exhibited Sunday.

During the Zulu War, when Miss MacLean was but a young lassie, she voyaged to Capetown to teach English in a Dutch school. It was while she was there that her father, a Glasgow merchant, also set up a business in Canada. Two businesses on two sides of the world became too much for him to handle, and it was then that he moved his family to Canada. Miss Christina joined her family there after she returned from South Africa. In the '80's it was she came to Fort Worth to be with an uncle who had pioneered here.

Her early art teaching experiences were in the old Fort Worth University, now the site of Paschal High. Few people, during the last half a century, have contributed more to Fort Worth art than has Miss MacLean. One of her paintings hangs in the Fort Worth Club, and her pupils number Fort Worth's best known artists over a long period of years.

SHE still lives in the same house at 1610 Washington Ave., which she bought soon after the turn of this century. For years Fort Worth art students made their way there and others have come to plan trips to Europe, which she conducted. And so it was that Miss MacLean's house has always been a center of culture.

Modest always, this aristocratic, white silken haired Scots woman seldom alludes to her European education or her travels on several continents. But when people draw her out, they always find that she has a fund of knowledge, also a great love for the beautiful.

Whenever she dines, even though it is often alone, she nearly always has a flower on her table and a book by her side. She is a student of the classics and the Bible and still goes every Sunday to church and Sunday school at First Presbyterian.

Among her most faithful callers are Daughters of Caledonia, a group of Scots women, most of whom like Miss MacLean still speak with a brogue and still make wonderful oat cookies and scones. They love Miss MacLean and they always find interesting the things she has around her, such as the now yellowed moire silk wedding dress of her mother, the christening robe intricately embroidered by nuns, old shawls, and pictures of her grandmother and great, great grandmother.

To her callers she is always an inspiration, for she still has a youthful twinkle to her eye, a spring to her step, a gentleness in her voice and a warmth in her handclasp.

Gardening

Russia Has a Variety of Vegetation

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Russia, whose day will be observed Sunday at Botanic Garden, has a great variety of soil and climate and, accordingly, many kinds of vegetation, both natural and imported.

The history of gardening in Russia is unique. Peter the Great sought in one effort to bring his

The wife of the minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1858, was the former Lucy Holcomb of Marshall. Her husband was Col. Frank W. Pickens, a former member of Congress from South Carolina.

In that year a child was born to the couple at the imperial palace of the Romanoffs, placed at the couple's disposal by Alexander II.

The empress, at her request, was made godmother to the baby and christened her Douschka, a Russian name meaning little darling.

country to a cultural level equal to that of other countries and much of his work concerned landscaping the palaces he constructed.

His first effort was at the summer palace in Saint Petersburg in 1714, planting in good Dutch manner. Not long afterwards he planted his best garden on the shore not far from the city.

Catherine II rebuilt the garden at the imperial palace, Tzarsco Celoo, about 1768. Her chief contribution was discontinuing the clipping of trees. She also used winding tree-shaded walks.

Catherine II established the first public botanic garden at Saint Petersburg in 1785. During the reign of Peter the Great, a General Demidow had established a private garden, collecting thousands of specimens from all over the empire.

Among the best known Russian plants we use are the flowering almond, the wild olive, artemesia and the rutabaga turnip. The native Russian shrubs include the virburums, salices, corylus, roses, ribes, betula, daphne, rubus, erica, arbutus, azalea and robinia.

Garden Calendar

Sunday—Russian Day at Botanic Gardens. Russian plants and flowers featured including mulberry, almond, olive, varieties of Russian thistle, and artemesia.

Monday — Polytechnic Garden Club flower show at home of Mrs. M. F. Markward, 3600 Ave. L, at 2 p. m. Election of officers afterward. Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith, guest speaker.

You and I Explorations

We must do everything to produce more food, now that the invasion has opened avenues to the starving millions of our enslaved Allies. We can't bring our plants to a clinic, but we'll be plant doctors and give our plants a physical examination.

Are the leaves yellowed, spotted or withered? Then we will amputate that branch and carefully dispose of removed parts. Do we have a whole plant that looks wilted,



withered or brown? We'll cautiously dispose of the whole plant and put bordeaux in the hole. We must doctor the outside of the unaffected plants and parts of plants left with sulphur or bordeaux to ward off disease.

We might also amputate the lower branches and suckers to save water and minerals for fruit making.

Our plants may need some internal medicine, through their roots of course. Are there plenty of leaves with good color? If so our tomato plants do not need nitrates. How about the flowers, are there

many or few; are all the flowers making fruit, or do some drop off? There are several fruit-making tonics suggested by our county agent—aluminum sulphate, zinc sulphate, 5-10-5 fertilizer, or super phosphate mixed with some vegetable matter such as cottonseed meal. Mix a level tablespoon of superphate in with soil around each tomato plant, careful that none touches the plant.

Superphates have made our roses produce rose apples the size of big plums; here's hoping that it will make "love apples" the size of grapefruit. — LILIAN HALBERT GANTL.

Botanic Gardens Plans for Final World Programs

With Russia Day to be observed Sunday in the series of international programs at Botanic Gardens, plans were announced Saturday for concluding events in the series.

China Day will be observed June 18, Scandinavian Day on June 25 and "I Am an American Day" will be the closing program on July 2. The garden will be open on June 19 for Emancipation Day festivities for the Negroes.

Service men are particularly urged to visit the garden during the international series. It was pointed out that the programs offer them not only an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the garden but to meet and make friends with persons of differing nationalities.

Mrs. Eva Paul, 2923 Clinton, a native-born Russian, will serve as chairman of Russia Day. Miss Joyce Herbert, daughter of Mrs. John W. Herbert, Rivercrest Drive, will be chairman of junior hostesses. Members of the city's Garden Clubs will be senior hostesses. Garden guide service will be rendered by Camp Fire Girls. Russian music will be played throughout the day on the loudspeaker system and exhibits will be arranged in the Garden Center.

Thousands at Russian Day Ceremonies in Gardens

Several thousand visitors attended Russian Day ceremonies in the Botanic Garden Sunday despite inclement weather.

An appeal to support the Fifth War Loan by buying as many bonds as possible was made in several informal talks by Mrs. Eva Paul, born in Russia, who served as chairman of the day.

Mrs. Paul, who is a naturalized citizen and has two sons in service, emphasized that to those born elsewhere it was particularly important "to keep America as great as she is."

She was assisted by Mrs. Harry

Ostrako and Rev. S. N. Lomok. Mrs. C. D. Reimers is general chairman of the series of international day programs being held in the garden.

Exhibits of Russian books and dolls and a completely appointed tea table including a samovar were arranged in the Garden Center under the chairmanship of Mrs. Warren Ambrose.

Sixty Camp Fire Girls under the direction of Mrs. R. E. Collier served as garden guides for visitors. Miss Joyce Herbert and Carl Reimers in Russian costumes headed a group of junior hostesses and hosts. Members of the Garden Clubs served as senior hostesses.



Miss Joyce Herbert, daughter of Mrs. John W. Herbert, 800 River Crest Drive, is shown above in the Russian costume she will wear Sunday afternoon as chairman of junior

hostesses at the Russian Day program in the Botanic Garden. The two dolls in peasant costume are part of her collection of authentically costumed dolls of many lands.

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Chinese Woman to Hold Forum

Mrs. Eugene Eng, a native of Canton, will conduct a round-table discussion in which she will answer questions about China and its people as one of the features of China Day Sunday at the Botanic Garden.

Mrs. Eng, named chairman for the day, is the former Tachio Shum, daughter of a Chinese doctor. Her daughters, Eileen, 5, and Elaine, 3, will be honor guests for the day. The forum will start at 6 p. m.

Garden guides during the afternoon will be Girl Scouts, under the direction of Mrs. T. Y. Gallaspy. Chinese music will be played over the loudspeaker system. A table setting will feature old willow ware.

Exhibits in the Garden Center on China Day will be from the art collection of Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Conner, who will assist Mrs. Eng in the program, along with Mrs. Clint Jackson Taylor, Mrs. A. H. Hilgert, Sam B. Cantey III and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman of the international programs.

Native Of Canton Is China Day Chairman

China Day will be observed Sunday at the Botanic Gardens, in continuing the program of international days.

Mrs. Eugene Eng, a native of Canton, will be chairman of the day, and as an added feature will answer questions at an open forum discussion of the country, its people and its customs.

Exhibits will come from the collection of Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Conner, who will assist Mrs. Eng with the program. Girl Scouts, directed by Mrs. T. Y. Gallaspy, will act as guides.

'China Day' to Be Observed Sunday in Botanic Garden

"China Day" will be observed Sunday in the Botanic Garden as the fourth of the series of interna-

tional programs there while on Monday, in accordance with custom, the garden and Forest Park Zoo will be visited by Negroes celebrating Emancipation Day.

A "Message to China" expressing friendship will be available at the garden Sunday for signatures of persons attending the program. Suggested by Pearl Buck, noted novelist who has been active in China Relief, the message will bear the signatures of the mayor and council members.

Appropriate exhibits in the Garden Center will be arranged for both the "China Day" and Emancipation Day observances. Chinese music will be broadcast over the loudspeaker system Sunday and at 6 p. m. open forum discussion on China and her people will be directed by Mrs. Eugene Eng, chairman for the day.

Botanic Garden Visitors May Sign Fort Worth Message to China

A "Message to China," proposed by Pearl Buck, will be sent from Fort Worth residents attending the China Day observance in the Botanic Garden Sunday.

The noted novelist's message seeking signatures to an assurance of friendship for the Chinese has been received by Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman of the international programs in the garden.

Fort Worth's "message" will be available for signatures in the park. First signatures on it will be those of the mayor and members of the city council.

Text of it follows:
"We, the citizens of Fort Worth, Texas, together with many guests and visitors from various sections of the country, have gathered here in the rich and peaceful atmosphere of this wonderful Botanic Garden, in the midst of these beautiful flowers with their fruits of love, to do honor to our beloved China and to designate this "China Day." China has suffered much and has suffered long, and no country has ever been so completely blockaded and isolated from the world and still lived. There never was a nation where the hearts of its people were more full of praise and confidence for Americans.

"We here and now resolve anew, in the most solemn manner possible, to give our assurance to the good people of China of our unchanging friendship, and we further resolve to rededicate every faculty at our command to wrest those liberty-loving people from the yoke of tyrants and military rule, to the end that that great na-



PEARL BUCK.

tion may be restored to its rightful place among the democracies of the world."

This is the partial text of Pearl Buck's "Message to China":

These are the days for new ties between peoples, ties of fresh understanding and assurances of confidence. It is inevitable that in times as disturbed as ours, when conflicts are not only between the armies of nations, but between minds and ideas, there should arise grave reports concerning governments and men. Some of them are true, some of them are false. But whatever the internal struggles through which China is now passing, politically and economically, one fact must remain clear to the American people. The

Chinese people are what they have always been, a people whom we can continue to like and trust and whose democracy of thought and action and belief remains unchanged.

It remains true that for seven years they have fought the fascists and militarists of Japan, and that today they are fighting more bitterly than ever. . . . It is true, whatever we have said about governments and individuals that the Chinese people are like the American people and want the same kind of world. They are our best allies.

But today they are cut off from the rest of the world by the most severe blockade they have ever known in their history. . . . The people of China are almost as isolated as if they were on another planet. For them the war moves with such slowness toward victory that many of them despairingly wonder if there is any movement at all. In isolation, in increasing

and unrelieved poverty, in unchecked pestilences and famines, it is only natural that the Chinese people are beginning to wonder if they have any friends left in the world, any people whom they can trust.

They do so wonder. Especially they do so wonder about Americans. They are much troubled over the stories and rumors now coming out of China as to their internal troubles. Will Americans understand these troubles which have natural and inevitable causes in the war and the blockade?

It is for this reason that we Americans want now to send a

message to the people of China, assuring them of our unchanging friendship. . . . Let us call across the ocean to them and encourage them and hearten them. . . . I hope millions of Americans will sign their names to the Message to China. It will be a handclasp, a look straight into the eyes, a friendly assurance to every Chinese who sees it, and millions will see it. Now is the time for all good peoples to stand together.

ING Monday, June 19, 1944.

'China Day' Is Well Attended

A plea for the United States to help rebuild postwar China was made by Mrs. Tachiu Shum Eng, chairman of the China Day program in the Botanic Garden Sunday afternoon.

Stating that the United States had never desired any extra-territorial privileges, Mrs. Eng asked that loans, such as those on wheat, and lend-lease activities be continued after the war.

A number of signatures were obtained to a "Message to China" from Fort Worth citizens. Pearl Buck, novelist who lived in China for a number of years, suggested the message and the text of her statement was read by Rev. James K. Thompson, recently retired pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Fort Worth's "message" expressing friendship for the Chinese will be sent to Mrs. Buck later in the week from the City Hall, the first signatures on it being those of Mayor McCrary and members of the council.

"Fort Worth is no different from other cities in its regard for the Chinese, we are simply making it more manifest today," Harry J. Adams, park superintendent, said in introducing speakers on the program.

The Chinese national anthem was played over the loudspeaker system and Lt. Rufus Smith, baritone, who is attached to Headquarters, Army Air Forces Training Command here, rendered "Cheelai," the Chinese marching song.

Mrs. Brooks Morris was in charge of special Chinese exhibits in the Garden Center. Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman, was assisted by a group of hostesses including Meses. Roy Stephens, Morgan Bryan, W. R. Thompson, Clint Taylor and A. V. Lewis.

Forum Planned for China Day

A round-table discussion conducted by Mrs. Eugene Eng, a native of Canton, will be one of the features of China Day Sunday in the Botanic Garden. She will be chairman for the day.

Mrs. Eng, the former Tachiu Shum, daughter of a Chinese doctor, will answer questions about the country and its people during the forum which will start at 6 p. m. Honor guests for the day will be Mrs. Eng's daughters, Eileen, 5, and Elaine, 3.

Girl Scouts, under the direction of Mrs. T. Y. Gallaspy, will act as garden guides during the afternoon. Chinese music will be played over the loudspeaker system.

Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman of the international programs, announced Thursday that exhibits in the Garden Center on China Day will be from the art collection of Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Conner, who will assist Mrs. Eng in the program, Mrs. Clint Jackson Taylor, Mrs. A. H. Hilgert, Sam B. Cantey III and herself.

A table setting will feature old blue willow ware.



MRS. ROY LACY.

Miss Janis Adeline Tubbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tubbs, 1016 W. Hawthorne, and Mr. Roy C. Lacy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Lacy, 2621 Travis, were married Friday at South Side Church of Christ by Mr. Robert C. Jones, minister.

Mrs. Roy Starr sang "At Dawn" and "Because," accompanied by Mrs. Q'Zella Oliver Jeffus. Attendants were Mrs. Roy Lewis Hearne, matron of honor; Misses Marie Welsh and Ellen Freeman, bridesmaids, and Mrs. John Garrison, bridesmatron. They wore gowns of pastel net with flowered headbands, and carried Colonial bouquets.

Sgt. Weldon Lacy was his brother's best man, and Messrs. Starr and Kenneth Lacy were groomsmen. Ushers were Messrs. Jack Williams and E. R. Davis. Nancy Lacy was flower girl and Kenneth Lacy was ringbearer.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white satin gown with a long veil falling from a coronet of seed pearls, and carried a white Bible topped with a white orchid and a shower of stephanotis.

After a short trip, the couple will live at 948 Morningside. The bride is an art teacher at OLV, and Mr. Lacy is a graduate of TCU and Abilene Christian College.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bigham, 3105 Stadium, have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. R. O. Moncrief of Los Angeles. Mrs. Moncrief will be joined later by Mr. Moncrief, who is now in the East.

Many Legends Mark History of Verbena

States and nations have their official flowers, counties are selecting an attractive tree or shrub with which to honor service men in community beautification, so why should not a particular section of the country have its favorite flower also?

Greeks, Romans and Egyptians have pondered over man's relation to, and appreciation of, flowers for thousands of years.

The ancients had a phrase that should interest us here in the Southwest: "Happy is the land where the vervain grows." The entire Southwest is a glorified land in spring and summer when the verbena are at the height of their flowering season. The verbena is a member of the vervain family. In Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado the verbena flourishes.

The verbena was used in the making of garlands for sacrificial beasts in ancient times. It was also called simpler's joy, because the persons who gathered it for medicinal purposes found joy in it. (Medicinal plants were known as simples.) Dioscorides suggested that if water, in which the verbena was steeped, was sprinkled on the dining room floor, the guests could be filled with merriment.

DAR's In Charge At Botanic Garden

Congressman Fritz Lanham will speak before members of Fort Worth patriotic organizations when they observe "I Am an American Day" at 7:30 p. m. Sunday in the Botanic Garden. He will be introduced by Mrs. Nelson Leonard, regent of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The three chapters of the DAR will be hostesses. They will be assisted by the Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, United Daughters of the Confederacy, American Legion, Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald, regent of the Fort Worth chapter of the DAR, will give the invocation. Mrs. W. E. Bombarger, Six Flags chapter regent, will lead the pledge to the flag. Music will be furnished by an Army band.

Scandinavian Day Arranged

A national holiday in the Scandinavian Peninsula, Midsummer's Day, will be observed Sunday in the Botanic Garden.

Mrs. John A. Kee is chairman for Scandinavian Day. The opening feature, at 4 p. m., will be a procession of Scandinavians, many in native costumes, from the fish pond to the garden center. Mrs. Roger C. Neely will lead the marchers in singing "God Bless America."

Rev. M. Arthur Johnson, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, will extend greetings to fourth generation Americans of Scandinavian descent and their sons and daughters living in Fort Worth.

Pink Lotus Blooming in Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The pink lotus, a native of India and Indo-China, and a great favorite with artists, poets and writers, likewise revered as a sacred flower to the Chinese, now is flowering in the Botanic Garden lagoons.

On schedule time this year, it had a few blossoms this past week, and now it is making great headway with bloom for China Day in the Garden.

This large leaved aquatic plant (Nelumbium or Nelumbo), has a close relative here in this country which goes by the fancy name of Chinkapin (Nelumbium leuteum), or Chinquepin, this being a large-flowering cream colored one. This pink Nelumbium is sometimes called Egyptian Lotus, but botanists claim that the Egyptian variety is Nymphaea lotus, a white one, 8-10 inches across. The lotus, growing out of mud, is symbolic of a heart uncontaminated by worldly corruption, according to Oriental thought. The Indo-China variety, also the one that grows in India, is pink. There is a blue lotus growing in India, as well as a white one. In Egypt the blue lotus is dedicated to Osiris, the god of light and life and is representative of immortality.

In India the lotus is known as the flower of Buddha and Brahma. Tradition pictures Brahma as springing from this heart of creative power and beauty. Texas has a showy white water lily, growing in the Botanic Garden's water areas, Castalia elegans, one of the pond lilies.

The water lily is the floral emblem for July, and the advance showing in the local garden is indicative of prolific bloom throughout the summer. Another Texas pond lily is the yellow-flowering spatterdock (Nymphaea microcarpa), sometimes called cow-lily and brandy-bottles. Its attractive golden cuplike blossoms float gracefully among the shiny green lily pads in stagnant ponds or in slowly moving streams. This yellow pond lily hesitates to open fully, hence (because of shape of blossoms), its English name of brandy-bottles. The pioneers and Indians used the young, tender leaves of the lotus as we use spinach, and the large tubers, when baked, are edible, with a flavor somewhat like the sweet potato. The round, brown chinkapin nutty seeds, when roasted, are delicious as food also.

Other important trees, shrubs and plants which grow in the garden, and which are native to China, are the following: First and of most importance, the chrysanthemum; the flowering almond; Chinese holly, hibiscus and redbud; the common Amoor River privet; the firethorn, or pyracantha, the variety so much used in gardens here; the ever-popular wistaria; the fragrant Chinese honeysuckle, honey-locust, wing-nut, button-willow; certain of the day lilies; Chinese arborvitae and junipers.

One of the most interesting plants native to China is the Rohdea, some plants of which are to be seen now in the Botanic Garden greenhouse. The Rohdea is a great favorite with the Orientals, small specimens frequently bringing as much as \$500 each (U. S. money). It is well known in China and was adopted by the Manchus as their national flower. Numbers of books have been written about the Rohdea, and wealthy retired persons spend much time in the culture of the plant.

You and I Explorations

The parade of wild flowers marches on. The summer parade must be of hardy specimens to take it. Let's see what they have that gives them the power to bloom so gaily in hot weather. Most have sticky or hairy leaves which help



them save water. Many of these blossoms differ in color and detail but are built on the same plan, the daisy type, cone flower or thistle. Maybe there is something in their way of blooming that gives them success.

Are you good in arithmetic? Then tell me how many flowers I hold? Three? Sorry you are wrong: break this brown-centered daisy and we'll count hundreds of little flowers that make up the center.

We need not count the yellow ray flowers; they make no seed, but are just for glamour, to attract bees and butterflies. The small center or disc flowers are perfect and brilliantly colored, red and yellow corolla, golden stigma, pale green seedpod, and only the circle of pollen bearers are brown. The seedpod holds a single seed and is so light it will sail when ripe. Each seedpod has an extra device to insure better flying and more secure landing. The dandelions have fluffy hairy parachutes; so do the thistles, while others have thorny flaps to catch on to animals for a ride and to hold to the earth when landed.

These summer flowers are like our very modern apartments, made up of complete efficiency units, built into one for better service. Free inspection invited, beauty and perfection guaranteed. Look into the sunflower, the pale purple Texas star-thistle, or the especially beautiful Indian firewheel. In your own flower garden inspect the zinnias, cosmos, daisies or chrysanthemum or marigolds and see how they, too, are organized into efficiency units.

—LILLIAN HALBERT GANTT.

You and I Explorations

The fish are biting in the lake; let's dig for worms to use for bait. Our garden is rich and moist, so we won't need to dig deep. Here is one—oh! We have cut it in two. That is fair enough, the half left over will grow into a whole worm for the garden; the other half of this worm will turn into a whole fish; we hope.

Fishermen and gardeners vieing for earthworms, those slick, slimy things with no head, no legs, and certainly nothing much to look at. Watch it crawl; it must have mus-



cles; yes, long and circular ones. It also has two pairs of hooks on the underside of each segment, a non-skid device. These hooks also hold this worm in its burrow, so that the early bird won't get all the worm in one pull.

Look, you can see red blood flowing through a tube toward the front end of the worm. Where the tube ends there are five pairs of "hearts." This worm is meat for the fish and birds. You and I know some people who eat oysters, raw, so why blame the fish and fowl for eating worms, raw.

We will have to investigate further to find out if our garden needs them. The castings around the earthworm's burrow are of dirt from a lower layer of soil. Like the gardener the earthworm turns the soil; unlike the gardener the worm turns the soil by eating its way up at night, then when

day breaks, it eats its way down to a cool, moist retreat. The way through the worm is long, so much dirt is shifted.

The earthworm protrudes a muscular lip and gets a big lipful of rich dirt that passes through the worm's gullet, then through the crop, the gizzard, and then on to the other end of the worm through the intestine. Glands in the gullet add lime to the dirt; the crop softens it; the gizzard grinds it fine; the intestine picks out the worm's share of organic matter from the dirt which passes on out as improved soil.

The lowly worm is not so simple after all and has a real job in a garden; he certainly is welcome to our garden.

—LILLIAN HALBERT GANTT.



Swedish costumes were worn by hostesses at the Scandinavian Day program Sunday in the Botanic Garden among whom were, left to right, Mrs. Eric Forsell and Mrs. C. W. Becker.

Costumes Lend Color to Scandinavian Day Event

One of the most colorful of the series of international programs in the Botanic Garden was staged Sunday in observance of Scandinavian Day. The series will end next Sunday with "I Am an American Day."

Costumes of the Scandinavian Peninsula were worn by hostesses and others who participated in the events arranged by Mrs. John A. Kee, chairman for the day and originator of the idea of the international series. The program was patterned on the observance of Midsummer's Day in Europe.

A patriotic theme dominated the program. Persons of Scandinavian descent formed a proces-

sional for the start of the afternoon's events and entered the garden shelter singing "God Bless America."

Addresses were made by Harry J. Adams, park superintendent; Rev. M. Arthur Johnson, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church; Miss Lina Ulrickson and Theodore Moberg, head of the Bible department at TWC.

Musical numbers were by Mrs. Arthur Minor, accordion; Marius Thor, violin; Miss Bettie Lou DeVore, accordion; E. C. Olney, trumpet; and the Grace Lutheran Choir. The benediction was asked by Rev. Hayden Edwards, pastor of the Broadway Mulkey Memorial Methodist Church.

Scandinavian Day Set at Botanic Gardens

Midsummer's Day, which is observed each June 24 as a national holiday throughout the Scandinavian Peninsula, will be the theme for Sunday's observance of Scandinavian Day in the Botanic Gardens.

Mrs. John A. Kee, chairman for the day, has arranged a patriotic program, in which pioneer reminiscences will be featured. The date comes one day after the European holiday, which in Scandinavia signals the day that the sun never sets.

Rejoicing and music greet the day when under the summer solstice the sun never disappears under the rim of the horizon due to the rising of the midnight sun in the northern countries, Mrs. Kee recalled Thursday in an-

nouncing details of the program.

Starting at 4 p. m. the opening feature will be a procession of Scandinavians, many in native costumes. They will march from the fish pond to the garden shelter singing "God Bless America," led in the song by Mrs. Roger C. Neely.

Escorted by Boy Scouts and a bugler, the marchers will then give the pledge of allegiance to the flag and sing "America."

Harry J. Adams, park superintendent, will extend a welcome. Greetings "To the Pioneers and Their Sons and Daughters"—there being fourth generation Americans of Scandinavian descent living in Fort Worth—will be given by Rev. M. Arthur Johnson, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church.

Joe Fogeline will give a Swedish solo, and accordion numbers

will be played by Arthur Minor. Miss Lina Ulrickson will give a talk on "The Problems of the Pioneer Mother," and Theodore Moberg, professor of Bible at TWC, will speak.

Other musical numbers will include a violin solo by Marius Thor of the TWC School of Music; an accordion solo by Miss Bettie Lou DeVore; "Texas, Our Texas," sung by the Grace Lutheran Choir, and a trumpet solo, "The End of a Perfect Day," by E. C. Olney. Rev. Hayden Edwards, pastor of Broadway Mulkey Memorial Methodist Church, will pronounce the benediction.

Hostesses assisting Mrs. Kee will include Misses Eric Forsell, A. E. Adolfsen, Carl Forsell, C. W. Decker, Johnnie House and Bessie Clifton and Misses Sarah Johnson and Eva Mae Osterman.

June 28-1944

Scandinavian Gardens Are Beautiful

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It seems strange, when we think of it, that the northern countries, where vegetation is not so profuse, should give to the world its most famous botanist.

Karl von Linne, known as Linnaeus, the father of modern botany, was born at Rashult, Sweden, May 12, 1707. It would be hard to overestimate the importance of the work of Linnaeus in the establishment of natural science upon its modern basis. He introduced the binomial nomenclature of species, an apparently obvious but important step. His artificial system of plant classification, though now discarded, was simply and easily followed, and greatly promoted the study of botany in its day.

In his world-famous garden at Upsala, to which many people make pilgrimages from all over the world, Linnaeus grew innumerable plants and from them made his deductions.

All Classes Have Gardens.

Gardening is practiced by all classes in the Scandinavian countries. Swedes and Norwegians are friends of nature.

Danish gardens are beautifully situated and kept in good order. Great and lofty lime trees, in double rows of twos, line the broad drives, and there are spacious walks for pedestrians in Denmark cities. In making garden design in Scandinavia, the view is always taken into account, for there are many pleasing pictures.

M. Lindegaard, known as the first horticulturist in Denmark, grew the best flowers and fruits in the old royal gardens at Rosenborg, near Copenhagen. He also had the "finest and most extensive orangery and the best managed peach trees and vines." Gurre was a place of note in the neighborhood of Elsinore. An old king of Denmark, Valdemar Atterdag, was so partial to this place that he called it his heaven; declaring at the same time that God might keep heaven for Himself, if He would only allow him to keep Gurre.

Many Imported Flowers.

Flowers generally cultivated in Danish gardens are roses, carnations, hyacinths, stocks, tulips. Many importations are to be seen from Holland, England and America. While the climate of Denmark is less favorable to gardening than that of England, yet fine fruits and vegetables are grown there, such as apples, even peaches, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, raspberries and strawberries, and the commoner kitchen garden vegetables are grown in abundance.

The ancient style of gardening appears to have been introduced into Sweden previous to 1671, and the gardens were used "for delight and recreation."

The most popular flowers in Sweden are the common sunflower, common and French marigolds, pinks, carnations and sweet-williams, yellow lupines, garden poppies and mignonette. Sage, lavender and box are domestic shrubs.

The Swedes are considered successful horticulturists, but their short summers are adverse to the culture of many sorts of fruits and vegetables.

Early Day Scandinavians' Deeds Here to Be Recalled

Pioneer recollections will be part of the Scandinavian Day program arranged for 4 p. m. Sunday in the Botanic Garden by Mrs. John A. Kee, a resident of Fort Worth since 1876.

Many of this city's builders were Scandinavians, and there are fourth generation descendants of some of those early settlers here now, Mrs. Kee recalled Saturday.

During her almost lifelong residence here she has seen Fort Worth grow from a small community and has witnessed the transformation of transportation from covered wagons to today's air and rail lines.

Chased by Wild Pig.

"Trains of wagons loaded with buffalo skins often came through Fort Worth when I was a child," Mrs. Kee said.

Her father's first house here stood at the site of the present county jail and her most vivid childhood recollections is the time a wild pig chased her and she fell and rolled under the house.

Her father, the late P. John-

son, who was born in Sweden, came to Fort Worth as a tourist and, liking the settlement, decided to stay. One of his first acts was to repair the press of the city's newspaper.

He was a silversmith and watchmaker and residents missing the news appealed to him to attempt the repair. He accomplished it in short order.

Then Wooded Area.

Mrs. Kee recalls going to the home of a friend on what is now Alston and crossing a deep creek where Magnolia is now. From the depot to what is now Paschal High School was all wooded country.

Her marriage in 1892 to the late Mr. Kee, a hardware and implement dealer here, took place in the first of the four church homes of the Broadway Baptist Church.

The Scandinavian Day program in the park will be in observance of the northern European holiday of Midsummer's Day, which is celebrated there on June 24. A patriotic and musical program will be given with several addresses.

Sunday, June 25, 1944.

FORT WORTH STAR

You and I Explorations

It's fun to watch the butterflies fly gaily over our colorful blossoms and alight so gracefully for an occasional sip from the deep chalice of each flower. The white ones are cabbage butterflies, the small brown ones with heavy bodies and very large eyes are the "skippers."

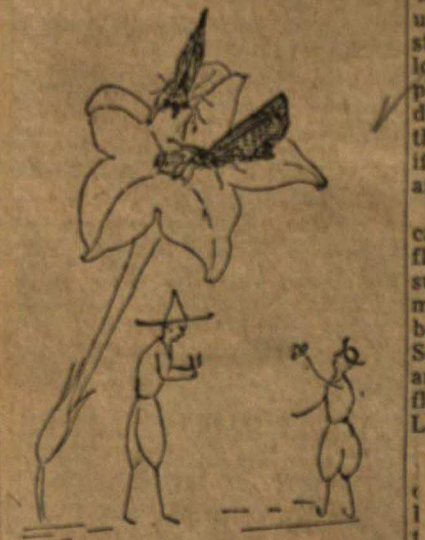
When skippers alight the fore wings fold vertically, the back wings bend down. There is a beautiful little grey one with trim-

less, a few young skippers even eat mealy bugs. Some very dark skippers with a shining white band across their wings look so attractive as they flutter over the white nicotina. But we discovered these white-banded fliers were laying eggs in these flowers they visited, and the caterpillars ate holes in all the blossoms.

They're Weed Eaters.

The green slug-shaped caterpillar of the hair streak does have a weakness for cannas, but they usually eat the mild plants instead. The very lovely black swallowtail with designs in yellow, plus a touch of red and blue, produces black-banded caterpillars that like celery and parsley—but if you have none, they'll go out and eat weeds.

All butterflies help plants by carrying pollen from flower to flower. And as butterflies have such long tongues or sucking mouths, many flowers would not be pollinated without their aid. So, with a few exceptions, you and I will welcome these butterflies visiting in our garden.—LILLIAN HALBERT GANTT.



mings of blue and a curl at the end of the wings, called a hair-streak. Yellow ones, the sulphurs, vary in tint and markings; one has black markings to outline a dog's face and is called the dog-face butterfly.

Are They Welcome?

Shall we welcome these visitors to our gardens? Well, that depends on how they behaved when young and what their young like to eat.

The cabbage butterfly we know lays little green eggs which hatch into green worms with enormous appetites for cabbage and other plants in our garden, especially those of the cabbage family.

The skippers are mostly harm-

Portulacas Colorful in Garden Now

The red portulacas give a stirring patriotic note to the Botanic Garden, now in gay attire for Fourth of July visitors. Red spikes of the native erythrina in the wild garden and the Indian plume in the same area add further brightness. The dahlias are getting ready for their fall festival which attracts an unusual number of visitors.

The water lilies are picturesque now, with flowers of many colors. The pink lotus from Egypt, India, China and India, and the American white one, are present highlights of interest. The zinnias are colorful, and some are of unusual size. There are a number of new ones to be seen this year. The South Sea Island hibiscus are beginning to bloom, and the pink-flowering mimosa wears a resplendent crown. Crepe myrtles are making festive flowerheads, and throughout the city the blue-flowering vitex is creating unusual attention.

The vitex, also called lavender tree, has come to be a great favorite with the people of this city. In shape and fragrance the leaves resemble the English lavender. It has many possibilities in a garden, particularly if the area is a large one. The shrub, or small tree, is indigenous to southern Europe, China and India. It is an introduction here, but enjoys this soil and climate so well, it is almost thought to be a native. It is sometimes called monk's pepper-tree, chaste tree and hemp tree. There is an aromatic odor to the leaves.

Throughout the city the forest trees are putting on their seed pods. The long, pod-like beans of the catalpas, the small nuts now forming on walnuts and pecans, the pods of the redbud, the green-fruit of the red-haw which will turn red later, the flowers of the Japanese varnish trees and the tree-of-heaven or paradise trees are all of interest just now. If you have sidewalk trees, remember to call the park department for information as to how to care for them. The Forestry Division will be glad to advise you in regard to proper feeding and watering. Trees are real assets in this locality. Give your good care.

GARDENING

Flowers and Wars Linked in History

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Most of the leading foreign countries, and the states of the nation, have floral emblems. Wars and flowers are often associated with our history. Texas' two leading historical battlegrounds took their names from the vegetable kingdom. Palms were used in the Crusades, England's Wars of the Roses, with the House of York and Lancaster against each other, 1455-85, is another instance.

In the War of the Roses, the House of York chose as its emblem, or badge, the white rose; and the House of Lancaster used the red. There are many cases where wars and mythological characters have been associated with flowers and plants. And there is no end to economic strife directly traceable to traffic in vegetation.

When the Spaniards first came to Texas they found great beds of a water plant growing in the rivers, streams and bayous. The flowers formed on a spike and were soft blue, bearing a yellow spot.

Resemble Hyacinths.

They resembled the hyacinths with which they were familiar in their own country, and forthwith the Spaniards gave the name of Jacinto River to one particular water course, the word meaning hyacinth. From this the famous Texas battleground took its name. Always the hyacinth seems to have been associated with the shedding of blood. Hyacinthus, a beautiful Greek mythological character, was beloved and killed by Apollo. From his blood Apollo caused a hyacinth plant to spring up, with the exclamation of woe, "Ai," marked on its petals. Like Adonis, he doubtless personifies vegetation scorched and killed by the summer sun.

The circumstances of naming the Alamo are not known but the name in Spanish means poplar, of which the cottonwood is a species.

Maple for Canada.

The sugar maple is the national flower of Canada; other designations are: the rose, England; the thistle, Scotland; the fleur-de-lis, France; the shamrock, Ireland; the leek, Wales; the prickly pear, Mexico; the bellflower, Chile; the water lily, Egypt; the wattle, or acacia, Australia, and the narcissus, China. The Chinese sacred lily, (narcissus tazetta orientalis), can be grown in a bowl of water, with pebbles added to hold the roots in place. Another Greek myth has to do with this plant. Narcissus, a beautiful youth, for vain love of whom Echo died, was victimized by Nemesis who caused Narcissus to fall in love with his own image, a reflection of which he saw in the waters of a fountain.

From the Scandinavian countries we get the story of the bird's Christmas tree which we celebrate in this country. The northlands of Europe have always made much of primordial interests, and this is but one of their many customs which are built around the harvest season and around ripened grains.

DARs Plan Display Of Antiques

Mrs. Robert M. Rowland will be in charge of the Garden Center for the DAR when patriotic organizations in Fort Worth observe "I Am an American Day" tomorrow in the Botanic Garden. On display will be various household furnishings dating back to Colonial and Victorian periods.

The mantel will be decorated with Tole trays. On either side will hang lanterns of the type used by Paul Revere on his famous ride.

In front of the mantel there will be an antique spinning wheel, flax wheel and reel, furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers W. Hutchison Sr.

A display of Early American articles, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, will be placed on a long table laid with a Boston Town

coverlet. Woven into the coverlet are scenes of old Boston—the city hall, church and buildings. The coverlet belongs to Mrs. F. D. Bostaph.

On the table will be a sausage stuffer, a set of candle molds, two powder horns, bullet molds, two hackles and a flail for flax. There will also be an antique flat iron and stand, foot warmer, dough board, charcoal bread baker and several painted trays. With them will be a stocking basket, a wooden sugar pail, a Betty lamp and a pair of hand scales.

One of Mrs. Hutchison's 24 coverlets will be hung on the wall of the center. The motif of the counterpane is Indian and it is hand loomed in blue and white wool.

A Victorian theme will be carried out on the tea table, which will be laid with a hand woven cream colored linen cloth belonging to Mrs. Will H. McLean. A Majolica and pewter tea service, owned by Mrs. Glover Johnson, will be used. Among the prints of the center walls will be several Currier and Ives belonging to Mrs. McLean.

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'American Day' to End Series of Garden Events

"I Am an American Day" will be celebrated Sunday at Botanic Garden, concluding the series of international programs.

Congressman Lanham will be principal speaker for the July 4 program at 7:30 p. m. saluting all nationalities who are loyal Americans. He will be introduced by City Attorney Rouer. National and patriotic music will be played in the garden by local bands throughout the day.

The program will be in charge of Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman, Mrs. Nelson Leonard, chairman of the day, and Mrs. W. E. Boswell, program, with Mrs. O. P. Bombarger, assistant. Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald will be chairman of the hostess committee and Mrs. R. M. Rowland will be in charge of the early American exhibit at the Garden Center.

Patriotic groups who will present the program include Fort Worth's three DAR Chapters, the Mary Isham Keith, Fort Worth, and the Six Flags Chapters. Other groups invited to participate include Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Daughters of Colonial Wars in Texas, Daughters of Republic of Texas, United Daughters of Confederacy and the American Legion.

Lanham Tells of Double Heritage

Congressman Lanham told of the double heritage of Texans at the "I Am an American" program Sunday night which concluded a series of six international events held at the Botanic Gardens.

"Texas can add the glories of the Alamo and San Jacinto to those of Lexington and Concord," he declared in a patriotic address. Tribute to the DAR, three chapters of which acted as sponsors for the event, was paid by Lanham.

Regents of the chapters who also spoke were Mrs. Nelson Leonard, Mary Isham Keith Chapter, who acted as chairman of the day; Mrs. O. P. Bombarger, Six Flags Chapter, and Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald, Fort Worth Chapter.

Exhibits of Americana were displayed under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Rowland. Music was furnished by the Mexican orchestra of Claudio Mata.

Lanham Makes Park Address

The double heritage of liberty of Texans was cited by Congressman Lanham in the principal address at the "I Am an American" program which Sunday night concluded the international series of six events in the Botanic Garden.

"Texas can add the glories of the Alamo and San Jacinto to those of Lexington and Concord," the congressman declared in a patriotic address based on the approaching observance of the Fourth of July.

Tribute to the DAR, three chapters of which acted as sponsors for the program, was paid by Lanham who pointed out the organization had combatted un-American "isms."

Regents of the chapters made brief addresses. They were Mrs. Nelson Leonard, Mary Isham Keith Chapter, who also acted as chairman of the day; Mrs. O. P. Bombarger, Six Flags Chapter; and Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald, Fort Worth Chapter.

Mrs. Jack Coulson of the Keith chapter, who is state chaplain for the DAR, asked the invocation. City Attorney Rouer introduced Lanham. Value of the programs in creating good fellowship was praised by Park Superintendent Harry J. Adams in the opening address. Mrs. W. E. Boswell, program chairman for the day, was introduced. Music was furnished by the Mexican orchestra of Claudio Mata.

Interesting exhibits of Americana were displayed in the Garden Center under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Rowland. Pewter and copper pieces, glassware, hand-woven coverlets, Currier and Ives prints and antique bullet molds and powder horns were among the exhibits.

Articles were from the collections of Mrs. Chalmers W. Hutchison Sr., Mrs. F. D. Bostaph, Mrs. W. P. McLean Sr., Mrs. W. P. McLean Sr., Mrs. Brooks Morris and Mrs. Glover Johnson.

GARDENING

Now Is Good Time to See About Shrubs

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now is a good time to investigate those shrubs and plants that will bring summer beauty to your garden. Foremost for color just now is the crepe myrtle. This shrub gives much satisfaction locally, and because of this it is often taken for granted. It is botanically known as Lagerstroemia, a member of the Loosetrife family. Although a native of China, it thrives in most parts of the United States and in certain localities it has become naturalized. It grows to a height of 20 feet or more; and its satiny greyish-light bark, together with its irregular formation in exposed root growth, recommend it to the artist and to the lover of grotesque design. The shrub or tree grows to be quite old.

Colors may be white (alba), purple (purpurea), pink (rosea) and reddish-purple (rubra). It is easily raised from seed, also from cuttings of ripe wood. Although powdery mildew is a blight that attacks local plants, a single application of lime sulphur, diluted 1-80, and applied as soon as the buds appear in the spring, will control it. Unsightly, sticky, blackened foliage is the result of the crepe myrtle aphid. For this, spray early with a contact insecticide. The shrub lends itself particularly well to rural burial plots or where little attention can be given to care and culture. As a specimen shrub, for hedges and background planting, and for bordering drives on large acreage properties it is exceptionally well adapted.

The vitex shrub, or small tree, is comparable to the crepe myrtle, is a specimen for home ground or rural beautification and it may be used as the crepe myrtle is used. It grows easily and without much care in this locality, and its long pikes of bloom are especially showy. It is to be had in flowers

of lavender, pink, white and deep purple. The plant is called monk's tree, hemp tree and chaste tree. Both the crepe myrtle and the vitex bloom throughout the summer and in this dry, hot season they both are desirable. Good drainage is about the only essential need of either, as both do well in almost any kind of soil. The Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus), or althea, a shrub with flowers that come in a number of colors, is another very desirable summer flowering shrub.

Of this same family, the Hibiscus or rose mallow, are the common garden okra, swamp mallows and cotton, and all have rather showy, large flowers. The Rose of Sharon and other species of althea

sometimes have an infestation of aphids. To counteract this, spray with nicotine sulphate and soap or other contact insecticide. The South Sea Island hibiscus, with large, rose red or crimson flowers, does well in this locality, and is greatly admired in the local Botanic Garden. Other flowers now in bloom in the garden are the Texas Indian plume (a native phlox, sometimes called standing-cypress), zinnias, portulaca, and in the water gardens there are the water lilies and the lotus.

Roadsides and highways are attractive just now with the sunflowers of a number of species, foremost of which is the Maximilian sunflower, and varieties of the commoner kinds.

You and I Explorations

All right, I shall quit talking so that you can fish, so catch one if you can. I should like to know, though, why the quiet zone around your fishing pole. I have never seen ears on a fish you have caught. If you, the fisherman, don't know whether or not a fish can hear, I shall have to consult the professor's book.

I knew that you caught that fish to eat; but you won't eat the head, will you? You want me to scale it anyway? Now I can experiment and find out if what I read is true.

There is no sign of an ear on the outside of the fish's head; not even a depression or a tiny opening do I see. I'll carefully dissect the head. Here inside the head



are three little ear canals with little bones like fine grains of sand inside of each canal.

What the professor's book said must be true. Fish can not hear me talk, nor can they hear you whistle. But vibrations caused by jiggling your line in the water, throwing rocks, or bumping the boat could be felt and have the same effect as if the fish could hear.

You want to know what the scales have to do with fish and noise? See that line down the side of your fish? You will have to use your magic cap and magnifier and look closely at the scales that form the lateral line.

Each scale forming this line has a little, tunnel-like opening in it. Beneath these scales are nerve endings that can feel as our fingers and "hear" low tones as do the nerves in our innermost ears.

Now, may I talk just a little, while you fish?

LILLIAN HALBERT GANT

EIGHT Section Four. GARDENING

Start Now to Plan Your Fall Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is not too early to begin planning for the fall vegetable garden. It may seem that August or September would be better months to begin operations. Many weeds can be killed before they make their seeds if soil is plowed now. Weeds that continue to grow will take moisture and food from the soil. August usually finds the soil extremely dry, and when plowed in that condition great heavy clods of earth are the result. These then require moisture and good tillage to put into shape for the garden. If soils are prepared now and harrowed or raked until planting time, all that will be necessary then will be to add fertilizer and plant the seeds.

Tomatoes that are allowed to stay too long in the sun will likely blister. This is especially true of tomatoes that have been staked and pruned, leaving much of the fruit exposed directly to the sun. Sun blister damage can be avoided by harvesting the fruit when there is a slight bit of pink showing on the blossom end. If placed in a cool, shady place fruits will ripen to a deep pink in 2 to 4 days. Fruit so handled seems to ripen better on the inside than when left on the plant to mature.

In victory garden reminders sent out from the Extension Department, Texas A. & M. College, further suggestions also are given relative to the harvesting of fruits before they mature. The Magnolia fig, when grown under conditions of limited moisture, cracks open as it approaches maturity and is attacked by insects, or in some cases, the fruit may sour. To prevent this loss, harvest the fig when they have reached normal size, but before they go into the final stage of ripening. At this stage the fruit should be still firm and with a small amount of brown color around the blossom end. After fruit is harvested, spread out in a cool shady place until it becomes soft enough to indicate full ripeness.

If birds seem to destroy fruit, harvesting is advised before maturity. The highly colored areas of tomatoes, peaches and figs seem to offer special inducement for birds to peck. This is usually just when fruits begin to soften. Be birds are worth a great deal to the garden because of the insects they destroy. Plan now to make definite plantings this winter that will reduce the birds to spend the year round in your garden. Berry-bearing trees, shrubs and vines offer inducements to the feathered friends.

A new book, "Zero Storage Your Home," by Boyden Spaulding will help you to preserve products of your garden. The author predicts that history will record the name, home-freer, in the same manner that it records the automobile and the airplane.

From beginning to end, this informative book, explains fully the function, purchase and operation of the unit. It tells how to prepare and package for freezing and storage all kinds of meats, fruits, vegetables and juices.

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Weeds Bring Many Woes

A weed is said to be a plant out of place. Bad effects of weeds are many. They flourish more readily than most cultivated plants. They have a direct influence on property valuation, and often the owner's reputation is at stake because of them. Nothing good can be said of them, except that they are better when plowed under.

Some weeds act as hosts to obnoxious fungi, rusts and insects. Others, like poison ivy and black nightshade, are poisonous to human beings.

There are two general kinds of weeds, annuals and perennials. Both kinds are costly extravagances. A good rule is for gardeners to get all rid of all weeds

while they are young, before they make seeds or roots. Annuals are the most easily controlled if cultivation is regular. Even winter annuals can be killed by early spring cultivation. When allowed to grow to maturity, perennial weeds may have to be hand-weeded or dug out. In the case of lawn infestation, strong weed killers are recommended.

Lawn sand, which includes sulphate of iron, is a favorite spring dressing. Spread broadcast, it invigorates the grass and burns up all flat weed leaves it touches. For persistent shallow rooted lawn weeds there is a long-handled weeder that grips like long pincers, with two inches of steel thrust on either side of the weed.

GARDENING

Outline of Your Work in Summer

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Give the compost heap a turn-over. Immerse hanging baskets in a weak solution of liquid manure; this will enliven the plants which may have taken up all food value in soil. This month and next chrysanthemums and dahlias next enjoy a dressing of liquid manure also. Give plenty of water to chrysanthemums and dahlias from now on. Fertilize phlox, water them frequently and cut off old heads.

Remove old flower trusses, cut out old canes and prune climbing roses. Weeds should be kept out in all places; they are soil robbers. Cultivate the garden frequently. Dust asters with bordeaux mixture, water often and keep beetles picked off. Remove old wood in shrubs that have flowered. Cut lawns less frequently and not as closely in dry hot weather; allow clippings to remain on grass.

Refrain from taking too much stem with blooms or faded flowers; leaf area is required for healthy and well-nourished plants. Spade up unused ground to be planted next year. Get frames ready for winter. Order bulbs now and take cuttings from ivy. If you have not divided and replanted iris, do so now, but remember not to plant too deeply. Sow seeds of bluebonnets and Texas Indian plume at once in beds where they will not have to be moved. Look over plants regularly for insects. Consult spray chart often for various kinds of spray materials. In case of large caterpillars, hand picking is the best method of eradication.

Combat Blight.

Sycamore trees affected by blight should be sprayed several times a year with bordeaux mixture. To control mildew on crepe myrtle, never water foliage except during hot, dry weather; water in day time, not at night; keep heavy plants thinned as much as possible to allow for free air circulation. Cut off affected branches and burn; never allow infected branches or leaves to remain on ground near plant; spray at least once a month with bordeaux; keep plants well fertilized so that they will be in a vigorous growing condition.

If cape jasmines and gardenias show signs of yellowing foliage, give a healthy dose of aluminum sulphate. Abelia plants that have turned and dropped foliage should be given immediate attention; copper or iron sulphate should be applied once a month around the base of each plant and then plant should have a good watering; as a rule this chemical will restore the green coloring to the foliage. If a ground cover is wanted under trees that will not allow grass to grow, try trailing vinca or English ivy.

For Root Rot.

Poplars and altheas are subject to root rot, so watch for any signs of this malady. The disease is difficult to handle; allow soil to remain unplanted, and turn it often to the sun and air for a season. If you find the ends or branches of your conifers dying, a little beetle may be responsible for this. The work is done inside the bark, and the girdling is practically effected before cause is discovered. Burn all branches so that all eggs are destroyed. Do not be afraid

You and I Explorations

While you are catching fish, I'll explore at the water's edge to see what living things I can find. Here is a baby mussel, its two beautiful white shells are less than half an inch long. Surely the mother of this very small mollusk is near. You say only a fish could tell us, well!

Old mussels or clams, or young ones fully formed plow through the mud with one muscular foot. Every mollusk, shell fish, has a



silken lining just inside the shell, or shells; this mussel's lining hangs from the shell as a soft membranous mantle. The mantle manufactures the shell from calcium and other materials taken from the water. This versatile mantle forms two tubes, or siphons, one to bring water and food in, and the other to let water and waste out. The mantle is also a sense organ. If you touch the mantle it will draw in and the shells snap shut.

The mussel has a heart under the shell hinge, and it beats. Two gills hang inside each mantle; half of each is reserved for breathing, the other half serves as a brood pouch where developing eggs spend the winter.

The mussel or clam's home is built of strong limestone and a coating that not even acid will harm. The inner walls are of mother of pearl. Nevertheless, this mother's mussel's home is crowded. Spring has come and the young are restless. Mother mussel has a million babies, only one foot, and not even a shoe. It is true mussels purify water, thereby feeding themselves. Even scavenger jobs are limited, with a million from each home seeking like jobs.

The mussel's siphons turn reddish brown and extend farther out, and when fluttering in the water look like a swimming minnow. A

to prune conifers any time they need it or get out of bounds; no treatment of cuts is necessary.

Now that the cutting season is with us, a few general rules will help in keeping the indoor decoratives fresh in appearance. Do not allow a bright sunlight to shine upon cut flowers. Gas fumes are injurious to keeping qualities. Place flowers in a cool place at night, and if possible keep daytime room atmosphere cool and moist. Plunge flowers into a deep water-filled container and place in a darkened room for a time before arranging.

Flowers cut in bud stage or just after opening will last longest. The best time to cut in the outdoor garden is early morning. Some flowers, such as mignonette, hellebore, dahlias, hollyhocks and garden poppies, hold up better if cut ends are immersed in hot water immediately after being cut, allowing for not over a minute in hot water.

In some cases cut ends of flower stems may be charred. Remove leaves that must be under water before arranging. Use deep containers and keep well filled this hot weather. Use a sharp knife when cutting, and cut with slant. Cut off bottom of stems every little while and replace with fresh water. Remember, cutting of the blooms makes for more blooms.

passing fish goes after this bait, but instead gets a mouthful of immature mussels from his mother's brood pouch. As these little mussels are carried through the fish's mouth and over the gills many clamp themselves on the gill fringe. The fish, for self protection, grows scar tissue over each little mussel (glochidium).

Lucky little mussels get free Pullman and free diner service for about three weeks. By that time they have developed all their parts, and when dropped from the fish, are ready to take up life in the mud like a grown-up mussel.

Texas Plants for Gardens Are Praised

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Many Texas plants lend themselves advantageously to the cultivated garden. Numbers of the showy ones, such as the bluebonnet, Indian paint brush, Indian plume, Indian blanket, beard's tongue, Texas bluebell and American star-thistle and others need no introduction to the majority of people, but there are others less showy, less conspicuous in their flowers, which, while equally interesting from some other angles, must go begging for attention.

Many of these less showy kinds could be most useful in the rockery, in the cultivated beds and for home ground beautification. It would be well for nurserymen to take cognizance of them and make them available for the trade. But before this can be done, the public must become acquainted with them, making possible the demand upon the grower for commercial purposes. This is one way in which a botanic garden can be useful to a community. It can introduce to a garden-loving and flower-minded public such plants as this article contemplates.

Stowaway Plants.

Some time ago two large clumps of mammillaria cacti were brought into the local Botanic Garden and quite by accident two little transient vines came along also. Clinging to the cactus plants, either as seeds or seedlings, these two stowaways gained admission into the wildflower and cactus unit of the Botanic Garden. Since their introduction they have shown themselves to be happily situated, and now, after periods of observation, the time has come when they may be recommended to the public as desirable for the cultivated areas, particularly to the wall garden or to a rockery. These plants are: A small-flowered, greenish-yellow passion flower with a leaf which has a width of nearly three inches and a length of less than one-half inch, and one called angel-trumpets, the latter having long white tubed fragrant flowers that are open in the afternoon and throughout the night, a member of the four-o'clock family.

Arbutus Texana.

Arbutus texana, a member of the heath family, also called madrona and naked-Indian, is a most beautiful and peculiar tree whose outer bark flakes off, leaving the twigs and branches a copper color like the Indian braves. This grows in middle and western Texas on limestone hills and at the foothills of mountains. Its white or flesh-colored flowers form in terminal clusters and the fruit is a small yellowish-red berry, about the size of a currant and rather pleasant to

You and I Explorations

Gay Doc has invited us to take a trip with him to see the animals of the deep sea. You and I are going, of course. Gay Doc is a very young man but he knows so much about the ages gone by.

Going to the sea! But what are we going to do? We are dressed in slacks and boots for hiking over



rough ground. Shall we trade our sun helmets for diving ones, Doc?

Gay Doc is just laughing at us, and has stopped right here by the side of our old swimming hole.

Why are we stopping here? There is no sea near this place. What did you say, Doc?

"Many, many years ago the land where we now stand was a sea. What happened to the sea?"

"It grew old and shallow because it was filled up little by little clay and sand washed into it by rain and rivers."

How big was this sea, Doc? "It covered the land many years east and west of here."

What was its name?

"It was called the Pawpaw by the men who first found about it. Many animals were in this stagnant sea, and none big, for it was not healthy then."

Just what makes you think it was a sea, called Pawpaw, here? Why do you believe it was gradually filled up with dirt washed into it, until it became land so many years ago?

"Just look on the ground around you. You will find fossils

of these animals of the Pawpaw sea."

What are fossils, Doc? "Fossils are parts of ancient animals or plants or models of them, or even an impression formed by them. You know what an impression is, like the one you made of your hand in wet cement."

Well, who made these models, or fossils, and how did they make them?

"When the Pawpaw sea animals died they fell to the bottom of the sea, and they were buried in the sand and clay that had settled there. As each little part of the body decayed, that part was filled in by clay, until the whole body was formed of clay. Time hardened this clay into rock. There was iron, too, in the Pawpaw sea, and these are such good strong fossils they have kept their shape all these years."

Gay Doc, have these fossils just been lying here all these years?

"No, they were covered up by other seas, then dirt and rock. The winds and rains of our times have

Dahlias Get Admiration at Park Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Lovers of dahlias will want to go right home and plant dahlia tubers after seeing the dahlias now in bloom at the Botanic Garden. However, they will be too late for this year. Tubers should be set out in the spring after frost danger is past. The dark red Cherokee Brave is in flower now. Two others in full bloom are attracting unusual attention; Autumn Sunset, a beautiful salmon pink, and Charlotte Caldwell, another salmon colored dahlia, with tones of yellow, the latter with 75 blooms now open on eight plants.

In a few weeks the dahlias will be at their best, and there will be another Dahlia Day declared at the Garden, thereby giving the public a chance to name its favorite. The Botanic Garden has attracted dahlia fanciers from everywhere who acclaim the dahlias grown here as the equal to any to be seen. Recent rains will no doubt bring the plants, now coming into flower, to full beauty.

Other Garden highlights are the verbenas (Mayflower variety), in the rockery, a lovely American beauty color; the wedding bells in the garden center court, a variety of datura, which puts on a nightly show, with several hundred blossoms open on a single evening; the crepe myrtles, now on the wane for bloom, but still colorful; and a distinctive hibiscus, with yellow flowers and a purple throat, this one called Manihot, which bears a most unusual seed-pod, about two inches long and quite hairy, like okra; the leaves of the Manihot are about the same size and shape of the castor bean leaf and give a very tropical appearance to a garden. This hibiscus seems to be doing very well in the Fort Worth area and recommends itself to local gardeners.

One of the largest grape vine trunks to be seen in Fort Worth is located on the side walk of the southwest corner of Oakland Street and Currie, about three blocks west of Montgomery Ward's. Here it grows into the tall tops of twin-hackberry trees, evidently a venerable specimen of native grape.

Arlington is a good town in which to see fine specimens of crepe myrtle trees. Properly pruned, the crepe myrtle makes a spectacular and beautiful tree, and it should be used more often as a tree, being pruned to a single trunk and properly cared for, for use in home ground beautification.

the taste. Trythrina (herbacea), also called coral bean, is a small-type shrub which will grow anywhere in the state, but is a native of the southern part. Vine (ephedra), a native of the Edwards Plateau, and adjacent parts of the Rio Grande region, is the most peculiar vine-shrub in the state. An interesting specimen tree for parks and gardens is the screw-bean (tornillo) of West Texas, with queerly-twisted, spiral seed pods. Similar in appearance to the mesquite, it will grow in like localities.

White wings (Polygala alba), with a wand-like stem upon which grows a dainty distribution of tiny white, wing-shaped florets and graceful foliage, is one of our most desirable rock garden natives. Another plant that should be more widely used in similar situations is the pink dandelion (chicory), or milk-pink or flowering straw, delicate in texture and not exacting as to care. The little wildling, known as skullcap, a prolific bloomer with blue flowers, can not be over-estimated as a rockery plant. The fall-blooming asters, if kept cut back until within a month of blossoming season, will give big color returns to the cultivated garden when all else may be gone. The native matrimony vine (Lycium), will respond very quickly with leaves and bloom after a rain; it

will also grow in water, and produces hundreds of bright red fruits which the birds love. By all means get acquainted with Actinea (acaulis), used in Alpine garden work in Europe, with delicate yellow flowers marked with brown, and few flat ground-hugging leaves,

Watermelon, Just a Kind of Cucumber

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Would a watermelon taste as sweet by any other name? Probably not. If one should walk into a restaurant these days and ask for a slice of ice-cold Citrullus vulgaris, he might get watermelon, and he might not. The customer might know, or he might not know, that the delectable summer dish is of the Cucurbitaceae (cucumber) family, which knowledge he might need to further help him identify his favorite hot-weather food. A native of Egypt and the Nile country, the watermelon finds the soils and climate of Tarrant and adjacent counties much to its liking, and some of the best melons produced today are grown in and shipped out of this locality. Parker County has long boasted "the world's best watermelons" and likely, rightly so, with the county seat, Weatherford, a trade center for melons and fruits.

As we commonly think of the term, melons, we have in mind the fruits of two distinct genera, the cantaloupe or muskmelon, honeydew, casaba and related varieties; and the watermelon and citron melon. The watermelon, as we know it, is the only cultivated species of this vegetable product. There is a variety, sometimes called the citron melon, used in the making of preserves. In this latter melon, Citrullus citroides, the fruit is much smaller and the flesh is hard, white and useful only when cooked. Melons are indigenous to tropical and southern parts of Africa. There is a Chinese watermelon called Benincasa. Citrullus is a diminutive form of citron, probably in some unknown allusion to the fruit.

In the Bible, Numbers II, 5, we read: "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions and the garlick." Melons were among the foods anxiously desired by the Israelites during their progress through the wilderness.

This desire was not unusual, when they were in the parched sands of Arabia and remembering the cool, juicy fruits of the Nile. One of the most refreshing to be found in a hot, dry climate. The very sight of the crisp, red flesh rigid with cool watery juice, is invigorating, and it seems to refresh the spirit of Southerners jaded by heat.

The various kinds of musk melons, all native of Egypt, Persia or Central Asia, run a close second to the watermelon in popularity. At this late date it is not possible to actually determine just which particular species of melon the Hebrews lamented, as their travels took them afield, or whether the melons now to be seen in the markets of Cairo and Alexandria had then the perfection they show today. The Arabs of the Barbary Coast have practiced the best arts of gardening for many centuries, and in prosperous times these were introduced into Spain, among these was the business of engrafting melons and other cucurbitaceous plants, in order to ameliorate the fruit and increase its quality. In Syria and Palestine melon seeds are salted and dried, fried and used as a coarse condiment, with rice, lentils and other pulse.

Melons, to do well, must have a long, hot growing season. The culture is similar for both the water-

melons for taste and quality. alone is important in selecting a dull-hued sound. Experience increasing ripeness there is more of gives off a metallic ring; with in- When green, the fruit, if thumped, changes little with development. for the character of the outside over-ripe. This is not an easy task, be picked when fully ripe, but not of taste, the watermelon should apart each way. For highest qual- space, with vines at least six feet but the former requires more melon and the cantaloupe types.

Sunday, August 6, 1944 FOR

Colors Blaze in Gardens

At the height of their summer flowering now in local gardens are the lantanas, senisa, crepe myrtles, and the old-fashioned bird-of-paradise. In a little while the morning glories will be decorating their supports with gay blossoms.

The Botanic Garden greenhouse enjoyed several blossoms this past week of the large-flowering hylocereus; the large-leaved philodendron (Monstera deliciosa) has several blossoms on just now, this fruit being sold in the markets of California, Mexico and Florida, it being a cross in flavor between a banana and a pineapple; the senisas are especially attractive now, with their soft but bright lavender blooms; the red crepe-myrtles at the south entrance to the garden are particularly gay with their watermelon-pink blooms, this color a Texas origination; the dwarf pomegranites, red hibiscus, Red Jewel portulacca, verbenas in the rockery, crotolaria in the test garden and daturas (wedding bells) in the Garden Center Court are very interesting with bloom.

Mrs. T. B. Wiggs, 2845 Willing, is especially interested in growing plants from the seeds of irises and tulips. Both iris seeds and those of tulips are easy of experimentation, if one is a painstaking craftsman. For those interested in tulips there is a warning: Do not allow your enthusiasm to run away with you this fall when you begin to plant for next spring's bulbous garden. In the early 17th Century much gambling and speculation in the growing of tulips took place in Holland, so much so in fact that the

interest became a disease, and is known historically today as tulipomania; for the love of the flower can be a form of hysteria, so beautiful it is. Matters in tulip grow-

ing reached such a state in 1630 that the Dutch government took over affairs after one single tulip bulb brought the round sum of \$10,000.

Mrs. Lake Is Given Title by Park Board

Mrs. Will F. Lake, who has been unofficially educational director of the Botanic Gardens since opening of the project nine years ago Wednesday, has been given the title officially.

Mrs. Lake was given the title at a meeting of the Park Board Tuesday. It carries no salary and is purely an honorary position. She is secretary of the board, of which she has been a member for 18 years.

You and I Explorations



You and I next will explore the watergarden at the Botanic Gardens. We'll take the winding path north of the shelter house. Can you guess what lies beyond these tall trees, leafy shrubs and shady sloping lawn? There is a spring at the foot of these rustic steps from which a rivulet of water runs over green covered stones. We can step over this little stream and find other springs all with long-legged water striders skating across the top of the water, whirligig beetles and frog bugs diving into the water in search of smaller bugs.

Listen closely, can you hear water dripping? Densely shaded, another little stream is started by the water that drips from the shelves of moss covered rock. A moist and shallow cave at the base of the shelf makes an ideal home for our beautiful Texas maiden-hair fern. These dainty black-stemmed ferns share the home with moss and a flowering ivy.

These miniature rivers flow on down to lower ground and form the ponds which are homes for the bass, catfish and other fish. The fish feed on water babies of dragon flies and other water insects; these water nymphs feed on smaller ones, and millions of smaller cousins of the crayfish and also one-cell animals. These small animals would starve without the water greens or algae, simplest of green plants. Whole masses of floating green algae are called pond scum. Other algae cover rocks under the water.

The large leaf water canna, marsh mallow and lotus overshadow the small all-out water plants. We need a microscope to see the beauty of algae, but the lotus sends up its pink and white blossoms here, in Egypt, China, India and other watergardens, for the world to enjoy. Most of our lotus blossoms have now changed to tall, rattling seed pods. Many people eat these seed and root stocks of the lotus.

These water plants and cattails, reeds and sedges send their roots into the back muck of this pond for water and mineral food.

Pockets of air in stems and leaves reduce their weight so that they can float or lift their leaves and blossoms up into the sun and air. The pink roots of the tall willow fringe the pond as they, too, drink the water here that helps them lift their leafy branches high up above them all.

This is the most densely populated part of the garden. You and I could not possibly count the plants and animals, large and small, that find happy homes where life's first requirement, water, is so plentiful.

—LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.

Nature's Way Best for Seeds

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If one wanted a pastime wholly pleasurable, one might select the matter of gathering, caring for and planting seeds—seeds of various kinds of trees, shrubs and plants.

A few days ago I visited a limestone hillside west of Fort Worth, a hill that last spring was gay with queen-anne's-lace, beard's tongue, mimosa, bluebonnets, coneflowers of several kinds, star thistles, winerups, coropsis, yellow star flowers, daisies, milkweeds of many sorts, Indian blankets, Indian paint brush and other spring blossoms. Now those same flowers have made their seeds for the most part, and are awaiting the fall rains to bring some of them up as little seedlings.

It was interesting to study nature's plan of distribution, of covering and caring for the seeds from those spring plants. Some of the star flowers, some of the cone-flowers were still standing dry and upright on stems, still carrying their seed banners high; others had dropped their seed babies down gently on the earth beside themselves, and even where the parent plant had died, the bare dead stem seemed to offer a certain protection.

Covered by Wind.

Cuddled close on the ground in little nests were many dried, hard seed pods of the ground plum, called sometimes buffalo bean. The earth had been drawn over so gently against them in places, drifts of windblown matter that has a way of accumulating in the open. The hard, round seed pods were almost impossible to pull open with the fingers. Once opened, the four compartments, clean and fresh as a baby's nursery bed, held each from 10 to 15 small, shiny, round black seeds, as neat as one could wish to see, with no fibrous attachments, no downy bed, and with only the smooth round shell of the pod for a cradle.

Here they were, ready for the further sands and soils, and for the fall rains, all of which would help them to carry on their manner and mode of life, according to nature's plan.

Often the question is asked: "When shall I plant seeds of this or that?" If one will study the life habits of the plant to be reproduced, watch when it drops its seeds naturally, allow for the time which nature allows to cover it, study the depth of soil that accumulates over the seed from the time it falls to the ground until it peeps out again a little green seedling, one will have the answer to the question.

Don't Plant Too Deep.

Most seeds are planted too deeply in the cultivated garden. A good general rule is to cover the seed twice its depth. Fine seeds and those very small must have only a thin covering of soil. Most seeds can be kept for some time, and some for several years in fact, and still retain fertility, but much depends on moisture and darkness during the first few weeks of germination. There are times when moisture can be too great, or when because of the fineness of soil particles, the circulation of air through them is retarded.

There are three main methods of managing seeds: (1) seeds planted where they are to stay; (2) those whose seedlings may be transplanted one or more times before final placement, and (3) those that must be stratified. In the first class are nearly all the common vegetables and the flower garden annuals. Tender annuals come under the second category. In this group we have such vegetables as tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, flower garden perennials.

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Russians Liked the Beauty From Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Of the brilliant coterie of Texas women who have helped to make our history, none stands out more prominently than Lucy Holcombe of Marshall. For long years the old Holcombe mansion in Marshall was one of the town's most distinguished homes. In 1856 Lucy Holcomb became the wife of the famous Col. Frank W. Pickens, then a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina.

Her father and grandfather, the latter General Andrew Pickens, had been governors of that state, and Fort Pickens, of Revolutionary and Civil War fame, had been named as a memorial. Upon the inauguration of President James Buchanan, 1857, Colonel Pickens was appointed minister to the court of St. Petersburg, Russia.

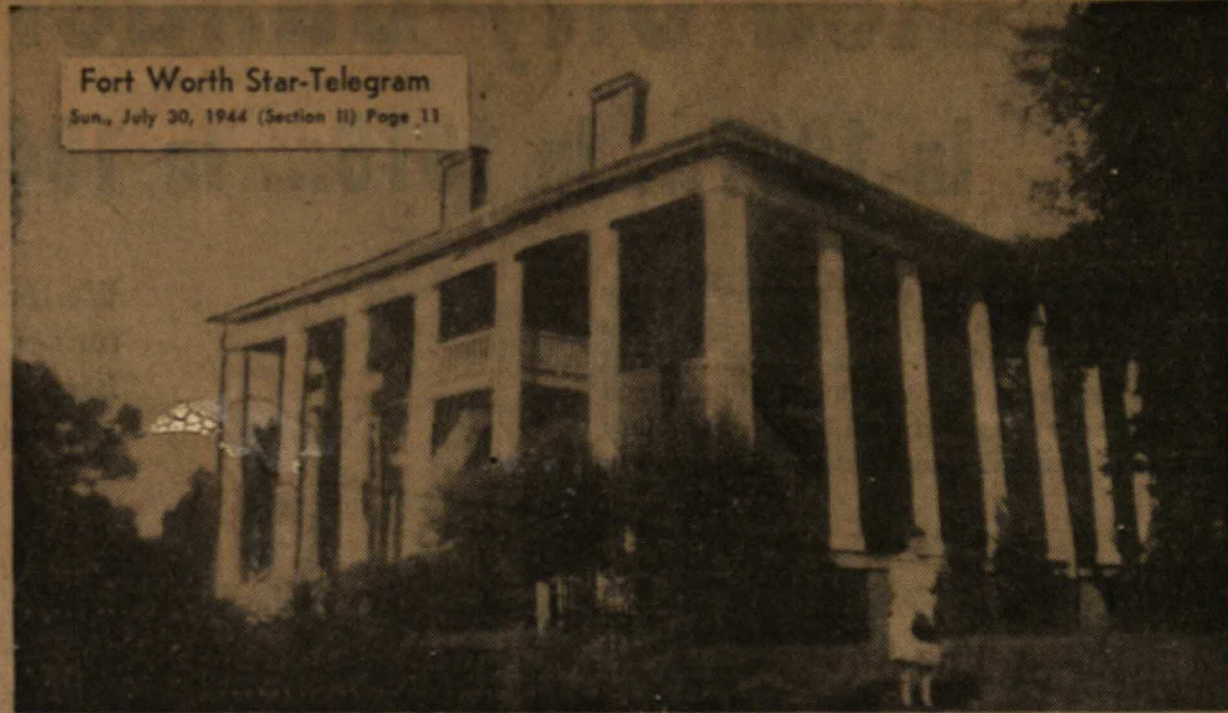
HAD WIT AND CHARM.

The fame of Colonel Pickens as a statesman, soldier and diplomat had long preceded him to Europe, while his charming young Lucy Holcombe Pickens and her wit and charm. The most distinguished courtesies were shown this couple by the crowned heads of Europe, conspicuously so by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, whose guests they were at Buckingham Palace; and by the Emperor Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie at the famous Palais de Tuilleries where balls, dinners and grand fetes were given in their honor.

No such public honors had ever been shown to an ambassador of a friendly nation as were showered on them in the imperial capital of Russia, where they at once became social favorites at the brilliant court of Alexander II.

When it became known that the American republic was to have an addition to the embassy, the czar placed the beautiful palace of Romanoff at the couple's disposal for the occasion. In 1858 the "Little Ambassador" was born, the first and only child of the Pickens. At once she became the pride and pet of the imperial court and foreign ambassadors, and especially of the empress and emperor who were much attached to the young mother.

The empress asked that she might be made godmother to the little blue eyed, fair haired child. Special invitations were issued to all friendly courts to have their envoys extraordinary witness the christening rites. The event took place in the imperial chapel of Romanoff, in the presence of the most illustrious assemblage that



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WYALUCING • the old Holcombe home, Marshall showplace.

had ever attended a similar function in all the world's history.

The empress gave the child the name, Douschka, which means in Russian, "Little Darling." Time passed. In November, 1860, Lincoln was elected President. On the

sense of this family from the imperial court was keenly felt by the nobility. The emperor never forgot his little protegee, and to the day of his tragic death, he never failed to send a gift to the child on her birthday, a custom that was even followed by his successor.

An historic incident in connection with the life of the child will not be forgotten. General Beauregard, in supreme command of the Confederate forces in the Civil War, wired Governor Pickens at Columbia, the capital, to come to Charleston and witness the inception of hostilities. Governor Pickens brought his wife and daughter with him. They visited the gunboats and batteries.

When all was in readiness, the general took the little Douschka in his arms, placed a lighted match in her hand, and on the illustrious day, April 12, 1861, came the first shot of the greatest of civil wars that ever devastated a civilized country.

A most tragic incident is said to have occurred in this family near the close of the Civil War. Governor Pickens' daughter, by a former marriage, was being married in one of the leading Charleston churches, at the time standing beside her fiance, her arm in his. The child, Douschka, was standing beside her sister, acting as flower girl for the ceremony. Without warning a cannon

crashed through the walls of the building and killed the bride. This will ever be remembered as one of the most tragic and harrowing episodes to come out of the Civil War. After a long and



LUCY HOLCOMBE
.. Texas beauty at 18.

same day Colonel Pickens was elected Governor of South Carolina, resigned his diplomatic mission, returned to the United States and was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina. The ab-

hunting gave her the name of Di Vernon. She entered into the business of running her father's plantations, after her father's death. When the Negroes all over the South, being freed, were hastening to the cities and towns the Pickens plantations remained almost intact. On that plantation the laborer was paid a bonus, in addition to his salary, according to the season or the success of the crops. This plan of giving to the tiller his percentage of the fruit of his toil was instituted by Lucy Holcombe Pickens and her daughter, Douschka.

SOUTH'S JOAN OF ARC.

Edgefield, South Carolina, home of the Pickens family, became the seat of riot and pillage during the dark days of reconstruction that followed the war. In 1876, 1,500 men, characterized by red shirts, and a lone Douschka Pickens, wearing the same garb, quelled an uprising of Negroes which had been incited by northern rioters. Jefferson, Texas, and Brenham, Texas, had both suffered similar uprisings, and this girl, whose mother was a Texan, unafraid of federal bayonets, led her groups to the enforcement of law and order. From this time on she became known as the "Joan of Arc of the South."

Douschka married Doctor Dugas of Atlanta, Ga. The couple had two children. However, Douschka died while a young woman. Perhaps nowhere in the South was there more of hospitality, more of the art of fine living for which the South was noted, than at Edgewood Plantation.

When Douschka married she was the recipient of many valuable gifts, among them a solid silver tea service from the ruler of Russia in token of his father's love for her. Many of her handsomest wedding gifts came from her mother's friends in Russia. The gift more valued than all was a miniature likeness of the old czar, Alexander II, framed in gold and hung about her neck by the czar himself.

Mrs. Pickens, as beautiful as any of the Southland's lovely daughters, was honored by having her vignette placed upon the Confederate money of the early years of the war. Soon after the death of Douschka, Mrs. Pickens died. Side by side, under the shades of the shadow-throwing trees of Edgewood, the members of this illustrious Southern family lie buried. And one of them, at least, was a Texan.



DOUSCHKA PICKENS
.. when she was 10.

active career of honor and usefulness, Colonel Pickens died near the close of the war.

Douschka grew up to be a good horsewoman, a good farmer, an excellent sportswoman, and her daring feats in riding and in fox-

You and I Explorations

grizzily with spines and stickers. The ground beneath them is hard and dry, and if watered they will die. Can you find the leaves of the cacti? No, not the flat bodies of the prickly pear. The leaves of all cacti are crisp brown scales.

The heavy, round plant body and flattened leaf-like branches are all stems. How can they succeed in such a desert home, or habitat? Thick, spiny skin covers spongy cells inside the stem.

These cells are misers with water. Cacti never give away or waste a drop. Their roots, too, are heavy and go deep into this rocky ground, as far down as seven feet.

Desert animals live here, too. Red ants are carving trails among the rocks to their nests. Green lizards, the skinks, dart around and eat the ants. We see horned toads and sometimes a little snake.

These desert plants are growing in the bottom of an old sea. So very old is this sea that it was filled up by the help of the animals whose fossils we can now see. Look, you can find fossil shells of oysters, clams, scallops and snails. Here is an ammonite fossil that looks like a large, fancy snail. We still have oysters, clams, scallops and snails in the seas of today, but no ammonites.

LILIAN HALBERT GANTT.

You and I couldn't use precious gas just to go places or even to explore today. We can discover so much, so near. Each stream, pond, woods or rocky hill has many tales to tell.

Our parks have collected for us living things of interest and beauty from far and near. Let's visit our parks. Our first four will be

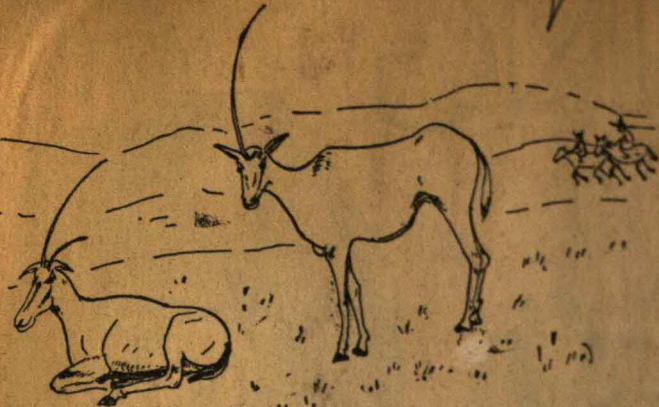


of the Botanic Gardens, and our first stop will be just north of the shelter house in the wildflower, rock and cactus garden.

The open grassy plot skirted by cool green trees on one side of the walk, and the cottonwoods, willows and hackberries towering above the shrubs all around, bring out this miniature desert in sharp contrast.

On the rocky ridge are citizens brought here from desert places of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. Some of these cacti are tall and round, some low, some flat, some very small, but all are

You and I Explorations



Oryx Algazel
Oryx Beisa
Africa

Some day you and I plan to go to Africa to dig diamonds and see, if we can without being eaten up, the wild animals in their homes. We don't have to wait, though, to see these animals. Come on, let's go to the zoo.

What is that graceful animal with one streamlined horn? There are two of them and the sign reads: Oryx Beisa and Oryx Algazel, but what does that mean? They have slit hooves, and seem to be chewing a cud; they must be strange cousins of a cow. Julian Frazier, zookeeper, tells us they are antelopes.

You and I wouldn't know much about antelopes. Only one kind, the prong horn lives in our part of the world. Our Forest Park

zoo, though has six species of antelopes.

We would have to go to the Belgian Congo or Tanganyika to see these animals in the sun-baked plains of their real home. There, herds of from 20 to 400 oryx graze on the coarse grass that springs up after a rain, or on stunted bushes.

That single horn is the result of an accident. All antelopes have two horns and these are not shed as are the horns of the deer. They can really travel fast. On horseback we would have a hard time catching up with them as they gallop across the plains, with heads held high and swinging tails. Should we come too close and make them angry, or if they should be wounded, those sharp horns would become dangerous weapons.

Let's find the other antelopes. Right near here are the Lechwe water buck, and the Blesbok. We can take a nice long walk along the same path, past the bird houses. Around the bend near the high fence, there are two families of antelopes.

The four gray cow brindled gnus have long black faces, curved horns and heavy shaggy necks. There is a baby gnu born here in June. Separated by a tall wire fence is a pair of elands, the largest of the antelopes. The elands seem peaceful, but we should hate to encounter their long pointed horns in their anger.

They, too, have a Texan in their midst, a baby eland born to them in January, 1944. Strange looking elands and gnus seem thoroughly at home in their Texas quarters.—Lilian Halbert Gantt.

City Parks--at \$1 Per Taxpayer--Claimed Best

The most outstanding city park system in the United States costs the average taxpayer of Fort Worth a little more than one dollar a year in taxes, Mrs. Will F. Lake, secretary of the city park board, told Optimists at their Friday luncheon at the Worth Hotel.

"Taking into account also our landscaped school grounds, 100 gems of scenic splendor form welcome breaks in the rows of business and residential structures," Mrs. Lake said.

"Native trees and other natural growth have been used to full advantage, notably Trinity Park, where within a few hundred feet of busy thoroughfares, you may find the seclusion of the primeval forest. Our Botanic Garden, with its rose garden, is known to flower lovers over the nation."

Donald Obert, city forester, conducted an indoor "tour" of beauty spots in and around Fort Worth, using natural tinted slides.

Mrs. Jesse James, dramatic reader, presented Kipling's "If—" and a Negro impersonation number. Harry Rand was program chairman.

Nature Plans in August for Winter

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Of all the months of the year, August seems to have a meaning all its own. If one should be suddenly awakened after a long sleep, from the outdoor sounds alone which are audible, one might say: "This is August; the month of the harvest moon; the season with dog days ahead, the Indian summer month." There is a feel in the air, as well as a noise abroad, that suggests the particular season.

The katydid leads the insect orchestra, while man, bird and beast gather the harvest of the year, against the coming of the winter. The skies grow murky, more filled with haze. The slightest breeze lifts the downy seeds of the thistle and other composites; and away these little seed babies go to other localities where they will establish new colonies.

Nature is now thinking of the frosty time ahead, and seeing to it that her kingdoms are well prepared for whatever there is to be of scarcity, of natural rationing of food supplies during the cold season.

Reasons for All.

August is an excellent month in which to study nature and to find out the why-and-wherefore of outdoor things. Why is the outside of the thistle bloom prickly and hairy? Why does the milkweed, the snow-on-the-mountain and other, similar types of plants, exude a sticky, milky substance at almost the slightest touch? Nature is a sly, but honest, craftsman. In the case of the thistle, the sticky parts on the outside of the bloom keep ants away from the pollen that the painted-lady butterfly may come along at her will and attend to her business of pollenization. She drops in casually, and as apparently without effort as a helicopter, takes upon herself the burden of distribution of pollen (her particular task), and goes to the next thistle. If ants had access, much of the pollen would stick to little feet and be lost in transit, failing to accomplish the purpose. Notice the co-operative principle at work. The milkweed's affinity is the monarch butterfly, the ideal carrier of pollen for this plant, and it jealously preserves its nectar for the monarch. Too bad for the ant, a true though industrious pilferer.

When one learns even a few reasons for the structures and operations of the natural world, one becomes aware of a fascinating new life which opens and unfolds for the asking and observation. Flowers cease to be of interest solely because of their beauty; they are living, breathing personalities, with life functions, with their very existence and success attendant upon the manner in which they take advantage of opportunities that cross their path.

Butterflies' Virtues.

Not only do butterflies seem to be mere idle flutterers, but they are to be admired for their good housekeeping and motherly attributes. Not only do they aid the plant in perpetuating its species, but they see to it that their eggs are laid upon the proper food plant, that their own progeny may survive, in spite of the ants and other destroyers.

When you have a little time this month, stroll out under the stars at night and contemplate the wonderland we call the heavens. Get a good astronomical guide and learn at least a little bit about the Milky Way and its celestial. Go into the fields and prairies and learn of the trees and the ways of the wild plants. Investigate the haunts of the animals and birds that are alike in the woodlands and in the open. A knowledge of nature's methods is broadening and uplifting.

Gardening

Big Thicket Region of Many Charms

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

On a recent trip into the Big Thicket area of East Texas I discovered a timberland of undreamed potentialities. Here within parts of the counties of Hardin, Polk, Tyler, San Jacinto, Liberty and Montgomery, through a section of which land the Trinity River flows, is a total of more than 2,000,000 acres of the choicest of timberlands.

The region, having likely been an arm of the Gulf at various times in the past, abounds in thick vegetation, due to the accumulations of silt and soil, submerged and emergences, over a long period of time. Today vegetation in the Big Thicket is about the same as it has been for hundreds of years. Man has not been able so far, or has not desired, to penetrate its unfathomable reaches, that is, to any considerable extent. The deep tropics are probably not more impenetrable than this area within our own state's confines.

National Forests.

The Alabama-Coushatta Indian reservation in Polk County lies in the northern part of this region, and it is wisely proposed to establish a wildlife preserve and state or national park in this section of timberland. Already Texas has 1,714,000 acres, government owned, included in its four national forests, as follows: The Sam Houston National Forest, (161,500 acres), in portions of Montgomery, Walker, and San Jacinto counties, with headquarters at Huntsville; Davy Crockett National Forest, (161,000 acres), in portions of Houston and Trinity counties, headquarters at Crockett; Angelina National Forest, (153,000 acres), in parts of Jasper, San Augustine and Angelina counties, headquarters at Lufkin; and the Sabine National Forest, (184,500 acres), located in Sabine, Shelby and San Augustine counties, with headquarters at San Augustine.

In addition to these preserves there are thousands of acres, privately owned, upon which grow vast quantities of vegetation of all kinds, all of which offer untold possibilities for future use and development. The prevailing timbers are oaks (of several kinds), with the water oak predominating, tupelo hickory, black gum, willow, magnolia, pine and cypress.

Here in the midst of the Big Thicket's dense growth are to be found hundreds of kinds of bulbous plants, rare irises and even types of orchids; here flourish a number of varieties of wild grapes and other tropical vines, the palmetto, the water lily and water hyacinth thrive in abundance.

Wild Life.

One rides for miles through areas that look like pictures of jungles. People residing in that section tell you that bears, bobcat, lynx, panthers, deer, turkey, beavers, otter and other animals frequent the deep woods and are even seen upon occasions by highway traffic. Several varieties of squirrels and many specimens of rare birds abound also in the deepest recesses. The principal inhabitants of the area are trappers and hunters. During the Civil War, men were known to have been in hiding in the thickets of the woods, and it is said that even today fugitives from justice frequent the place, which is practically inaccessible.

There's Work for Gardeners

All too many people feel that gardening days are over when comes August. No use now to work in the garden, everything dry, parched and burned, they reason, to the end that the statement is in part true. Actually, work in the garden in August can be most important.

What about disbudding dahlias and zinnias, aiming at better blossoms. The latter part of the month, plant a few madonna lilies and some other bulbs. Look about lace fly on the rhododendrons; spray with summer strength lime sulphur. If asters are allowed to grow tall, stake them now.

Plant freesias in pots and bulb pans. Remember to stand your hanging baskets in a vessel of weak liquid manure for an hour or a little longer at a time once a month. Trim hedges, order bulbs, get frames ready for fall sowing. Renew border mulches, tie up vines and roses, turn over the compost heap. Fertilize dahlias and chrysanthemums, also phlox, and water all frequently. Remove and burn all diseased and sick parts from woody plants.

If crickets and grasshoppers do serious damage to lawns, spray lawn or affected vegetation with lead arsenate, according to dealer's directions. Prepare soils for fall planting, the sooner the better before rains set in. Study nursery catalogs now, and make selections of trees, shrubs, roses and other materials which you will want.

Sunday
Aug 13-1
1944

You and I Explorations

You and I feel quite privileged because Zookeeper Frazier has let us in behind the scenes with some of his star performers. Celebrated actors are supposed to be temperamental, so we are rather surprised at the reception we are getting.

Al, the chimpanzee, rattles his chains, then ignores us. The pig-tailed monkey is making faces at us, and as we return them and get more faces we know, now, how



we look. Harriet, the female chimp, is most resentful at our intrusion and throws things at me, so I am glad my hat is broad. Aren't you glad that she likes you, or is it your peanuts?

Chimpanzees that perform as these do, deserves some rights in their private trees or cages. Have you seen them eat off of a plate, walk a tight rope and ride on roller skates? You can see them do these and other stunts every fair Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. at the Forest Park Zoo.

Chimpanzees, gibbons, gorillas

and orangutans are the tail-less monkeys, or apes. Young apes can be taught to do many things that we do, and are more like man in structure and in upright walking. But nobody even suggests that monkeys are his ancestors, mainly because of man's superior brain. The huge gorilla has a brain capacity of 600 cubic centimeters, while the most primitive fossil of man has a brain capacity of 910 cubic centimeters. The comparatively small man of today has a cranial capacity of 1,900 cubic centimeters.

The chimpanzee makes a home of sorts in the dense jungles of Africa and subsists on wild fruits and fruits stolen from plantations. In the zoo they are fed fruits and vegetables, with added richness in the winter. If we visit the apes in their homes we had better wear "May Wests" and steel helmets and carry a gun, or else rely on keeping the apes in a good humor. Frazer tells us that the chimpanzee has a "punch" six times greater than that of a man.

The gorilla may weigh up to 600 pounds and can easily destroy a man with one stroke of his paw.

The spider monkey and pig-tailed monkey do their stunts on Sundays, too, but they do even better in their native land. Natives of Malaya and Sumatra use the pig-tailed monkeys to climb trees, twist off the best coconuts, and drop them to the ground. When the National Geographic Expedition asked a native woman to sell her monkey, she replied, "No, if I sell you that monkey my husband would have to work."

—Lillian Halbert Gantt.



You and I Explorations

Best of all the animals in the zoo, I like these little monkeys, don't you? They are so cute and funny and friendly. Why are monkeys always doing things? Perhaps it is because their eyes are set in front so they work together and they can see better; their hearing is acute; they have sensitive touch in their fingers. Above all, their brains, active and inquisitive, work quickly and well in co-ordination with these good sense organs.

Monkeys are mischievous though. Watch the brown one hammer the hydrant with a rock until the water runs. They pull each other's tails, push a fellow off his perch, then pet each other.

What can't a monkey do with its tail? With back feet fitted with thumbs and long flexible toes, the tail is well called the fifth hand. Only monkeys of the New World have prehensile tails.

The little black capped Capuchin with its white gnome-like face wrinkles his brow as if he were worried. What could a monkey have to worry about here. Zookeeper Frazier knows how to take care of them. Now if the organ-grinder owned him or you and I, he might be lonesome. We might let him get chilled or not feed him right. Monkeys are delicate creatures away from their warm habitats and native fruits, leaves, buds, flowers, insects and bird eggs.

All these Capuchins and Spider monkeys in the big outdoor cage are New World monkeys. These kinds and other species live in the jungles from Northern Mexico to Southern Brazil.

We think that these little fellows are noisy, but you ought to hear a bunch of them as the troop swings through the forests. They have a louder medley, with troop calls as well as troop manners.

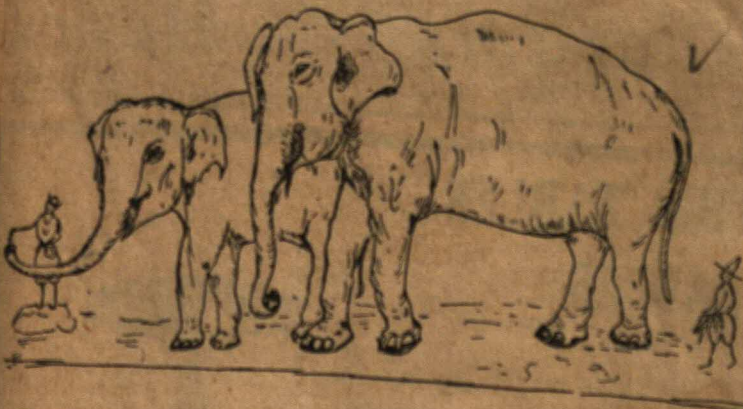
Other troops of monkeys in this hemisphere have a special bone resonator opening into the throat, and they really deserve the name

of howlers and can be heard for miles.

Howlers are the largest of the New World monkeys but are timid and gentle. The smallest species is the Marmoset which weighs only half a pound when grown.

You and I are going to Mexico, Central and South America as soon as it's fair to travel. We are going to visit these places to see some of the world's most gorgeous scenery, interesting people and ruins of highly civilized ancient habitations. We will also explore the wilds for strange animals and plants living south of the Rio Grande. — LILLIAN HALBERT GANTT.

You and I Explorations



Every time we go to the zoo I find you watching Queen Tut and Penny. Why do you like these elephants so much? Elephants are the largest animals living on the earth and must be powerful, but they are so tame and friendly.

When we call them by name they hear us and recognize our voices. Though they may be near-sighted they make up for that by having what is probably the best sense of smell of any animal and they can recognize us, or any human, at a great distance through the sense of smell.

THEY ARE SMART.

Elephants are smart, also, and can learn to do things. No other animal has a trunk like theirs with which to do so many things. And they have rhythm. Watch them swing their trunks, and sway with heads, feet and sometimes with their entire bodies, as if in an ancient dance.

Elephants of Africa are hunted by the natives for their valuable ivory tusks, which the hunters trade to us for many things which we manufacture. Some pairs of tusks weigh as much as 300 pounds. Queen Tut has no tusks now, and Penny's are just beginning to show. When Penny is grown, his tusks may weigh as much as 70 pounds.

We find herds of elephants in forest covered tracts of India, Ceylon, Burma and Borneo, and other parts of Asia. Here, led by great

bull elephants, they roam, grazing on grass, leaves and fruit of wild plainain, twigs, and the bark of certain trees. It would be dangerous to invade their homes in these wilds. Elephants are usually good natured, but if attacked, hurt or angered their tusks, trunks, heavy bodies and feet become terrible weapons. And they can walk faster than we can run.

LONG IN SERVICE.

Asiatic elephants have long been of great service to man for transporting humans and cargoes. They are especially useful in lifting heavy timbers and big guns. Hannibal used them in war when he crossed the Alps.

Elephants are used to move timbers from inaccessible forests to the lumber mills. Recently two American soldiers in India were using heavy truck equipment in an effort to save a dam. The truck bogged down on a jungle road. A single big elephant pulled the truck out.

Of course elephants are not native in America now, but once, long ago, larger elephant-like animals called mammoths did live here. Fossils of mammoth teeth have been found in the gravel pits near Riverside, right in Fort Worth. —Lillian Halbert Gantt.

You and I Explorations



You and I want to visit the monkey house before we leave the monkey business at the zoo. These monkeys, so far away from native lands, are making homes and even raising their families in these small apartments. Little Mona monkey was born here last fall, and little Green monkey is not yet three months old.

Australia has no monkeys, Europe has only one specie and these live on the rocks of Gibraltar. But if you and I were in the warm regions of the Pacific islands, Asia or Africa, we would probably see some of the 500 different kinds of monkeys that are known in the world.

The Rhesus monkeys (in the southeast apartment of the monkey house) are the most commonly seen here. Thousands of Rhesus monkeys are shipped to the U. S. from India for pets or for zoos. They also save many thousands of human lives through their use in biological experimentations. They are friendly and can stand the cold better than most monkeys.

The baboons have long faces

and short tails. They have cheek pouches, as do most old world monkeys, in which they store food to last for days. Unlike most monkeys the baboons spend most of their time on rocky ground, hence it is a needed protection that they bring a pillow with them. We admit these red "posterior callosities" are not pretty, but even a baboon gets less criticism when we know the reason why.

Baboons travel in great troops and may destroy crops. The natives are afraid of their teeth and powerful jaws. Old grandpa baboon rules the troop. Once a pompous old baboon was trapped by placing a bunch of bananas inside a cage with strong bars spaced to let him just squeeze through the bars.

The sooty Mangabey, Julian Frazier tells us, are the most easily trained and have the best dispo-

sitions of all these monkeys in the monkey house.

Mother Green monkey hugs her green spotted baby, but there is no monkey lullaby, for the green monkeys seldom make a sound. Papa Mona romps with his baby,

then sits with a look on his face as if seeing visions of a far and different land, perhaps the Africa of his ancestors.

—LILLIAN HALBERT GANTT.

3 Passion Flowers Are Found Here

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The early Spaniards who came into Texas found many plants which symbolized some phase of their religion to them. These plants in part were mediums of revelation, the tangible expression of their faith. In a lonely land the passion flower, several varieties of which are indigenous to Texas, had true significance to the early explorers when they arrived in the country of the Tejas Indians.

The corona of the flower represented the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils were the nails, the five sepals and five petals indicated the 10 faithful apostles. Whoever found a passion flower—and they were all about—would indeed be lucky. Beloved as the plant and its beautiful blossoms are today, whoever finds it is still lucky. So much for our methods of conservation.

Can Not Stand.

In the Botanic Garden here grow three varieties of the passion flower, and all three are vines. *Passiflora (incarnata)* frequents the sandy lands east of Fort Worth and the black lands to the north of the city and the fields and waste lands of East Texas. To the Mexicans it is known as "flores de passion;" the pioneers called it may-pop and passion flower. The large, purplish fringed blossoms are ornamental throughout the summer, but the vine can not stand heavy cold. It is a perennial and transplants reasonably well. In some parts of the eastern section of the state the vines grow profusely and are considered almost as much a nuisance as the bindweed. The seeds of this passion flower are in demand for cultivated gardens, the plants being most attractive where a few are allowed to climb on a fence or trellis or over a wall, as desirable as morning glories.

Found Along Trinity.

A little vine that rambles gracefully from tree top to tree top in the nature trails and alongside the colonades in the informal garden areas is *Passiflora (lutea)*, very common in our woodlands along the Trinity, but little appreciated. The root is perennial, and in the spring many little vines come from it, taking hold of the nearest support and often growing to 20 feet in height. The variegated leaves, about 1 1/2 inches across, are three-lobed. Flowers are typically formed and yellow, about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. The blossoms are followed by purple berries the size of a mustang grape. The Indians and pioneers used these fruits as a source of dye.

A third vine, *Passiflora (temuloba)*, sometimes called "the littlest passion flower," with small, white-to-greenish, true-to-form flowers, and with dark green pulpy fruits, was introduced to the cactus garden unit quite by accident. It came in as a little straggler, holding snugly to a big clump of mamillaria cactus that was brought in from the Sonora region several years ago. Each year it freezes back to the ground in the winter, but when comes spring, comes also the vine, as gay and happy as if it had always been in its present place. Like the others of its family, it comes each spring from a root stock.

From a Woman's Corner

John Erskine Says Texas Has a High Per Cent of Gracious Living; Fort Worth Is Typical.

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUESBY
Press Woman's Dept. Editor



THE American writer and educator, John Erskine, has said that there is a higher per cent of gracious living in Texas than in any other section of the country. One of the reasons that he gives for this is that Texas has three separate and distinct cultures.

First, there is East Texas, which was settled largely by the aristocracy of the Old South. These peoples brought their cultures with them.

SECOND, there is West Texas, which was settled by the pioneering adventurous stock who brought their stabilities as well as their developing abilities.

Third, there is South Texas, which was settled by the oldest and most perfect culture in the Western Hemisphere, that culture of Old Mexico, which dates back many centuries and is as refined as any culture in old Europe. That culture has gradually moved up to South Texas.

Today, Texas is a fusion of these three separate and distinct and yet high types of culture.

LYLE PATTON McCALEB, Fort Worth woman who now is assistant editor of the Southwest Review, southern quarterly leading the way to greater cultural appreciation in this area, stopped at this desk a few days ago for a survey of cultural life here in Fort Worth. It caused us to pause and take a look at our own city.

MOST outstanding in a cultural way perhaps is the KAY KIMBELL Art Collection, valued at well over a million dollars and regarded as one of the finest private collections in the Southwest. In that is a rare collection of French prints of Texana, published in Paris in 1819. They depict the Napoleonic Colony established in 1818 at the mouth of the Trinity River by Napoleon Refugees and called Champ d'Ile.

Mr. Kimbell's sister and brother-in-law, DR. and MRS. COLEMAN CARTER, are building a magnificent library of rare editions of standard authors for their little daughter, Kay Kimball Carter.

MRS. W. P. McLEAN SR. has a collection of furniture, bronzes, miniatures, rare prints and documents of Napoleon that would do justice to any museum.

In her Westover Hills home, MRS. ROBERT WINDFOHR (Anne Burnett) has a library of finely bound limited editions of standard authors. She has an ideal setting for such a library. The paneled walls of fine woods have niches in which are paintings by foremost painters of western life.

A fine collection of 19th Century first editions is owned by MRS. DAVID E. TRAMMELL. A marvelous collection of Texana is owned by MRS. W. E. CHILTON. And MRS. WILL LAKE has one of the city's most interesting collections of relics, furniture and books pertaining to early Texana. She has recently been concentrating on a collection of rare early Britannical books and early herbals.

AND of course we have our own permanent Fort Worth Art Museum collection which is regarded as one of the finest small collections in the South. Among the most outstanding of these is Gilbert Stuart's "Portrait of Clementina Beach" and "The Approaching Storm," by George Inness and "The Swimming Pool," by Thomas Eakins. This is Eakins' centennial year and this painting owned by the Fort Worth Art Museum is considered to be one of his best. It is now on exhibit in Boston and was recently shown in Philadelphia and New York.

In the appointments of some of its most representative homes, Fort Worth has a fine example of gracious living. The C. D. REIMERS home represents a beautiful setting, elegance and at the same time great refinement and a gracious hospitality such as was found in homes of the Deep South before the Civil War.

The BROOKS MORRIS home is one of the city's best examples of an Early American place in a gorgeous valley view setting. And one of the most perfectly appointed and charming small homes is Mrs. C. O. MOORE'S at 409 Monticello Dr. It is notable for its collection of well selected original paintings, 18th Century furniture, handsome brocades and an almost flawless toning of colors and periods.

MRS. W. D. REYNOLDS, whose husband was one of the early day ranchers in Fort Worth, has a spacious, homey Colonial house that breathes the warmth of its charming white-haired elderly mistress. The HERBERT WALKERS have a house that represents the best in Old English tradition. Mr. Walker, who has traveled both in India and China, has mingled much of the Orient with his own English background.

A woman who always brings her own good taste and her love of antiques into the background around her is MRS. FRANK DOUGLAS. She and Mr. Douglas recently sold their New England house on the Jackshoro Highway and Mrs. Douglas already has turned a little Spanish house facing Westover Hills into a dream palace.

Other homes that represent gracious living are the RICH HILL home of the RALPH BRISTOLS, the Westover homes of MRS. WARD B. POWELL and the W. A. SCHMIDS, the River Crest homes of the C. A. LUPTONS, MRS. J. W. HERBERT, MR. and MRS. J. W. MITCHELL and the Sunset Terrace home of MRS. I. H. BURNBY. We could go on with such a list, for Fort Worth has many beautiful homes, enough to make us know that John Erskine was right when he said that there is a higher per cent of gracious living in Texas than in any other section of the country.

Trinity Fork Fixed This City's Site

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Drive around over Fort Worth cross the many bridges that span the Trinity River and joke about the River's muddy, slow-moving waters, if you will. Admire the city's skyline from the various hills that surround the river. Then, take a map of the Trinity's course through the state, and in conclusion, get a Texas history and read about the river's part in the making of our history, particularly that of Fort Worth.

Seventeen river bridges have been erected within the city limits to enable traffic to cross the river. These, in many cases, add to the city's picturesque quality. Many persons, used to larger streams of water, do not realize the importance of the Trinity. Even persons who have lived here always have forgotten, if they ever knew, that the city of Fort Worth owes its very existence, in the first place, to the "fork of the Trinity," which lies north of the courthouse, and over which Paddock Viaduct carries its volume of daily traffic.

New Army Post.

Drive out East Belknap, turn to Elm, then to Samuels and just north of Pioneer Rest Cemetery take the right hand road, known as Cold Springs Road. Follow this to the Cold Springs Bridge, and a few hundred yards east of the railroad bridge which is near the traffic bridge, you will find a number of springs that still gush from the bank of the Trinity. This group of springs, known to the pioneers as Cold Springs, mark the spot where a group of Texas Rangers spent the night in the spring of 1847, en route to select a site for a new army post at "the confluence of the forks of the Trinity."

The Trinity River Basin, according to recent statistics, has a larger population and greater industrial development than any other basin in Texas, and the capacity of the completed reservoirs along it constitutes more than half of the total water capacity of the state's reservoirs. Lake Bridgeport in Wise County, with 13,000 acres, and impounding capacity of 290,000 acre-feet; Eagle Mountain Lake, in Tarrant and Wise Counties on the east fork of the river, with a surface area of 9,000 acres and impounding 218,000 acre-feet; and Lake Worth, not far from the city, with a shore line scenic drive of about 35 miles, and 37,000 acre-feet, all make up the supply of the Trinity Basin.

The approximate distance from the mouth on Trinity Bay, which empties into the Gulf, is the farthest of its northern headwaters, is 405 miles.

Sport and Study.

These lakes are interesting to the sportsman, to the botanist and to those who enjoy picturesque scenery. They offer a genuine

playground to the people of this community. Lake Worth abounds in interesting trees, Indian oaks and other oak species, types distinctive in the cross timbers, and it is a wild flower and native bird sanctuary, under the management of the city.

It was between the Trinity and Neches River that the Cherokees built their villages and held their councils. Through this section ran the Old San Antonio Road, to the east and south of Polk County, which is skirted by the Trinity, lies the Big Thicket, with a total area of about 2,000,000 acres, that wilderness of trees, shrubs and plants that has yet to be exploited by man, the last stand of wild life in the state. In the Big Thicket grow rare and unique trees, shrubs, water lilies, orchids, wild animals and rare birds of birds. The Alabama and Coahuila Indian reser-

vations lie in the northern part of the Big Thicket area in Polk County. The Alabamas arrived in Texas in 1830, and 40 years later Sam Houston donated two sections of land as a reservation. Recently the federal government has added to this area.

Cotton plantations of considerable importance flourished in the Trinity lowlands, and river boats plied the waters near the mouth. At Liberty the Old San Antonio Trail, laid out by the illustrious Frenchman, St. Denis, crossed the Trinity, this being the first of the open roads in Texas.

Mrs. Lake Stresses Low Cost of Park System

Mrs. Will F. Lake, secretary of the city park board, laid Optimists at their Friday luncheon at the Worth Hotel that it costs the average taxpayer of Fort Worth little more than \$1 a year in taxes to maintain one of the outstanding city park systems in the United States.

"Our Botanic Garden, with its rose garden, is known to flower lovers over the nation," she said. "Taking into account also our landscaped schoolgrounds, 100 gems of scenic splendor form welcome breaks in the rows of business and residential structures."

Natural tinted slides of beauty spots in and around Fort Worth were shown by Donald Oberst, city forester. Harry Rand was program chairman.

RAM Sunday, September 24, 1944.

Garden Calendar

Sunday—Garden Center and Botanic Garden hostesses will be Mrs. R. J. Thomas and Mrs. J. J. Armstrong of the Polytechnic Garden Club.

Tuesday—St. Mary's Garden Club will be entertained at the Woman's Club by Mrs. A. E. Jackson, 10:15 a. m. Lewis M. Geer will talk on "Fruit Trees."

Wednesday—Oaklawn Garden Club will meet at Oaklawn School at 9:45 a. m. Parks Superintendent Adams will discuss "General Planning of Yard and Garden for Fall." Mrs. J. E. Schubert will preside.

Wednesday—South Side Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Rd. Mrs. Jack Knight will speak on "Preparation of Soil for Fall Planting." Covered dish luncheon.

Thursday—Sagamore Hill Garden Club will meet at 3 p. m. at the Sagamore Hill School. W. T. Lightower will discuss "What is New in Our Gardens."

Thursday—Monticello Garden Club will meet at 10 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Earle W. Lewis, 3717 Knox Dr. Coffee "Fall Color in the Home" will be discussed by Mrs. A. E. Brooks.

Scruggs and Dallas Garden Clubs Planning Busy Season

Meetings of the Marianne Scruggs Garden Club will begin Monday, Oct. 9, and for the Dallas Garden Club on Friday, Oct. 13. Both are divisions of the Dallas Woman's Club.

Guest speakers for the Scruggs club season include Joe O. Lambert Jr., Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth; Mmes R. Edgar Padgett, Charles A. Myers, Garrett O. Moore and Steve Barrett.

Members of the club will participate in programs on the history of garden clubs, garden sculpture,

hints to gardeners, spring flowers and the fundamentals of horticulture. They will hold two flower marts, a fall harvest and flower show, an iris show, a dramatic farce on gardening and a garden pilgrimage. Motion pictures also will form a part of the program.

Sunday, October 1, 1944

Survey Your Garden Now For Next Year's Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now is a good time to survey next year's garden, in prospect. No garden should be planted until the gardener has given forethought to it. Go about a bit in your own neighborhood and see what your neighbor's garden has in it that you would like for your own, read the new plant and seed catalogs, visit your local garden center or your library and study good garden design.

All of these things may be done now, as preliminary to your seed planting which should be done a month or two later. Beds may be gotten in shape now and fertilizer placed properly that fall rains, sun and air may help you to get a good start. It costs no more in dollars and cents to arrange a garden according to good design than to plant one in a haphazard fashion and it is a great deal more satisfying to do it the right way.

There are a good many perennial flowers which will do better if sown in the fall rather than in the spring. Germination will be easier and the growing season longer. Some seeds are slow to germinate and may lie in the ground for a year or more, without germinating, unless allowed to weather during the winter season which is usually accompanied by rainfall, at least a certain amount of moisture being necessary for germination. A few of the phloxes, delphiniums, irises and gas plant are among those which should be winter seasoned. Seeds of primroses do much better when sown in the early winter or fall; others similar are columbines, gaillardias, foxgloves, Canterbury bells, coreopsis, in fact any of the hardy perennials.

The perennial bed should have special treatment, for best results. Prepare the bed early, enrich with a balanced plant food—four pounds to 100 square feet—to encourage strong early growth of plants so that they may better withstand the hot, dry summers. In this locality certain annuals should also be planted this fall, rather than to wait until spring, especially those utilized in the cutting garden. Centaureas and larkspurs like to get an early start, as do also certain kinds of poppies, petunias, calendulas, Chinese forgetmenots, snapdragons, alyssum, gypsophila, nicotiana, and occasionally marigolds self sow. Marigolds, for the most part, zinnias and other tender annuals are best left until spring for sowing.

Fall sown seeds should be planted in rows, with space enough in which to grow, until of sufficient size to transplant. One should watch about soils washing from heavy fall rains. Try not to plant

where the land slopes, or where drainage may carry seeds away. Mulch soils with leaves, fresh straw or something that will mat down solidly, and thereby help to hold soils. Beds may be given some protection in the spring through the use of laths, frames covered with screen or some other material, that force of driving rains may be prevented from washing tiny seedlings away, or washing seeds from the ground. Spring downpours can be treacherous, and perennials planted in the fall should be carefully protected against such catastrophes.

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

How little we know about many of the plants that are of vital importance to us! Take corn, for example. Almost every block has some variety of corn growing in a garden spot, much of it still standing, although the stalks are dry and yellowed. These buff-colored patches, contrasted against green trees and shrubs, as one sees them in many sections today, offer picturesque combinations.

From the earliest records of corn, or maize, we find the plant associated with the female sex, and spoken of as the Old Woman (Corn-mother), or as the Maiden (Harvest-child). The Indians in this country today still observe the corn festivals. Little girls, at play wherever corn grows, have made dolls of the tender corn ears. The Aztec Indian legend of the origin of the bluebonnet has to do with a little girl's sacrifice of her corn doll.

This most valuable food plant is a direct contribution from the new world to the old. Botanists claim that all corn belongs to the genus, Zea, of which there is only one species (Zea mays). Pre-Incan, Pre-Mayan and Pre-Aztec antiquity have the secret of the lost prototype. Modern corn is a tall, annual grass, with a jointed, solid stem. Most grass stems are hollow. Zea japonica is very ornamental, with leaves striped with color. Common Indian corn is not a garden plant, but is the field corn of the agricultural world, of enormous economic importance.

Sweet corn (variety saccharata), as we know it today, is one of the most delicious of American vegetables, although it is almost unknown in Europe. Throughout Mexico and the Southern States other varieties or forms of corn are to be found, but they offer little interest to the gardener. Some of them seem to be related to teosinte, the Mexican Euphorbia, likely a remote ancestor of our modern corn. Zea is a Greek name for a certain kind of cereal.

Asters Come With Autumn

Texans associate the autumn season with the asters which begin to bloom about this time, each year and continue until the coming of very hard freezes. A drive through the woodlands in the fall season reveals a number of different kinds of asters, one of the loveliest and most delicate of our native flowers, and they come in many colors.

The little baby blue asters seem to be favorites with most aster lovers, while the pink, purple and lavender ones are equally lovely. Aster wrightii, a native of the Big Bend and the western part of the state, is a most desirable plant and should be made available to the public. The plant is a perennial and grows from a heavy root stock, its ray flowers are 1 cm white to purple with a yellow center. It blooms in the open sun and is drought-defiant. Both leaf bracts and flowers are attractive.

The Michaelmas daisies are blooming now and will glorify themselves and the countryside from now until Christmas. Collect

the best native asters for a hillside and for erosion control is Aster spinosus, a rather peculiar plant seldom recognized as an aster. The plant bears few leaves but long slender green branches.

Growing throughout western Texas and the plains country is the tansy aster. The flowers are purple, with a yellow center and are about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. Bolton's aster, a plant that bears small white flowers, should be used extensively where water plants are needed. There are more than half a hundred species of asters in Texas, and many of them should be used in the cultivated garden and for ornamental purposes. The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station recommends that anyone wishing to experiment with native flowers, should begin by trying out the asters in his own immediate vicinity. Those that have been tested have more than repaid the experimenters. The more showy species are desirable stock for exchange or sale. Re-

member, for full and free bloom, keep asters cut back to a six-inch stand until about this season, then allow them to make buds and bloom.

Fort Worth Garden Calendar

Sunday—Botanic Garden and Garden Center hostesses will be Mmes John W. Cassidy, Victor Tinsley and O. G. McDaniel, of the University Garden Club.

Tuesday—Hubbard Heights Garden Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Sallie Winston, 1425 Gambrell, at 2 p. m. Mrs. H. C. Austin will discuss "The Tree and Its Welfare."

Wednesday—The Business and Professional Women's Club will meet at 6:30 p. m. at the Worth Hotel. Mrs. Jack Knight will talk about "Seasonal Things in the Garden."

Friday—The Fort Worth Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the Woman's Club. Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens will preside. D. D. Obert will show pictures and talk about "Trees," followed by an open forum.

Friday—Sylvania Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. C. H. Still, 1601 N. Riverside Dr. Luncheon. Mmes. G. H. Leshe and Susan Van Meter will be co-hostesses. Program: "Bulbs for Spring Bloom," by Mrs. Howard Brown; "Herbs and Their Uses," by Mrs. A. C. Capps, and "Drought Resistant Plants," by Mrs. W. A. Ingraham.

Garden Calendar

Sunday—Garden Center and Botanic Garden hostesses will be Mmes. L. P. Hood, O. G. McDaniel and H. D. Withers of the University Garden Club.

Tuesday—The Hubbard Heights Garden Club will meet at 11 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Frank Genarsky, 4517 Merida. Covered dish luncheon. Mrs. O. S. Jones will talk on "Our Garden Shrubs."

Wednesday—The University Garden Club will meet at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Rd. Mrs. Lillian Simons will discuss "Originality in Flower Arrangements."

Thursday—The North Fort Worth Garden Club will meet at 10:30 at the home of Mrs. Ernest Petteway, White Settlement Rd. Mrs. Jack Knight will discuss "Preparing Soil, Planting Annuals and Perennials for Early Blooming." Dahlia display. Luncheon. Timely horticultural hints will be discussed. Co-hostesses, Mmes. Earl B. Clark, A. W. Cates, B. M. Cooke, W. G. Fuller, A. L. Lewis Sr., and B. H. Stewart.

Prototype of Corn Hid in Antiquity

Oct 15

MORE HOME FOLKS.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, Garden Club and Park Board worker, is finding that all the fine shows in New York aren't housed in the theaters along Broadway. Accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Ann Arrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. French Arrington of Canadian, Texas, Mrs. Lake is visiting parks and gardens in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Another touring Texan is Miss Mary Lake, secretary of the Fort Worth Art Association. In New York she is visiting the Metropolitan Art Galleries as a representative of the Fort Worth art group.

Miss Lake and Jerry Bywaters, director of the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, are selecting paintings

to go into a winter exhibition for Fort Worth and Dallas. Altogether there will be a collection of 60 pieces of contemporary art. The entire group will be shown in Dallas but due to limited gallery space the Fort Worth show will include only 40 paintings, Miss Lake said.

Garden of Wild Plants Is Advocated

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Texas wild flowers continue to interest flower lovers everywhere. Here we have grown accustomed to them, and take them for granted. We need to get acquainted again with the possibilities of our native Southwestern plants.

A wild garden of some kind is possible for almost every home. Many of the Southwestern wild flowers possess use, beauty and charm.

Wild plants should be grouped as they grow in nature, with regard for grouping according to the plant's needs, as to whether drought resistant or water loving. Color combinations should be studied also.

Of attractive flowering or berry bearing shrubs and vines there is no end, with which one might cover unattractive outhouses or an unsightly garage. Our local woodlands flourish with vines, one of the most attractive being the yellow passion flower, with large blue fruits. Another vine is the Carolina moonseed, with clusters of bright red berries, also called wild sarsaparilla vine. Then there is our incomparable large-flowering lilac-colored passion vine.

Among the more delicate plants are the Texas bluebell, the meadow pink (also a gentian, as is the bluebell), the blue skullcap, the Indian paint brush and the Indian plume (a phlox, called standing cypress), the delicate little celestial (an iris), the various rain lilies and wild onions and garlics, the salvias (both the red ones and the blues), the beard's-tongue (called foxglove), the flowering straw (called pink dandelion, a member of the Chicory family), white wings (a dainty little polygala), the blazing-star and the purple thistle (both of which are in bloom now), the wine cups of the springtime and the little pink-purple flowering geraniums, the various mallows and primroses, and the reigning beauty beloved by all in Texas, the bluebonnet. Margaret McKenney's book, a handy popularly-priced book, The Wild Garden, will prove invaluable if you contemplate a wild garden.

From San Angelo
Paper Oct 14, 1944

Uniformity Is Needed

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you are interested in community beautification, now is the time to get into action. D. D. Obert, landscape architect and forester for the Fort Worth Park Department, offers a few suggestions which, if followed, would be productive of good to the community which puts such a program into effect.

Primarily, no community can rise above the individual situation. Unless each person is willing to consider his neighbor, his block, his street and his city it is impossible to get the best results. Proper planning and a long range vision are essential in any constructive program of city beautification. There is much that can be done now, and the postwar program may not be so far away. Aside from the beautification projects, which are in themselves highly justifiable from the esthetic standpoint alone, most projects take into consideration the matter of better sanitary conditions and the removal of accident hazards.

Good form in community beautification follows uniformity and a conservative pattern. Individual treatment may be as informal and irregular as one likes in one's own back yard, but the front yard, the sidewalk, the street belong to the public and should be alike inoffensive and safe.

Cleaning Up First.

Issue No. 1 might be a matter of cleanup. Repairs on fences, walls, dwellings, fresh paint, removal of insanitary conditions are all important factors in a beautification program. Alley cleanup campaigns and the improvement of alleyways and side streets, together with a major beautification program, are highly essential.

Secondly, if a town or city is to "lift its face" appreciably it must consider the matter of sign-boards. These factors should be well regu-

lated as to placement, and signs and store fronts must be bettered wherever possible. Here again uniformity is important. No such thing as "special privileges" should be allowed the owner who, wishing to attract the customer, paints his elephant bigger and redder than that of his next door neighbor or, in some cases, prefers to paint him red, white and blue to meet the "national emergency." Junk yards, automobile cemeteries and other unsightly necessities should have special screening or extra treatment to make them less objectionable.

In small towns porch and window boxes planted with evergreens or kept supplied with colorful flowers would add to the attractiveness of the shops. Even cities like New York, Chicago and Boston are employing the window box as a medium of gaiety and color with fresh flowers or with growing plants. Street tree or sidewalk planting should be harmonious in treatment, with trees for the individual property owner, the block and the street all of one kind and as near the same size as possible.

Green Front Yards.

Front yards should be kept green with grass or low-growing ground cover and well trimmed. All tall or irregular planting should be kept near the house or relegated to the rear garden or premises. This uniformity would mean that the street would have the appearance of being wider, and would forbid the ragged look which the passerby so often gets from a yard which permits specimen planting of large trees, shrubs or garden flowers. Look well to your front yard, for a man is known by the front yard he keeps.

Another important matter which is now before the public is the idea of memorials to our service men. It is well and good to plant trees, shrubs and even city ap-

Outstanding Authority On Flowers To Be Head Judge At City-Wide Show In Nov.

Mrs. Will Lake, member of the Fort Worth Park Board for the last 17 years and educational director of Fort Worth's famed Botanic Gardens, has been secured by the San Angelo Junior Chamber of Commerce to be head judge at the city-wide flower show, Nov. 3 and 4.

Besides having given her services to the park board, Mrs. Lake is immediate past president of Texas Garden Clubs, which office she held for three consecutive years. She has visited in San Angelo numerous times and has many friends here.

At the present time Mrs. Lake is chairman of the program committee for all Texas garden clubs and associate editor of Southern Home and Garden Magazine, which is the official publication of all Texas garden clubs. She writes the Sunday garden and flower page in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and is considered the outstanding authority on flower judging west of the Mississippi River. She has just returned from New York on official business.

Mrs. Lake is a member of a pioneer Texas family, the Daggetts, who first came to Texas in 1850, two years after the selection of the site for the Army camp established there. The earlier Daggetts helped materially to establish the present city of Fort Worth.

Two other accredited flower judges will be selected soon to assist Mrs. Lake in the judging of the tremendous number of flowers expected to be entered in the fall flower show.



MRS. WILL LAKE
... to judge show

Crab Grass Can Provide Lawn Cover

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Calls continue to come in to the Garden Center from people asking what to do to get rid of crab grass. One solution might be to change the attitude toward it, and use it for its worth, rather than to try to rid one's self of it.

This heretofore despised and bitterly fought pest of local and Southwestern yards and gardens is being accepted, at least experimentally, in gardens on the Pacific Coast. In fact, crab grass in many places is superseding Bermuda as a lawn cover. Persons driving past beautiful grounds of some of California's outstanding homes are amazed to find that the green and spacious ground cover is nothing more than a stand of crab grass.

It is not always easy to find a good ground cover in this locality. Bermuda will not grow under trees that throw a dense shade. The hot, dry summers are hard on almost any kind of lawn. Crab grass and dichondra seem to be the answer to the gardener's lawn problems, the latter being a matted, interlaced, round-leaved, ground-hugging plant, commonly called money-wort.

In order to make a good lawn of crab grass, certain rules must be followed. Rake thoroughly and destroy all the old fronds as soon as possible now and remove these from the lawn. After the new crab grass comes up, it should be kept as short as possible, and this may be done by setting the lawnmower blades to within a half-inch of the surface. Frequent cuttings and constant watering will force the crab grass to develop from both crown and joints. From a distance the new growth of the crab grass is not unlike the San Augustine ground cover. It is a much brighter green than the blue-gray Bermuda grass. With special care the crab grass should prove a very satisfactory ground cover for lawns in Fort Worth and vicinity.

With the addition of water and with frequent close-cutting, the crab grass lawn should make a pleasing effect, and in this way one may avoid the ugly runners that often die and turn brown with the first dry weather. Give the worrisome old crab grass a trial as a ground cover. It may surprise you to see what it will do for your lawn.



—Star-Telegram Photo.

An oil portrait of "Courtney," daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Schenecker, is one of 21 paintings by Emily Guthrie Smith now on exhibit in the Little Gallery at Collins Art Company.

Many View Emily Smith Exhibit Its First Week; Portraits Are Charming

BY JANICE CONLEY.

A SHOWING of portraits and paintings by Emily Guthrie Smith at Collins Art Company is nearing its second week. A steady stream of Fort Worth people viewed the exhibit, located in the Little Gallery, the opening week.

Of the fourteen pastels in the group, perhaps the most charming are those of Karen and Anna Mitchell Hiatt, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Carey Hiatt. The circlet pictures are mounted in pastel mats and framed in oyster white to bring out the little girls' pale blond coloring.

Another equally good portrait, this one in oil, is of Courtney Schenecker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Schenecker. The picture, painted when the subject was 6 years old, shows a demure young lady in a black velvet coat, with white-gloved hands folded neatly in her lap.

Among the other pastels, the one of Miss Ruth Carter is especially good, and catches Miss Carter's vivacious expression well. The portrait of Lt. Craton G. Pitner is a fine study of a serious, military-minded young man in uniform. A brother-sister painting of Tommy and Martha Kyger, children of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kyger, is charming, rather daguerreotype pose of the two brown-eyed children.

Portraits of the artist's children, Grace Clifton and Van Zandt III, are well-done, as are portraits of David and Chandler Roosevelt, son and daughter of Mrs. Harry Eidson. In this writer's opinion, the pastel of Mrs. C. A. Herter Jr., does not quite put across the subject's personality. The portrait of Miss Mary Lake, also, although the pose is easy and well-balanced, does not have the expression or atmosphere typical of Miss Lake.

Mrs. Smith's four oil and tempera paintings are well-done, proving that she can be a serious artist as well as a dabbler in portraiture. "Barefoot Lady," a study of a little girl playing "dress up" is more than the usual portrait; it

gives one a glimpse backward into childhood. "Young Mulatto," which has already won several prizes, remains the best of the group. "Study of Hands," for which the artist's daughter posed, is highly detailed and interesting work.

Dahlia Vote Will Be Taken

Visitors at Botanic Garden will vote to determine the most popular variety of dahlias as the garden observes Dahlia Day Sunday.

L. W. Pope, garden supervisor, Saturday said the following outstanding varieties will be seen in full flower:

Monarch of the East, an orange and yellow giant; Treasure Island Sunset, salmon pink and gold; Red Menace, brilliant crimson; Anna Benedict, dark red; Victory, rose pink and suffused gold; Cherokee Rose, lavender and rose; Jersey's Dainty, white cactus type; California Idol, lemon yellow; Fred Springer, scarlet dwarf.

The dahlia bed is bordered with Boltonia asteroids (starwort), an asterlike plant in deep lavender. A late planting of zinnias in combination with Boltonia can be seen west of the greenhouse

proaches, but city planners and landscape and recreational authorities say that these places must be made to serve the public as recreational areas, either passive or active, and not be just trees and shrubs for esthetic purposes.

Mrs. W. F. Lake Back From NY

Mrs. Will F. Lake, secretary of the City Park Board and educational director of the Botanic Garden, returned Friday from a month's trip to New York City, where she attended the fall board meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs.

A guest of the park board in New York, Mrs. Lake was shown its park developments and beach properties now being used for recreational activities. As a guest of the Department of Interior in Washington, she saw the Rock Creek development.

The Missouri Botanic Garden in St. Louis, Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, the Garden Center and park areas in Cleveland, and the shore-line developments around Lake Michigan in Chicago also were visited. Mrs. Lake inspected the children's museums in Indianapolis, Brooklyn, Boston, and Jamaica Plains, Mass., as well as the Arnold Arboretum at Cambridge and the Nelson Galleries in Kansas City.

She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary Lake, secretary of the Fort Worth Art Association.

mate makes it a center for sports and recreation throughout the year. The park system is nationally known, with more than 50 parks containing a total of 10,000 acres. Recreational facilities abound in the parks. There are swimming pools, tennis courts, baseball diamonds and excellent playgrounds. In Forest Park, the zoo attracts thousands of visitors both summer and winter, as does the famed Botanic Garden. Bridal paths wind through the parks, with riding academies near by. Bicycling is a popular sport.

The three big lakes near Fort Worth offer the best in swimming, fishing and both sail and motor boating. Fishing camps abound where visitors may obtain equipment for outings. There are more than 1,000 crafts, ranging in size to large cabin cruisers. Beautiful homes and camps dot the lake shores. The vegetation, trees, shrubs and plants, is tremendously interesting to students of plant life and to those who love the outdoors.

All park properties are bird and plant sanctuaries. There are several excellent golf courses, used the year round.

School grounds, some of which contain as much as 40 acres, are used as community playgrounds.

The newly-acquired park tract contains many interesting trees, shrubs and plants. Here are to

men: there is growing here all manner of herbes for meat and medicine, and that not only in planted gardens, but in the woods, without the act and help of man." Even Governor Endicott had a very creditable garden. The flowers that flourished in old English gardens loved the New England soils and gladdened the hearts of those who introduced them into the new country.

Here were rows of hollyhocks growing against the rude stone fences that protected little yards; and clumps of lavender cotton and honesty and gillyflowers blossoming freely; feverfew flourished here, and slips were given to neighbors just as New England women have done with the plant every year since the first one started it; surely there was a rose looking in at the window, maybe eglantine or sweet brier, or English rose. Colonial dames grew the plant they called patience, and no doubt it inspired patience in the hearts of those that grew it. Many there were of Shakespeare's nose-herbs.

Sunday—Garden Center and Botanic Garden hostesses will be Mmes. Lyle Bilson, A. H. Hilgert and O. G. McDaniel of the University Garden Club.

Wednesday—The Junior Women's Garden Club will meet in the Junior Women's Club at 10 a. m. Mrs. Fred Lloyd, president of the Cleburne Garden Club, will discuss garden club ideals and objectives. Mrs. Jack Knight will discuss "Seasonal Planting." Each member will bring a fall arrangement or specimen. Mrs. Robert L. Arnold will preside.

Wednesday—The Business and Professional Women's Garden Club will meet at 6:30 p. m. at the Worth Hotel. Mrs. Hallie Hampton will talk on gardens and will show slides, including the Hershey Gardens in Pennsylvania.

Thursday and Friday—A "judging school" will be held at the Woman's Club. Morning session 10 a. m., afternoon session 1 p. m. Examinations will be held Friday afternoon. Mrs. Maude R. Jacobs, West Carrollton, Kentucky, will be instructor of horticulture and flower shows, and Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, Wichita Falls, instructor of flower arrangement courses. The school is sponsored by the Presidents' Council of Fort Worth Garden Clubs. Luncheon reservations may be made with Mrs. Arthur Lee Moore. Tickets may be secured from Mrs. W. A. Zant, chairman of lectures and member of the committee on judging schools for

the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., or from any member of the Presidents Council.

Friday—The Sylvania Garden Club meeting will be postponed until Nov. 10.

Friday—The Fort Worth Garden Club will meet at the home of Mrs. D. R. Triplehorn, 612 Alta Dr., at 10:30 a. m. Coffee. Douglas Shandor will talk on gardening. Chrysanthemums in arrangement will be exhibited. Mrs. W.

Gardening Flowers Important to Pilgrims

NOV. 26-1944

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In making plans for a garden this year, why not try growing some of the plants that our forebears knew and loved? It is a significant fact that the most important things to our New England grandmothers were their Bibles and their flower seeds. The first entry in the Plymouth Records is the assignment of "Meresteads and Garden-Plots," not the meresteads alone, which were the farm lands, but home gardens, some outlines of which can still be seen in Plymouth. Nathaniel Hawthorne tells us that there is not a softer trait to be found in the character of the stern men who came with that first group to America than that they should have been sensible of the flower roots clinging among the fibers of their rugged hearts.

Our Pilgrim ancestors were not so much hunters and rovers, explorers of the unknown, eager to know more of the vast wilds beyond; they came to America to settle down into ways of peace, in the domestic routine of home makers and gardeners. Before a year had passed John Winthrop wrote back to his wife: "We are here in a Paradise." And in New England's Prospect by the chronicler Wood, there is this state-

November Is Big Month for Gardeners

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

November is an important month in the garden. New beds should be prepared and put in readiness for spring plantings. Heavy soils should be spaded, plowed or dug deeply and left turned that clods may get sun and air, and that frost may pulverize, until spring. In the spring, remove all weeds and grasses and rake smooth.

Now is the time to take out all dead plants, trees or shrubs; pull all weeds and grasses. If plants are to remain in the beds trim and put into shape for next year's growth. Dry out bulbous plants and dahlia tubers. Certain bulbous materials, such as tulips, muscaris, scillas, narcissi, crocus and jonquils may be planted any time now, the sooner the better.

Better to plant rhododendrons, camellias, hawthorns, butterfly-bush, sumac and kalmias in late March. Hard winter freezes are bad for the shrubs in danger of being nibbled by rabbits or mice.

Cutworms, wireworms and grubs can be decreased in numbers by digging or plowing infested soil and leaving it lie during the cold season. Do not burn leaves, unless foliage is known to be diseased. The chemical properties of the leaves are needed by your trees in order that they may be properly nourished next year. Remember to ventilate your coldframes on sunny days, thereby toughening your plants to a later outdoor setting. Drain lily pools if there is danger of concrete cracking from cold weather. Plant cuttings of dor-

mant deciduous trees and shrubs now in the out-of-doors. Bury in a well-drained place until spring.

On mild warm days, get spray materials into action. Treat dormant deciduous trees and shrubs with winter-strength lime-sulphur solution or miscible oil to kill San Jose and other scale insects and destroy germs of plant diseases. Mulch all borders and beds with leaves and see to it that tender perennials are given some protection with leaves or some other mulch materials, that severe cold may not kill young plants.

Heeled in nursery stock or plants in coldframes, if bothered by mice or other small rodents, may be protected by placing bits of sweet potatoes or grain, poisoned materials, inside large mouthed bottles, laid on their sides and tilted so that water can not get in them.

ed in a best-seller book. or tree-of-heaven, recently featur where one sees the paradise tree. bacuous perennial. And every-leaved sennas, or cassias, a her-There is a stand of native velvet-wealth of green apples, which the there are the boys' darc, with a Among the decorative trees, the sunflowers and purple thistles. flower heads of the iron weeds, as the honey locust pods, the dried slight of certain other pods, such flower arrangers will enjoy the seed pods, grow in profusion, and small lemon yellow, tomato-like elly soils. The solanums, with shaped blooms, thrives in the glav-plant, with its lilac-tinted, orchid-lyna, better known as devil's-horn the grape and smilax. The mar-le, and several varieties each of here, a strange little climbing net-Carolina moonseed vine thrives garden plants. The decorative buy from dealers in cultivated which, the balloon vine, one may There are curious vines, one of branches have become entwined, wedged together, and their huge years. Their trunks are lightly have stood together for many berry and a cedar elm, which be seen two large trees, a back-

The Chrysanthemum Came Westward From China

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The chrysanthemum, one of our most popular flowers here in the Southwest, is a native of China. For more than 2,000 years it has been held in high regard there and elsewhere in the Orient, and is used in ceremonies, as well as a decorative for both indoors and out.

The earliest record of the plant's introduction into Europe had to do with its cultivation in Holland by Jacob Breynius. The earliest specimens introduced in England were by James Cunningham in 1698. These are preserved in the herbarium of the British Museum.

The earliest history of the chrysanthemum in the United States is cloudy. Doubtless the plant was introduced into this country shortly after its development in England in 1795. The first public chrysanthemum show was held in Norwich in 1829. In 1827, M. Bernet, a Frenchman, discovered perfectly matured seeds, and from these new varieties were obtained. The first genuine English seedlings were raised by Short and Freestone in 1835. It was not until after the middle of the last century that the chrysanthemum began to be regarded as a greenhouse plant. Prior to that time it was grown solely in outdoor gardens. The first regular chrysanthemum show in this country was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1868, but earlier than that, in 1844, mention had been of "a show of chrysanthemums that was very fine."

And good garden soil should grow chrysanthemums. Kinds of plants recommended are those that make an abundance of rhizomes or underground stems. The pompons seem to be more hardy than the large-flowering sorts. The chrysanthemum is especially well adapted to Southern and Southwestern gardens, due to the long flowering season here. Good plant food is essential to good plant growth. In

dry soils or climates, one should see to it that sufficient water is given at all times. Soil should be rich, light, and above all, well drained. In the preparation of a new bed, an abundance of manure should be spaded into the soil. When adding new plants, spade a shovelful of manure into the place where the plants are to be set. Growth should not be retarded, once it has started, through lack of fertilizer or food.

Hardy chrysanthemums may be planted either in the spring or the fall, although spring is the most desirable time. Ordinarily plants should be set 24 inches apart. Depth should be such as to have soil come to the top of the root crown. Propagation may be made by cuttings of the stem and by division of the crown. New varieties, of course, are grown from seed. Cuttings should be made early, when new growth has attained four to five inches. Small seedlings should be transferred to hotbeds and then to the open. Before placing in the open beds, plants should be gradually hardened by admitting more and more air and sun daily. Propagation is accomplished by division, preferably in the spring. Lift old plants and separate into two, four, or more, divisions with knife or spade. Immediate replanting is advised.

If stocky, bushy plants are desired, it will be necessary to pinch back or disbud terminal shoots. For best results, this should cease after August.

Gardening New City Park Tract Found Interesting

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Latest addition to the Fort Worth Park System is a tract of wooded land lying across Crestline Road, south of the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum and flanking University Dr. to the west.

The area adjoins the drive into the Botanic Garden, and a part of the wooded section, at least, will be added to the garden. The city may use the north half of the land as an addition to the Coliseum grounds. In whatever way it is to be developed, this new area gives Fort Worth 56 more acres of wooded lands in the heart of the city, making now about 300 acres of undivided park properties, consisting of Trinity Park, the Will Rogers Memorial grounds, Farrington Field and the Botanic Garden.

Fort Worth's parks are not only of value to the residents, but they entertain thousands of visitors annually. The fame of Fort Worth as an amusement center forged to the front with Casa Manana and the city has never relinquished its position. The splendid cli-

Some Plants Now Need to Be Protected

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Start weather investigations now. Take a checkup on semihardy plants. Some of your specimens will stand much cold, others a little, and some no freezing weather at all.

Gradual changes in temperatures allow plants to make adjustments to change. Quick changes make for destruction. When a day is warm and fair, and temperatures drop suddenly to freezing in a few hours, as they often do in this locality, certain plants must have at least partial protection. If there is water in the garden, as in a pool or stream, plants will be less likely to suffer from cold. A dry freeze is always more destructive than one accompanied by moisture. Soils that are well mulched protect from freezes better than those that are of clay formation.

If hard, clayey top soils freeze, as they begin to expand they may pull a plant from its moorings; successive freezes may even lift the plant from the soil. If plants are known to be sensitive to cold, such as new growth of perennials, pansies and hellebores, rake leaves, straw or grass clippings over the new plants.

Get new borders in shape quickly now. Spade soil deeply, work in barnyard manure generously, add a little bone meal and let bed stand until spring. December is a good month in which to plant trees, roses, shrubs and other hardwoods. Now is a good time to set out hardwood cuttings. Plant cuttings in an outdoor trench, leaving one or two inches of stem above ground. By spring these will have rooted, when they may be planted elsewhere as new plants.

Remember to plant a pecan, a redbud and a liveoak on your home ground this year. These three trees should have precedence in all Texas gardens. Hedges may be set out now. Pruning of trees, hedges and vines may be done successfully now. Cut away all canes of blackberries and raspberries that fruited this year. After each heavy freeze or fall of snow remember to tamp soil around tree roots, that mice may not easily bore under. Plant more fruit and nut trees this winter. They give both food and beauty.

Garden Calendar

Sunday.

The demonstration table at the Garden Center will feature exhibits of Washington parks and parkways, including Mount Vernon. Especially attractive in the Botanic Garden this week is the fall coloring of the oaks, pecans, sumac and soapberry trees, also the berries on the red haws and pyracantha shrubs.

Tuesday.

The Hubbard Heights Garden Club will meet at 11 a. m. at the home of Mrs. W. M. Potter, 4422 McCart. Mrs. C. R. Bullock will discuss "Low Growing Favorite."

St. Mary's Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. M. A. O'Brien, 2913 Sixth Ave. Miss Jewel Taylor will discuss "Christmas Decorations." Mrs. A. E. Jackson will talk about "What to Do Now."

Wednesday.

The Junior Women's Garden Club will hold a fall flower show in the Junior Woman's Club. Entries must be in by 8 a. m. Judging from 8:30 to 10 a. m. Open to public 10 to 12:30. Mrs. H. N. Smith will be chairman of the show.

The Business and Professional Women's Garden Club will hold a Christmas arrangements show at the home of Mrs. Maude M. Gardner, 2101 Forest Park Blvd. Entries to be in by 7:45 p. m. Judging at 8 p. m.

Chicago Park System Ranks Among Finest in the Nation

(Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October).

Persons who have visited Chicago in the past few years will probably think of the splendid lake shore parkways and the water front development as the most important feature of its park system. Here is a total of 6,912.23 acres, with its physical properties possessing a replacement value of \$180,000,000, exclusive of real estate.

This, one of the largest and finest systems in the nation, maintains and operates 136 parks with nearly 100 field houses, 205 miles of parkways and boulevards and 28 miles of lake fronts. In Chicago the parks control recreational activities also, and a resume of the various interests of this metropolis reveal many interesting features, with cultural assets a large part of the program. Educational angles are considered highly important, and are a valuable part of the park work.

Educational Value.

The Chicago parks offer far more than wooded areas wherein one may picnic occasionally. Regular programs are maintained through which the public is informed as to how to enjoy the outdoor world, nature classes are being held in all parks; bird walks, field trips to study the plants, trees and shrubs; and a floral section ranking high are all a big part of the Chicago program. Through its outdoor planting and its outstanding conservatories, largest and most interesting of which is the Garfield conservatory, seasonal flower shows and year around horticultural displays are held which are enjoyed by thousands of persons annually. More than 60 acres of flowers and flower borders are constantly being maintained for educational purposes as well as for esthetic appeal. The annual Tulip Trail has become world famous. A recent report of this activity says: "The inspirational and educational value of the floral section can not be overestimated."

Co-Operation Is Good.

As in many other park systems, there are in the Chicago district quasi-public institutions under private management serving the people through a variety of educational and cultural activities, these being located on park properties. Examples of such institutions are the Chicago Art Institute, the Shedd Aquarium, Field Museum, Vanderpoel Art Museum, Chicago Academy of Science and Museum of Natural History, Museum of Science and Industry, and the Chicago Historical Society Library and Museum. Co-operative relationships between the Park District and the various controlling boards is found to be very satisfactory, such associations being consistent with the best public interest. Since all services are open to the public without discrimination, the park officials consider the co-operation exceedingly helpful, and are glad to give space for such educational and cultural institutions.

To the basic cost of operating, outlay for planting, cultivation and care of park areas is the added expense of the exceptional recreational facilities and advantages which Chicagoans enjoy. The district has no undeveloped areas of woodland or picnic. Its parks are all city parks. Larger ones are given a maximum of cultivation and care, and smaller ones subjected to more intensive recreational use. Chicago has been a pioneer in equipping its small parks with

field houses and providing outdoor and indoor recreation the year round. Chicago holds a city record of 92 field houses equipped for organized recreation for both sexes and all ages.

Planetarium Important.

Most important in the program is the Adler Planetarium, in which one is privileged to see an unbelievably realistic portrayal of the sky, in its majesty and mystery, with all the changes that may be seen in it, as time goes by, due to the earth's motions. Each month a different chapter of the great drama of the heavens is presented. Also in this place one may view a very fine collection of antique instruments, armillae, astrolabes, globes, sundials, telescopes and spectacular exhibits illustrating modern developments in the science of astronomy. The largest and most beautiful fountain in the world, the Clarence Buckingham fountain, a gift of Miss Kate Sturges Buckingham, honoring her deceased brother, is operated by the Chicago Park District.

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens draw over a million visitors annually. Here are over 800 specimens of indoor and outdoor live mammals, birds and snake exhibits, including the world famous "Bushman," a giant gorilla. There are over 100 statues and monuments in the Chicago parks, including notable works by outstanding artists, among them St. Gaudens' "Standing Lincoln" in Lincoln Park; Polasek's "Spirit of Music" in Grant Park, and Taft's "Fountain of Time" on the Midway at Washington Park. Water fronts allow for fishing, boating, sailing, swimming and other water sports. The usual park activities, all ball games and sports, archery, horseback riding, together with several service men's quarters, are other units in the system.

The district is under a board of five commissioners, appointed by the mayor and serving without compensation. Revenues are derived from taxes on all real and personal property throughout the city, with some additional from fees, rentals, etc. The first park was established in Chicago in 1839, and its park history and development has now 100 years to its credit. Park district bonds in Chicago are considered to have an outstanding investment value. Serving a city's leisure is one of the big problems of today wherever cities are.

Sunday, Dec. 17, 1944.

Christmas Lore and Legends Enriched by Plants, Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

At this Christmas season our thoughts cluster about certain plants and flowers that are objects of Christmas lore and legend. The ancient Druids felt that the mistletoe was a sacred branch and must never touch the earth. Sir James Fraser in his extensive collection of historical data concerning plants gives the title, The Golden Bough, to the series of books dealing with the subject. Often the mistletoe is considered a golden bough, due to the fact that both berries and leaves turn a soft gold color after being separated from the tree upon which it feeds.

The idea of decorating the home with mistletoe at Christmas is an old Norse legend. A tale told is that the Goddess of Love once had mistletoe presented to her as a gift. At the same time it was decreed that whoever passed under the mistletoe should receive a kiss as a sign that the mistletoe was always to be an emblem of friendliness, never one of hate. The joke about kissing a pretty girl under the mistletoe is a far-fetched version of the old story.

An ancient belief having to do with the story of holly is as follows: "On each Christmas Eve it was thought the Christ Child came to the homes of those who wanted Him, giving the inmates His blessing. In order to light His way, each house cleaned and polished the window sill and set a lighted candle therein. In a deep forest there lived an orphan boy and girl. Their dwelling was a rude hut, and life for them was a struggle. However, they too wanted a candle to light for the Christ Child. Due to their poverty, this seemed not possible. However, they spent their days helping an old woman gather fagots to burn in her crude home near by. On Christmas Eve as the children trudged toward their home heavy-hearted, they saw a tree with a silver grey bark. What fine firewood this would make, thought the boy as he raised his hatchet to chop it down. However, the girl hated to take the life of even a tree on Christmas Eve, and she persuaded her brother to wait. The children went back to the tree at dusk and with coals of fire from their own hearth they set each branch into a flame, to light the way for the Christ Child. The next morning when they awakened, they discovered that each branch was glowing with bright scarlet berries, the sign to them that their humble home had been visited and been blest.

Texas and the Southwest know a small flower, a member of the lily family, which goes by the name

of Star of Bethlehem. In the season following rain these little plants spring up all over the prairies and meadows, and are sometimes called rain lilies. The story goes that after that first Christmas, when the Christ Child was born, a star fell, in adoration, from the skies, and each little fragment, as it busied, took root, blossomed and glowed throughout the land. And ever since that day it has bloomed each year, extending its message of love and peace to other lands and in other seasons. Another Southwestern plant that has drawn legends to itself concerning Christmas is the poinsettia, known as Flor de la Noche Buena, the Christmas Flower, or Flower of the Beautiful Night.

Planning

Forest Park Is Monument To Few St. Louis Builders

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October).

Forest Park in St. Louis is almost too well known to need further presentation. As the home of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition which closed its memorable doors at midnight, Dec. 1, 1904, after an-all-too-brief summer, this rectangular tract of heavily wooded land drew about itself four great monuments.

These memorials are worthy embellishments to Forest Park and are the St. Louis Museum of Art, the magnificent Statue of St. Louis on Art Hill, the World's Fair Pavilion and the Jefferson Memorial. During the summer of 1904 nearly 20,000,000 persons visited this great World's Fair and Forest Park.

Thousands of minds went out from the fair into all parts of the world, filled with fresh ideas, new viewpoints, an appreciation of art, municipal gardens and parks, and other cultural interests that had not been known to them before.

The history of the St. Louis parks, especially of Forest Park,

the major park in the system, can not be written without taking into account the St. Louis World's Fair. The early builders of the park system were men of vision, willing to battle against the odds in order to set up for the city what they believed to be a great necessity for the people.

Faith in action finally prevailed, and Forest Park became a reality in the early 1870s. The great multitudes of people who enjoy Forest Park today, with its varied recreational activities, such as horseback riding, sports of all kinds usually indulged in such as ball games, tennis, polo, golf, swimming facilities, are prone to take this great park and its complementary units for granted.

Forest Park, with Carondelet, O'Fallon and River des Peres Parkway, the latter a relief project of five miles in length, that crown the city of St. Louis with glory today, was conceived in the minds of a few courageous and unselfish patriots willing to endure struggles and conflicts with an uneducated public in order that the generations of the future, as well as that of their own era, might reap the benefits of a richer, fuller life.

In addition to the famous Jewel Box, indicative of all that the name

implies as a little palace wherein plants may perform for the public, there is the zoo, noted for years as a place where the people congregate in large numbers day after day, especially on holidays and Sundays to watch the animals in their cages and in their antics.

The establishment of the Municipal Theater in 1917 was a bold, broad step in a new direction, something "of, by and for the people." For more than a quarter of a century this unique al fresco theater has been the pride and joy of St. Louis and the envy of the world. The season of 1943 established an attendance record of 835,363 persons for 86 nights, bringing the total attendance figure since its beginning to more than 14,500,000 people.

Responsible realtors estimate the value of Forest Park at several hundred per cent of its original purchase price. This is an outstanding example of profitable investment in acreage, irrespective of the immeasurable value that millions of the people have received through advantages offered in Forest Park. Although the founding fathers had the original park christened as Forest Park, they liked to refer to it as the People's Park. Perhaps this pet name is more ap-

propriate today than ever before, as athletic facilities are being put to more diversified uses, naturally eliminating a part of the woods that gave the place its name. However, there are still the trees and their products which men have come to revere in cities.

A recent record showed 100,000 persons recreating themselves in Forest Park on a single Sunday. One may see distinguished looking men playing cricket or sailing model yachts, infants enjoying sandpiles and teeter-totters, official soccer and baseball games at 8 o'clock in the morning, picnics starting at 2 a. m., hundreds of juvenile participants in civic playground festivals, nature lovers striking out for a hike to study the birds, trees or fungi, and spectated twosomes seeking the elusive ranunculus acris—buttercup to you. In fact one may find here almost everything from skiing to archery.

Washington Park System, Embracing 30,000 Acres, Good Example of Long R

(Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of stories by Mary Daggett Lake describing parks in other sections of the nation which she visited last summer.)

All good Americans are interested in the "pursuit of happiness." To this end our federal city, Washington, has been planned. Aside from political interest, the public is more concerned with the city's public gardens and memorials than in any other phase of life there.

The parks of the national capital embrace 750 reservations, totaling approximately 30,000 acres of land in the District of Columbia and its environs, including the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which extends from Washington to Cumberland, Md. The park system, established under authorization act of July 16, 1790, has remained under federal control for 150 years. It became a unit of the National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933. Washington is an example of what can be done with a long range plan. The national capital had a plan before its settlement was begun, drawn by a very capable engineer who served in the Revolution, Maj. Charles Pierre L'Enfant.

L'Enfant's Plan.

The present National Park and Planning Commission is charged by act of Congress to make and maintain the initial plan, allowing for further development along the lines of evolution of the original plan. Continued application of the guiding principles of L'Enfant's

recommendations allow only for such changes as are required through the city's expansion, modification of principles holding in most cases, rather than change. We owe it to the wisdom of "The Father of Our Country" that the city was located at the head of tidewater and navigation on the Potomac River, on a reasonable flat peninsula surrounded by a frame of hills. Washington also arranged for L'Enfant to draw the plans. The importance of the long-range plan can not always be seen at a glance, but the Washington of today is witnessing the value of such a program.

In addition to the street areas for the federal city, donated by the original owners, George Washington acquired 17 reservations by purchase, according to L'Enfant's plans, among these the Mall, the Capital Grounds, the White House Grounds or President's Park; with Garfield, Lafayette, Judiciary and Franklin Parks being added later. The original areas were exceedingly wide and permitted the establishment of parks, circles and triangles at intersections. As the capital city grew in size and importance, additional areas were acquired for park development. Tall buildings are not allowed in Washington, in order that the Capitol Dome may always be the main center of interest and appeal.

Wide Interest Preserved.

In planning the park system for the millions who use these places year after year, care was taken to preserve as far as possible points of special interest, such as

related to geological, ornithological and biological life; places connected with the habitats of the aborigines; all place of historic and architectural interest, such as Mount Vernon, Arlington, famous battlegrounds and dueling places; the Cabin John Bridge, built, 1857-1864, and for many years the longest masonry arch in the world, the old foundry in Foundry Branch Valley; the extension and development of Rock Creek, allowing for extensive woods in the city's heart, and further projects up the Anacostia and Indian Creek valleys where there is a great opportunity for a parkway, similar to the Bronx Parkway, all the way to Baltimore.

Included within the federal park system are innumerable recreational centers, neighborhood play areas, wherein all sorts of passive recreational sports are indulged in, such as hikes, nature walks, bird walks camera strolls, wildflower treks, horse-drawn barge trips on scenic and historic waterways, historical tours, in addition to the usual ball games, skating in winter and swimming in summer, horseback riding, polo, archery, croquet, hockey, golf.

The Mall is the unique feature of the original plan. It forms the main central axis of the city, westward from the capitol to the Potomac River, a great Mall Parkway, 1,500 feet wide and containing 256 acres. The White House is located at the north end of a similar park, forming a cross axis which continues south to the Tidal Basin and the river, intersecting the Mall at Washington Monument. The Mall was extended west of the latter late in the last century and reclaimed from the river's tidal

flats to become West Potomac Park and the site of the Lincoln Memorial. Today the Mall is one of the world's famous parkways.

Recreation, in the fullest sense of all that the word implies—the re-creation of our physical, mental and spiritual life—is no doubt the most significant word in our language today. The factors that our national capital has incorporated into its program for the American people are sound. The federal city is a very precious inheritance which to quote another writer "is the continued interest and thought of all good Americans." What has been done in Washington in the way of public gardens, parks and recreational activities should inspire other cities to do likewise.

Sunday, December 3, 1944

Birds' Yule Tree Open to Public

The Garden Center announces its bird's Christmas tree which will be held on Christmas Eve at 3 p. m. The programs for the past several years have been sponsored by the local branch of Administrative Women in Education which group will present the program again this year.

Miss Mamie Eppler is president of the organization and Miss Katherine Waller will be in charge of the program. Christmas carols will be broadcast in the Botanic Garden throughout the day over the radio and through recordings.

At 3 p. m. there will be a special program at the place where programs have been held formerly in a grove of mesquites and red haws near the Garden Center in the west end of the greenhouse. School children and the public generally are invited by those in charge to attend the program and to bring gifts that would benefit birds, such as small fruits and grains, strings of berries, bits of suet and dried chunks of bread.

This program has had national recognition several times during the past few years, through special feature articles which have appeared in leading publications, among them the Journal of the National Education Association and the New York Times. The idea of feeding the birds during the winter season originated in

the Scandinavian countries. In Norway the last sheaf of grain is saved from the harvest season and at Christmastime it is attached to a pole and fastened to the eaves of the house, or placed on the gate so that birds also may have food.

New York's Parks Developed With Goal of Simplicity and Utility

From the days when the Indian village of Sand Land's stood on the point where the island of Manhattan sticks an elbow out into East River to the present day of streamlined parks, the story of New York's monumental park development reads like a fairy tale.

When one thinks of the improvements that have come to this great city through its park development, it is easy to realize the value of the program. Here are parks and parkways smartly streamlined, but developed with two ideas in mind, simplicity and utility. Men and materials have to be spread over large areas, and the fixed percentage of park properties, according to population, is not rigidly adhered to, as in smaller cities. Rather, the goal has been to give every congested area a playground for its children, a breathing spot in the outdoors. Maintenance and building projects are taken care of out of tax budgets; recreational activities are self-sustaining. The entire department now is on a civil service basis. All employees are uniformed.

The most amazing work of the department is its reclamation of wastelands, marshlands and beaches. In some cases vast areas have been completely built up, making them usable to the public.

Through the CWA, WPA and other relief projects, much has been accomplished in the way of renovation and repair. Trained horticulturists removed acres of dead trees, operated on thousands of others and planted 2½ million trees, shrubs and vines. Old lawns were regraded and reseeded, and in 1934 more than 1,000 acres of new lawns were set up. Swamps were drained and the muck was treated and used for top dressing, miles of walks were repaired and paved, thousands of benches were repaired, as were fountains, and additional thousands were installed in the parks.

Old and run down parks were entirely reconstructed or completely renovated. A seven-block area in the heart of the slum district on lower East Side, originally acquired for low-cost housing, today is one of the most modern urban

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October.)

playgrounds, serving thousands persons.

Most spectacular of the expansion programs is perhaps the Hudson River Parkway, overlooking the Palisades. There also is the new Corlears Hook area of East River. In the Bronx, a part of the expansion of the Hutchison River Parkway provides numbers of playgrounds. In Brooklyn, adjacent to the Atlantic Avenue grade crossing, more than a half dozen areas have been opened. In connection with the Belt Parkway, something like two dozen playgrounds have been developed in Queens and Brooklyn. In co-operation with the Board of Education, 20 school grounds are now available after school hours for community use. Other reclamation projects include Flushing Meadow, the Grand Central Parkway along Flushing Bay, Jacob Riis, Juniper Valley, Baisley Pond, the new Marine Park in Richmond, Orchard Beach in the Bronx and 481 acres, a former refuse dump on Riker's Island, when La Guardia Field was being filled.

In Manhattan the major reclamation was along the Hudson River, where the assessed valuation of new land is equal to the cost of the entire development. East River, Corlears Hook and Inwood Parks, where the recreation facilities have been extended by land formerly in the bed of the river, are of great importance. The marshlands that bordered the north and east sides of Randall's Island, hay, also been reclaimed for recreation. In Brooklyn the Coney Island reclamation and acquisition projects provided 46 acres of additional beach, while in this borough, as well as in Queens, acreage filled for the Belt Parkway was tremendous. Reclamation by hydraulic and land fills have added several thousand acres to New York City parks. All playground areas are fully equipped in the modern manner. The usual large city games and sports are indulged in.

Botanic Gardens Prove Of Great Value to Cities

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October.)

Botanic Gardens have proved themselves to be of immense value to cities from the standpoint of both education and recreation. Primarily such places are institutions, with endowments, for botanical research and extension into various horticultural realms. The relation of plant life to practical affairs is recognized and acclaimed as a necessary part of a community's education and entertainment. The modern well-equipped botanical garden has, besides research laboratories, a library and herbarium, large collections of growing plants both in conservatories and in the outdoors.

The two leading botanic gardens in the United States—from the standpoint of age, research, endowment and staff—are the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, established 1860, and the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, the largest and most important, established in 1898. Each of these institutions maintains a staff of nature guides whose business it is to direct individuals and groups through the various plantations and explain the nature of the units and specimen plants. Individual courses are given in landscape design, plant culture and garden making.

The Missouri Garden, besides its systematic collections, has perhaps the finest assortment of orchids in the world; a tropical fruit greenhouse; the best collection of hardy and tender water lilies in the United States; a fine formal garden; a special unit of

hardy perennials and many hardy and tropical ferns. This garden, of about 75 acres in St. Louis, with something like 11,000 species of plants under cultivation, maintains its arboretum at Gray Summit, Mo.

The New York Garden enjoys great prestige in matters of research. Its area consists of over 500 acres, and there are 12,000 species of plants under cultivation, under glass and in the open. Large stone buildings devoted to libraries, herbaria, executive work and conservatories are located on the grounds. Here is to be found the largest and best collection of hardy and tender cacti in the nation, and there are other important units devoted to dahlias, bulbous plants, roses, shrubs, trees and evergreens.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, with an area of 50 acres, was established in 1911. Like the St. Louis and New York gardens, it has adequate housing facilities and a large staff of skilled executives and gardeners. Of particular interest are the extensive rose gardens wherein new varieties of roses are being originated yearly; one of the nation's best rock gardens and a fine collection of Oriental iris.

Another outstanding botanic garden is located in Washington, D. C., established in 1934, a real national botanic garden, the culmination of years of devoted effort to give the people of the United States a national institution of this kind. Blaksley Botanic Garden in Santa Barbara, Cal., maintains a fine collection of succulents and subtropical ornamentals.

Rancho Santa Ana, a unique type of botanic garden, is located

Nature Lovers Spread Cheer To Their Feathered Friends

Fort Worth school children and other nature lovers brought fruits and grains and strings of berries and bread to the Garden Center Sunday afternoon for the seventh annual birds' Christmas tree, sponsored by the local branch of Administrative Women in Education.

The program was held in a grove of mesquites and red haws near the Garden Center. Miss Mamie Eppler, president of the organization, was master of ceremonies and the program was arranged by Miss Katherine Waller.

Visitors were greeted by Mrs. Mary Daggett Lake, secretary of the Fort Worth Park Board, who said that the idea for the birds' Christmas tree had been suggested eight years ago by Mrs. Clyde Eberhart of this city.

"The parks of the city not only provide places of recreation and relaxation for our citizens and visitors but serve as a wild life sanctuary as well," Mrs. Lake said.

Rev. William D. Wyatt gave the invocation and a children's choir from Alexander Hogg Elementary School, under the direction of Miss Grace Seymore, sang Christmas carols.

Miss Mary Chute told the story of the birds' Christmas and Mrs. Nick Rosenlund of Norway, who has recently become an American citizen, told of the custom in Scandinavian countries of providing food for the birds as part of the Christmas observance. The birds' Christmas tree observance here was planned in part to help acquaint people with the Yuletide customs of other countries.

The tree was decorated with sheaves of grain, ears of corn, strings of apples, suet and bread by the children of the West Van Zandt School under supervision of Miss Gladys Miller.

The program was closed with a sing-song of Christmas music led by Miss Alma Ray, superintendent of music for the public schools.

GARDEN CALENDAR

Monday.

The Polytechnic Garden Club will meet at 2 p. m. in Ann Waggoner Hall. Hostesses will be Mmes. Drew Nix, M. B. Taylor and J. E. Shannon. "Winter Planning for Spring Flowers" will be discussed by Mrs. W. A. Zant, and "Rooting Outdoor Cuttings" by Mrs. E. A. Richards. Mrs. E. E. Butterworth will have charge of the individual flower arrangement. Round table discussion on "My Plant Specialty."

Wednesday.

The Oaklawn Garden Club will meet at 9:45 a. m. at the Oaklawn School. Mr. Will Baker will talk on "Landscaping of Small Yards." The Southside Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. R. R. Bostwick, 1224 Lowe.

Thursday.

The Highland Park Garden Club will meet at 11 a. m. at the home of Mrs. F. W. Van Buren, 4621 Virginia Lane. Covered dish luncheon. "Chrysanthemum Culture" will be discussed.

The Monticello Garden Club will meet at 10 a. m. with Mrs. J. L. Van Zandt, 3815 Lenox Drive. Coffee. "Flower Arrangements for Home" will be discussed by Mrs. J. L. Van Zandt.

The Oakhurst Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. E. T. Lange, 2520 Carnation. Co-hostesses will be Mmes. L. B. Armstrong and Leon E. Stewart. "Mexican Influence in Texas Flowers" will be Mrs. John Maxwell's subject.

The River Oaks Garden Club will meet at 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. George Eysters, 4821 Almi Rd. Mrs. O. G. Scott will talk on "Winter Planning for Spring."

The Sagamore Hill Garden Club will meet at 2 p. m. in the Sagamore Hill School auditorium. Mrs. Will Lake will talk on "Growing Herbs and Use of Them."

Friday.

The Spade and Trowel Garden Club will meet at 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. M. A. Withers, 1917 Patton Ct. "Blooming Shrubbery" and "When to Transplant" will be discussed by Mrs. A. D. Melton.

Old Florentine Custom Used in Christmas Arrangement

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The inspiration for the Frank Estill's Christmas tree, at 2628 Race Street, is a 17th Century Florentine counterpart of our present day Christmas tree. Three poles are used (they may be broom handles or mop sticks) put together in teepee fashion. Shelves are fastened in three tiers, with candles at the corners.

Poles and shelves are decorated with colored paper. Gifts of all sorts, fruits, candies in a jar and all manner of small packages, candy canes and other sweets are placed on the shelves. Each shelf is festooned with ribbons and bows and on the top is a golden pine cone, in the approved Florentine manner.

The family of Mrs. W. D. Reynolds, 1600 Summit, will distribute gifts for each other at a tree sent by a friend to Mrs. Reynolds from the Reynolds ranch near Kent. Decorations will be in silver, red and green, with simplicity the keynote. Mrs. R. D. Evans, president, Woman's Club, will use red and silver decorations for the family home dinner table.

Mrs. Jesse Martin, president of the Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs, White Settlement Road, will feature red and green throughout her house. The dining table will have a hand blocked linen cloth with figures in red, green and gold, and on this will be pewter candelabra and a large pewter bowl filled with fruit. The morning room will have as a highlight an antique Chinese red vase filled with broad-leaved evergreens. The mantel will be decked in red-berried branches of swamp holly, grown on Martin's home grounds. The buffet will have hurricane globes, red candles and holly.

Mrs. R. N. Grammer, 3120 Wash, is using a pampas grass tree for the family dinner table. The plumes were dusted in green powdered paint, carrying out a particular color scheme throughout the house. Mrs. C. R. Stall, 2238 Fifth Avenue, will use an evergreen Christmas tree with a mechanical base that revolves and plays carols as it turns.

Mrs. R. R. Lowdon, Park Board

member, 2325 Mistletoe Ave., is observing a custom which has always prevailed in this family. Breakfast is the main interest, since all the family, children, in-laws and grandchildren, spend Christmas Eve night here and have their tree early Christmas morning. Usually the family numbers about 25 persons, but this year it will be reduced to 15, due to members being in the service.

Mrs. J. Harold Sharpe, 3559 Dorothy Lane, will use silver, red and green for decorations. The hall table tree will be in silver, and the front door is outlined in evergreens, with a central wreath. Nandina berries furnish the red note. A graduated effect with evergreens, nandinias and crystal candelabra and a mirror background, is the mantel arrangement.

SUNDAY—The Garden Center table this week will feature birds in arrangement in connection with the bird's Christmas tree program to be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Bird's Sanctuary in the Botanic Garden. In addition there will be an exhibit of old ornithological books and antique bird prints, including originals of Audubon, Selby and Bonaparte. Photographs of leading Botanic Gardens in the nation will also be shown. Christmas carols will be broadcast in the garden throughout the day.

There will be no garden club meetings until after the holidays.

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1944.

History Has Been Attended by Bell Tolls

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Garden club members and others have featured programs on bells, and they have hung bells in particular places about their gardens. It is particularly appropriate that we "ring out the old and ring in the new" in the merging of two periods, as December passes and January swings into view.

What romance and drama, what memories of gaieties and griefs, of holiday and solemnity, of urgent warning and of joyful news ring out to us upon the various occasions from even a partial list of bells which man has made!

Prior to the use of bells, churches were not built with towers, but use of bells required a tall tower that the sound might carry better. This changed the style of church architecture. From a study of bells we learn that bells have been a moving power in the hearts and lives of many persons. It is said that the great Napoleon and William the Conqueror were often moved to tears by the sound of a church bell's peal in the hours of evening. Nations rejoice over a victory with bells. A long time ago a very famous bell announced the independence of our nation.

Among the most famous of the world's bells are those of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. These are broadcast by radio to all parts of the world every Christmas Eve. Old English church bells were similar in shape to our common cow bell. Church bells were brought from Italy to England about the year 680, and missionaries took them into all parts of the British Isles.

In some cases bells are called the voice of a city or a community. In Charleston the story is told of the bells in the tower of St. Michael's Church. Made in London, they were hung in this church in 1764. When the British took Charleston, the bells were sent back to England. At a later date a Charleston merchant bought them back from the British and had them replaced in the belfry of the church. And there was great rejoicing that the city had its voice once more.

At another time two of these bells became cracked, and they were again sent to England for repair. Then in 1839 they were put back in place where they rang peace chimes for more than 20 years. During the Civil War in 1865 they met a tragic fate, being in a great fire at which time they were practically destroyed. Fragments and parts were gathered up and again forwarded to England, and they were recast in the original molds. Beset with earthquake and cyclone, war and attendant ills, these old bells still swing high in the steeple of St. Michael's Church.

At one time, Moscow, known as the City of Bells, boasted more than 5,000 of them. So great is the love of the Russian for bells that whole markets are supplied with them. Near the tower of Ivan the Great stands the world's largest bell, called the Great Bell of Russia. This bell, ordered cast by the Empress Anna Ivanovna more than 200 years ago, weighs about 2,000 pounds.

Among the countries of Europe, next to Russia, Great Britain has made the most of its bells. There are the following which are foremost: The Great Peter of York, Great Tom of Lincoln and Great Tom of Westminster, Big Ben in the Houses of Parliament, and Great Paul in St. Paul's, London's famous cathedral. An illustrious bell is that of Great Tom of Oxford, hanging for several centuries over the gateway to Christ Church, Oxford. Every night the old bell is given 101 strokes, a time honored custom, that being the number of students who were enrolled in the school its first year.

Texas and the Southwest have their mission bells. What a story they could tell! Fort Worth has at least two old bells of which it is very proud. Oldest of these is the Masonic bell, now in the Masonic Temple. The other is the old fire hall bell, mounted in the parking area adjacent to the City Hall. Both of these bells have been used on state occasions here in the city, as in 1918 when the armistice of World War I was signed.

Window Gardening Is Pleasant Pastime and Adds Indoor Charm

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Window gardening is one of the pleasant indoor pastimes. When the winds whirl about the chimney corners, a box of green and growing plants in a window can add a lot of charm to the interior. The holiday season brings to every home one or more potted plants. Many of these plants have been pampered in a greenhouse and given ideal conditions. Often their removal to other quarters induces a setback, due to a difference in temperature and treatment. A knowledge of the needs of the individual plant and reasonable care should insure success with these indoor visitors.

One of the most interesting window features is the glass case or Wardian box, a quaint and delightful revival of our grandmother's day. The steady damp atmosphere which is created in such a container is almost infallible if one wishes to start cuttings or grow seeds which would otherwise be difficult. One need not necessarily have a true Wardian case; one may, with a little bit of forethought, construct a very good substitute.

An abandoned glass aquarium, or a large candy jar with a wide mouth and clear glass sides can be used by inverting it in a pie plate; or the container may be used right

side up, planting to be done in the bottom, with a glass saucer as a cover. It is fascinating to use the little woodland plants one may find in the out of doors for such a feature; for example, the ground mosses, and ferns as a base or ground cover, and the violets, bloodroot, erythronium, dutch man's breeches and others for feature plants. Soils should be wood-lore plants. Dampen soil well when case is set up; after glass top or base is in place, no further water will be needed.

prised it it sends forth one or more shoots to inspect the ceiling. Take off a side shoot with a bit of root and make a new plant. Frequent waterings and misty sprays are important for ferns. The delicate fuchsia likes moist roots, cool atmosphere and little sun. Try begonias as a hobby this year. They pay big dividends as house plants.

Get the habit of giving a cup of manure water to your primroses once a week. They will respond to

good treatment. Take from cyclamen all dead or dried leaves, remove carefully from the corm. Apply water to soil directly once a week and give leaves and foliage a light spray weekly. Rubber plants like plenty of sun, no wind and an abundance of water, the latter every other day.

GARDENING

Development of Kansas City Park System Makes Epic of Southwest

(Editor's Note—This is the sixth in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October.)

The development of Kansas City's parks and boulevards form an epic in the progress of the Southwest.

Today, as we motor over the beautiful hilly, tree-lined boulevards, and drive through the well-groomed parks of that city, we find it difficult to imagine a time when it was not so. Rarely do we pause to think of the planning involved and the obstacles overcome in this development. Before the Plan Commission of Kansas City came into being 45 years ago, the groundwork of city planning had been well laid by the late George E. Kessler. And it was then that the battling early park board members did their best work. At that time there were only a few courts that had sustained the right of cities to curb the few in the use of their property, in order to benefit the many.

As late as 1893, Kansas City showed a rough exterior. It was still a city where the evidence of pioneer struggle in a new land had not yet given way to the influence of art and beauty. It was then that a few forward looking citizens, among them August R. Meyer and William Rockhill Nelson, the latter publisher of the Kansas City Star, initiated the movement for parks and boulevards.

Since 1923 the firm of Hare & Hare have been associated with the Kansas City parks as landscape architects and as consultants during the 10-year bond program. Many of the general and detailed projects developed or contemplated have been prepared by this firm. The principle employed by Kessler was to follow nature as

closely as possible, taking advantage of all its eccentricities to form vistas of startling beauty, and as far as possible to utilize such materials as were at hand in construction work.

It was during this early formative stage of the park and boulevard system that Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., at the time perhaps the world's most noted landscape architect, was brought into the Kansas City picture. Uniformity and a park system connected by picturesque drives are distinctive achievements in Kansas City's park and boulevard program.

Property valuations, because of parks, have increased greatly. Swope Park, third largest city park in the United States, in large part a gift to the city by Col. Thomas H. Swope, has a present area of 1,345.813 acres. This park's broad acres provide widely diversified recreation for over 1,000,000 persons annually. In this park is a zoo, with about 450 animal, bird and reptile specimens. Fifty per cent of the acreage is retained in its natural wild state, with roads skirting the areas, and with bicycle and bridal paths traversing it. Around the main shelter house are sunken gardens, 80 acres of nursery stock with which parks are supplied, with more than 600,000 individual plants.

To provide amply for the large holiday and Sunday crowds there are ovens and picnic tables, swings, teeters, ball diamonds, tennis, roque and horseshoe courts, wading pools, two 18-hole golf courses, a large lagoon, where fishing and boating are allowed, and just north of the lagoon is the \$180,000 swimming pool and bath house.

GARDENING

Boston's Park System Utilizes And Glorifies City's Lowlands

(Editor's Note—This is the seventh in a series of articles by Mary Daggett Lake, describing parks in other sections of the nation, which she visited last October.)

In direct contrast to the aim of most cities to fill in the lowlands, Boston has glorified hers and made them a special entertainment feature. Witness the Fenway through the heart of the city which has preserved its famous Frog Pond with all its natural beauty. Here are picturesque drives connecting the various parks, and the boulevard plantings themselves are outstanding.

Principal goal of the Boston system has been to distribute parks throughout the city, connecting the larger areas with interestingly planted drives. Another aim which was characteristic of the Frederick Law Olmsted ideal was to create a meadow and surround this with heavy woodlands. Perhaps more than any other, Charles Eliot, a contemporary of Olmsted, whose father was the illustrious president of Harvard, was responsible for Boston's splendid park system.

Boston has thought it important to have all rivers, waterways and lakes, at least lands adjacent to such areas, owned and controlled by the city. One of the most used and most valuable, from a recreational standpoint, is the Charles River development. The Music Oval here is a valuable asset to the cultural life of the community. The double arcs allow for picturesqueness. Seats, when concerts are on, are furnished by the city for a very nominal sum. Willow trees add to the landscape design, and the distant Longfellow Bridge, built about 1903, and high enough to miss water traffic, gives an interesting note to the picture.

Opportunities for outdoor sports of all kinds are endless in year-

round programs. In peacetime water excursions and motor boat trips to Provincetown, Plymouth, Waltham and Nantasket Beach are popular amusements. For the Bostonian there are innumerable pastimes, such as walking, hikes of all kinds connected with nature activities, motoring, canoeing, fishing, skating, golfing, tennis, riding, swimming, boating. For the horseback rider or the hiker who has been bitten by the mountaineering bug, there are the Blue Hills in the south edge of the city. For the rider also there are the bridle paths of the Fenway and Jamaica way in the city, and a mile or two farther on is the beautiful Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park. Millions find pleasure each summer on the miles of sandy stretches along North Shore.

All playgrounds are well equipped with facilities, with the various ball games leading in popularity. Innumerable gymnasiums are open to the public, there are outdoor symphony concerts on the esplanade, and various museums, natural history and art as well as aquariums, are available. Leading parks, which serve several million people yearly, are the Charles River Reservation with many miles of walks and paths; the 24-acre Public Garden, with its swan-boat rides; the 50-acre inimitable Boston Commons; the Blue Hills Reservation which offers coasting, skiing and skating in winter; Arnold Arboretum, the Beaverbrook Reservation where are the famous Waverly Oaks; Chesnut Hill Park of 160 acres, with a rugby gridiron; the Fens, 117 acres, well equipped for sports; Franklin Park, 527 acres, with 36 acres of playground area; Walden Pond State Reservation, where Thoreau's hut stood and where the famous naturalist did much of his writing; and the World War Memorial Park of 55 acres in East Boston.

Frame Garden, Cold or Hotbed, Will Help Solve Food Problem

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A frame garden will give you untold garden pleasures, and help solve the food problem as well. Get it in shape at once. A cold frame is any unheated frame; a heated frame has a device for heating the air, and a hotbed must have the soil bed heated, as with manures. A heated frame is more nearly like a greenhouse, and the ideal is a hotbed in a heated frame. A single frame is one that has a single sash, and a convenient dimension is three feet by six feet.

Of late years glass substitutes are proving good substitutes for glass, as covers. For most garden purposes a slope to the south is desirable but a north slope may have many good uses. If a building is near, it is generally sufficient protection. If the frame is unprotected, it is well to construct a fence of board or a hedge; a hedge on all three sides is not only protective, but it may also act as a decorative screen for the frame.

Stable manure is the best known hotbed material. When mixed with oak leaves or leaves of other trees to the extent of one-third of the bulk, length of heating period will be greatly extended. With plain

stable manure, plus bedding straw, the period of heating is completed within two months. Stable manure and leaves must be well mixed and placed in a pile about four feet wide and about four feet high, and extend to what length the garden demands.

In piling material it should be wetted well but not saturated. Within a week active fermentation takes place, as is indicated by the steaming. After this condition is pronounced for about two days, the pile should be remixed, taking care to change material from the outside to the center. From 10 to 11 days from the beginning of the second mixing, the hotbed should be ready for use. Amount of material depends entirely upon season of year and crop to be grown. A minimum depth of 18 inches of material, firmly packed, will do for most crops.

For further information on construction and management of frame beds, call at the Garden Center, west end of the greenhouse in the Botanic Garden. Here gardening information may be had on vegetable and flower gardens, with present emphasis on Victory Gardening. Telephone 7-3330. Office hours daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

GARDENING

Victory Garden Goal Will Be Same As Last Year's

At the recent national Victory Garden conference held in Washington emphasis was placed on the value of home, industrial and community gardens. This year's goal will remain practically as it was in 1944—20 million vegetable gardens. It had seemed to many that it would now be possible to ease up on home garden production, but the present status of the war makes it imperative that there be no letup. The success of vegetable gardens during this war is far ahead of that of such gardens in World War I, due to better management and supervision.

Since prolongation of the war seems inevitable, accumulated stores will be drawn upon heavily. Many lines of canned goods will no doubt show a shortage. Spinach is the only canned vegetable to be had in plentiful supply at present. The government agencies, extension services, the press and the radio will all have a part in urging the public to see to it that there is no let down now in vegetable production.

From impressions obtained at the Washington conference, the Victory Garden movement is not a task accomplished; rather, it is one requiring continued effort. It was surprising to find that this conference did not devote attention solely to vegetable production. It was emphasized that fruit trees should be planted, and that the general planting of ornamental material be continued. It was called to the attention of educators that there was a need for more development in practical gardening, as a part of the country's educational system.

Garden centers, extension departments, and government agencies will endeavor to carry out the policies and programs of the Victory Garden campaign, as outlined at the Washington conference. These agencies will be of value to urban communities which have not hitherto had the proper gardening information as to soils, adaptability to particular needs of the various plants, climatic conditions, disease and insect control.

One of the main features stressed was waste. There are many ways in which waste may be curtailed. In the first place, most persons buy too many seeds, plant too many and then, for some reason, they fail to give the subject the proper care. All work and details should be simplified as much as possible. Only essentials should be of interest. Most of the causes that produce waste are due to failure to plan properly. Keep a notebook and save time, energy, seeds, space, tools and money.

Dotting the ground with meaningless specimens; failure to weed, hoe, water and spray are all causes that attribute to waste. Select disease resistant plants.

Every person who is engaged in gardening this year should learn to be a specialist in vegetable growing. In this way he will reap a maximum of success with a minimum of waste. There should be bureaus in every locality wherein one may secure the necessary information.

GARDEN CALENDAR

Wednesday.

The Oaklawn Garden Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. at the home of Mrs. A. L. Shelton, 4501 Foard. "Herbs" will be discussed by Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss. Covered dish luncheon.

Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, 1321 E. Richmond St., will entertain the Highland Park Garden Club with a covered dish luncheon.

Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, 2828 May, will entertain the Southside Garden Club at lunch. "Rose Culture" will be discussed.

Thursday.

The River Oaks Garden Club will meet at 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. G. H. Newman, 5124 Tulane. Mrs. M. F. Grant will be co-hostess. Coffee. Mrs. George Adams will discuss "Attracting Birds to Your Gardens."

The Monticello Garden Club will meet at 10 a. m. at the home of Mrs. John Hassler, 3921 Monticello Dr. County Agent Counts will talk on "Spray for Fruit Trees and Shrubs."

Sagamore Hill Garden Club will meet at 2 p. m. in the Sagamore Hill School auditorium. "New Plants for Our Gardens" will be discussed by Mrs. W. F. Ray.

The Garden Center exhibition table will feature this week garden club yearbooks and a showing of new nursery and seed catalogs. Information on vegetable growing is available at all times at the Center for the general public.

Mrs. Georgia Fuqua, emergency war food assistant, now located with the extension department of A&M College here, will be at the Garden Center each Wednesday morning from 10 to 12 to give information on home food production, preparation, and conservation. Services free to the public. Call in person or by phone, 7-3330.

April, 1945

Mrs. Will Lake Is Named Head Of Park Board

Mrs. Will F. Lake, veteran of 18 years' service on the park board here, was elected president of that body Tuesday at its first meeting since last week's appointment of two new members.

Dr. Abe Greines was elected vice president and Mrs. R. R. Lowdon, secretary. Both have been members of the board since 1939.

Attending their first board session were Ed L. Baker and Travis J. Young, who were appointed by the City Council to succeed Morris E. Berney and Ed K. Collett. Berney had served as president of the board and Collett as vice president for the last 20 years.

Staff Reappointed.

The newly constituted board reappointed the administrative staff, consisting of Harry J. Adams as park superintendent, Don Obert, city forester, and Mrs. W. I. Walsh, secretary of the department.

Mrs. Lake said her policy as president would be to continue to carry out the long-range plan which she described as chiefly responsible for development of an outstanding park system here.

"It is a great honor and a great responsibility," Mrs. Lake told the other board members, "but the responsibility is yours as well as mine."

Committees Named.

In nominating Mrs. Lake, Dr. Greines said she had rendered "invaluable service" during her long term on the board.

Mrs. Lake appointed four standing committees, as follows:

Lake—Dr. Greines, chairman; Young and Baker.

Planting—Baker, chairman; Mrs. Lowdon and Young.

Zoo—Dr. Greines, chairman; Mrs. Lowdon and Young.

Equipment—Young, who will act with the park superintendent.

The board authorized the drafting of a resolution expressing appreciation and commendation for the long service of Berney and Collett.

Perennial Garden May Have Shrub Bed for Background

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The perennial garden may occupy a space all to itself, or it may be a part of the shrub bed. Not alone do perennials give color to the garden, but they supply the cut flowers one may wish to use as in door decoratives. If shrubbery is used as a background care must be used that overhanging bushes do not encroach upon the smaller plants. Bold, tall-growing perennials should be placed immediately in front of the shrubs, these to be preceded in foreground with plants smaller still.

Plants should be set out in clumps, tufts or masses, assuring solid color effects. A border should be at least four feet in width, or as wide as one may desire. In planting for color one should use plants that bear flowers of one color, tint or shade, or different colors that harmonize.

No perennial garden can be colorful all summer, but certain kinds of plants that bloom at different seasons can be used, with annuals to fill in the gaps. Early blooming, late, and mid summer flowers should be used in the same bed, thereby giving color at all seasons. A study should be made of the bloom season of the different plants.

From the time of the first tender crocus to the last bloom on the chrysanthemum, there should be flowers in a Southwestern garden. It is not unusual to find something in bloom in this locality, even in midwinter. Some perennials, such as the pentstemon, stand year after year, seeming to grow more lovely with the years. Others, like the bee-balm, crowd each other out of the setting, after a little time.

Some plants, classed as perennials, are really biennials; these must be replaced from fresh seed

year after year, as in the case of the Texas Indian plume and the bluebonnet. Some plants seed themselves. Young plants should be given care; old ones that have served their time should be discarded.

It is generally wise to transplant spring-blooming perennials in the fall and late blooming ones in the spring. For transplanting, choose a cloudy day or late evening when the soil is moist. Plants should be set at just about the point of union of root and stem. Soils should be prepared for perennial beds as for any general planting plan, deeply spaded and well supplied with fertilizer. Soils should be renewed with plant food, as they become depleted. From time of planting and regularly afterward until established, perennials should be regularly and thoroughly watered. Addition of mulches during the summer will keep down weeds, retain moisture in the soil and prevent the earth from caking. If mulching is not possible, cultivation should be indulged in frequently.

GARDENING

Time Is Near for Planting Early Vegetable Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If the vegetable garden is to get off to a good start this year, a few things should soon be in the ground, such as lettuce, radishes, onions, cabbage. A severe freeze might do some damage, but the early vegetables one may save will far more than repay the chance. The bulletin issued from the extension department of A&M College offers good suggestions for gardeners.

First, select a sunny location away from trees and shrubs, if possible, that heavier root growth will not deprive small plants of soil, moisture and plant food. Remove sod or grass and all weeds. Spade up soil, or plow it, making sure it is well pulverized. Be sure vegetable plot is well drained. Vegetables can not tolerate excess water. If land is low, plant in ridges six to 10 inches high. In dry situations plant at surrounding ground level.

If you want increased yields, fertilize beds. For small gardens, apply 10 pounds of 4-12-4 commercial fertilizer or 200 pounds rotted stable manure five to 10 days before planting. For the large garden, apply 20 pounds 4-12-4 commercial fertilizer or 400 pounds rotted manure. The usual small packet of seeds will plant a small garden, and leave enough for the fall garden. It is best to buy tomato, onion, egg plant and pepper plants from seedsmen. Be sure to select large, vigorous plants. Cultivate vegetables lightly, or roots will be injured. Cultivate once a week between rows with a hoe. Don't let weeds get a start; destroy them while small.

When beets are two to three inches high, thin to a spacing of three inches between plants. Skips

in the row can be filled in by those removed when thinning. Plant beans twice—first, when all danger of frost is past and then again three or four weeks later. Seeds do better when inoculated with nitrogen bacteria (available at seed stores) by placing in fruit jar or glass with the dust, and shake well, making sure that seeds are well coated with dust, then plant. Lima beans should not be planted until soil is thoroughly warm. The bush variety is best for limited areas. The Florida Speckled is a good pole type, and should be planted near a fence that it may have something to climb on. If the first planting of carrots does not make a good stand, replant skips in rows with more seed. For head lettuce, use New York variety, and then plants when two inches high to a spacing of six inches between plants. This should be done in February or March. Leaf lettuce for summer use should be planted in April.

Onions may be planted any time now, set four inches apart. The Sweet Spanish variety keeps well, but is hotter than Bermuda. Plant mustard several times during the spring. Don't plant too much at one time. It is tenderest and best at three to four weeks after planting. Frost hardy spinach may be planted any time now. It will go to seed with the warm weather. Seeds should be soaked overnight in warm water to hasten germination. Tomatoes, peppers and egg plants should be set about two feet apart in the row. Tomatoes should be pruned and staked to save space and for earlier production. White squash have less vitamin content than the yellow. Plant seeds two feet apart in the row. Harvest squashes regularly for continued production. Parsley and radishes, even onions and beets, may be grown in the flower bed to save space. Parsley seeds should be soaked overnight in warm water, and planting should be shallow.

Rose Culture in This Area Is Comparatively Simple

The culture of tea roses, and indeed of all roses, is comparatively simple. Good drainage and thorough soil preparation are required for good results. Any soil that will grow a good vegetable garden will grow good roses. And now is the ideal time to plant roses. A mixture of 25 per cent animal manure is to be desired, as roses are strong feeders. If soil is rough, hard or of clay formation, the addition of humus is especially desirable; this may be well rotted leaves, usually called leaf mold, or it may be some commercial form of humus.

All weeds should be kept out of the rose bed, and roses should be in a plot to themselves. Spacing of roses depends upon types; some which are prolific growers should be three feet apart, while others may be planted more closely together. The new rose catalogs announce a number of good, reliable plants, and of desirable colors. There are the teas, hybrids, polyanthas, climbers, pillars and others that would add beauty to any garden.

Then there are the old moss roses, Bourbons and Bengals which are excellent bedders. Again the moss roses are becoming favorites in gardens from which their fragrance and charm have too long been absent. Rose pruning time for this locality is the last week in February. Usually the regular methods of cutting for bloom of teas, hybrids and polyanthas throughout the summer months while they are in flower is sufficient pruning.

Although roses are susceptible to a number of diseases, such as rust, mildew, root-knot, black spot, Brown canker, leaf spot, crown gall and mosaic, all these matters can be prevented or cured if care and attention are given to the rose during its growing season.

Roses should be watered in the morning, rather than in the evening. Frequent applications of dusting sulphur will benefit roses affected by mildew. For black spot, infected leaves should be carefully removed and burned. Mosaic is a virus disease and plants showing this malady should be removed and destroyed.

Soil Maintenance Is Important in Growing Vegetables and Flowers

No garden can rise higher than the soil that grows it. Look well to your soils. This is highly important in the growing of both vegetables and flowers. Plant food is the valuable factor in gardening. Plants, like humans, can not live without food. When the soil is exhausted of food value, then it is no longer useful as a medium of plant growth. J. F. Rosborough, Extension Specialist of A. & M. College, has given out some important information regarding soils. First, in improving garden soil, we should increase plant food. We should improve the texture of soils, provide for drainage and increase the humus content, thereby increasing the water holding capacity. These steps must be repeated year after year if we are to maintain continuous production of high quality vegetables.

Five to 10 loads of organic matter per acre should be added each year to garden plots to maintain a loose or loamy condition. Of course, while good in themselves, fresh manures bring weed seeds and diseases and sometimes cause damage from burning. It is good to plow under winter cover crops such as vetch or Australian winter peas, but this may delay planting until late spring. Such a method will allow for late vegetables, however. Biggest of all garden investments, and the thing that elim-

nates a lot of waste, is the compost pile. The compost material should be held within a frame, to insure against loss of food properties. Put down a layer of manure, lawn trimmings, weeds, vegetable parings and table refuse, or other vegetable material, cover this with a layer of soil, adding moisture if necessary. Repeat the process, layer after layer, respectively, until the pile is several feet high. Turn entire pile over about every two weeks, moisten as it dries in order to speed up decomposition. Repeat until all tendency to heat has disappeared. Allow several months to elapse before using.

Apply well rotted compost material broadcast, or in the row at the rate of one to four inches thick. Mix well with the soil. Bear in mind that rotted materials are not enough; these materials must contain the right amount of foods. If barnyard manures and leguminous soils are used, there will be sufficient nitrogen, but there may be a deficiency in nitrogen, if only grasses, leaves and vegetative wastes are employed. Nitrogen may be furnished through the turning under of green crops or in the form of commercial fertilizers. The other nutrients, phosphate and potash, must be added to soils in the form of commercial products, as needed. Two hundred pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per acre are usually sufficient for one application. Light sandy soils may need the addition of potash; not likely needed, however, on heavier clay. If needed, use at the rate of 100 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash per acre.

Asparagus Sold in London Markets as Early as 1683

Remember your grandmother's asparagus bed? Maybe it was away out in the vegetable garden, or it may have been in a corner of the flower bed. There it was, a real fernery, and a stand that lasted over a period of years. Asparagus is a Latin word meaning the first spring, or a sprout. The plant is indigenous to Russia, Poland and Great Britain. It was used by the Germans, the Gauls and the British as a medicinal plant. As early as 1683, it was found in the London markets. Not many gardens in this region grow asparagus. I wonder why. It is easy to grow, if given any good well-drained soil. The plant has a huge root system, sometimes four to six feet in length, and as far horizontally.

Beans—now there's a vegetable that will thrive in a variety of different soils. And then too beans are vitamin filled. Successive plantings throughout the growing season may be made every six-to-ten-day intervals. Long before the white settlers discovered them, the Indians were using them in tropical America. Both lima and

kidney beans have been found in the ancient tombs of Peru. Thousands of years before this, the cliff dwellers of the Southwestern desert lands knew and grew beans as a food. Early in the 14th Century the kidney bean began to be known in Europe. Surely you will grow beans in your garden this year. They are among the most cosmopolitan of vegetables. First plantings should be made as soon as danger of frost is past. They chill easily, thereby are damaged. By all means don't overlook the soybean. It is one of your best friends, the Bansel variety being the one recommended for human consumption.

North Africa and western Asia claim to have discovered the beet. However, the variety we enjoy today grew wild in Egypt and along the southern shores of the Mediterranean. It also grows in Persia and as far East as the Caspian Sea. It was known several centuries before the Christian era. French botanists claim that it was brought to France from Italy before the 17th Century. If you are not yet a beet eater, try seasoning

hot sliced beets with a sprinkle of salt, a tablespoon or two of sugar and a generous portion of butter. And don't forget that beet tops make highly nutritive greens for your table. Beets are relatively easy to grow, and here's a vegetable that is not subject to serious diseases or dangerous insects. There's much to be said for the beet.

What, you don't like cabbage? Try it some time with a well-seasoned cream sauce—and don't (if you value it as food) cook the life out of it; fifteen or twenty minutes is quite long enough. The Romans named cabbage Brassica, and the word, cabbage, has reference to the firm head or ball formed by the leaves. Cabbage, one of the most universally popular garden

GARDENING

Arbor Day Is Near and It's Tree Planting Time in Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is tree planting time again. We never plant a tree amiss in Texas. Let's get holes dug, fertilizer in and plant immediately. This year more than ever Arbor Day is to be observed—lest any forget about the cherry tree episode and George Washington, the date is Feb. 22. Better not wait until then—it might be raining. What kind of trees shall we plant? That depends upon what your emphasis is. First, we should think these wartime days about food production, so let's see to it that we plant fruit and nut trees. These not only give you food, but they are decorative. I could give you the names of some good ones for this locality, but you might not be able to find them, due to wartime emergencies. Go to your nurseryman and see what he suggests. There may be a shortage of some kinds; there may be newer and better varieties. In any case, plant some trees.

Sidewalk Trees.

If you have a new place, or if you wish to re-plant sidewalk trees, be sure to go to the Park Department office, Department of City Forestry, for a permit and suggestions as to what tree is best for your locality. Sidewalk trees should be uniform in type, all alike on the same street; uniformly spaced, not closer than 25 feet apart; uniformly pruned, high enough from ground to miss the tallest van or truck, that the tree may not be an accident hazard; and it should be remembered that, while the property owner should plant the tree, the street really belongs to traffic, and that traffic should not be physically injured by low limbs, nor should it be offended esthetically, by having to see monstrosities of all kinds on the sidewalks—rose beds, cactus gardens, vegetable plots, junipers, shrubs, arborvitaes, and a thousand and one other things all planted in one block, or even on a given street. The goal for good street tree planting is that the planting shall form the green cathedral arch, which is to be seen in the better planned cities.

Character Trees.

Of course you admire the characterful mesquite tree that graces our hillsides and prairies. If you are an artist you have tried to catch its pleasing personality many times, no doubt. Likely, the old thorn tree, or honey locust, has also shown you possibilities as a specimen tree for your home ground. And, for contrast, against the dark barks of the deciduous trees, you may fancy the white-bark sycamores. One tree you should certainly consider for your home ground, the spotted oak, called sometimes the Spanish oak. And there is the desirable cedar elm, a tree as nearly disease and pest proof as one may find in and for this locality. Whatever else you plant or do not plant, be sure to plant one or more redbuds. Fort Worth, the Redbud City of Texas, and so declared by a vote of the people in 1929, has planted thousands of redbuds in its parks and on private grounds, but there should be thousands more planted this winter.

Plant Shrubs Too.

There are certain shrubs that one should use. In addition to the usual evergreen privets, mahopias,

ligustrums, euonymus, photinias and viburnums, we should plant more flowering shrubs. With a good background of evergreens, these mentioned above, or others, one could use any of the following for a color note, grouping each color, and taking care not to plant together colors that clash, such as flowers of watermelon pink against orange flowering shrubs: The flowering quince (cydonia), golden-bells (forsythia), honeysuckles, adella, chaste tree (vitex), flowering carb and cherry, peach trees and pear trees for both flowers and fruits, the kerrias and foremost the crepe myrtles. Since the crepe myrtle flowers beautifully in midsummer, or even later, when there are fewer flowers in bloom than at other times, and since it is relatively easy to grow in this locality, every home owner should see to it that there is a generous planting of this outstanding shrub in his garden.

If more crepe myrtles were used—there are already a great many in the parks and on private grounds—likely this locality would one day become famous for its midsummer beauty, as it is now known for its redbuds in early spring, or as Bellingrath gardens are known in Mobile for their camellias and azaleas.

Mrs. Lake Honoree At Club Luncheon

Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, lecturer at the recent meeting of the Houston Council of Garden Clubs at the Museum of Fine Arts, was honoree of a luncheon given at the River Oaks Country Club. The personnel included members of the executive board, and Mrs. Edward Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Cockburn, Mrs. B. E. Kenyon, Mrs. D. A. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Daggett and Mrs. John Greene, president of the Austin Garden Club.

The luncheon table was decorated with narcissi combined with camellias. Camellias were placed by the place cards for the guests. The decorations were arranged by Mrs. Paul King, Mrs. W. E. Brown and Mrs. A. M. Downs. The place cards, decorated with miniature trees, held verses relative to trees and were made by Mrs. F. A. Huwieler.

Before the luncheon, a talk on "Historic Trees of Texas" was given by Mrs. Will Lake who was introduced by Mrs. Ben Duffie, program chairman. Mrs. Allen B. Hannay, president, presided. C. C. Fleming was a special guest. All members of clubs affiliated with the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., attended.

A Valentine table decoration was exhibited by Mrs. F. A. Huwieler. A report of the beautification committee for McCloskey Hospital was given by Mrs. Huwieler.

GARDENING

Language of Flowers Used Over Globe Through Centuries

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

As the Valentine season approaches, we are reminded that for centuries friends have been expressing appreciation of each other through the medium of flowers. Flowers speak a universal language, one understood by all races, all peoples. "In the beginning", we are told, there was a garden "eastward in Eden". And forever since that eventful time humankind has had important relationships with plants. Man depends upon plants for the oxygen he breathes and for the food he consumes.

Certain it is that the vegetable kingdom has interested mankind from the esthetic standpoint also. And it may be that man owes more than all to the stimulation of spirit that comes with the making of a flower or vegetable garden, or to the beautiful flower upon which he looks. Beauty in gardens, flowers that adorn the interior of one's home, even the simple little flower of the prairie, are treasures that lift and elevate the soul.

An old poem tells of the origin of flowers: "We have mountain and vale, river and tree; what more for this world of ours? God has glanced around, with the question—and an angel answered—"Flowers." There are several legends as to the origin of St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine was a martyred saint of the 3rd century. He had the simple talent of loving people, of being kind. When he could no longer visit his followers in person, he sent them messages or notes, written words of comfort and cheer. The ancients believed that the birds mated on February 14th, and thus it was that lovers selected that day in which to send the object of their love a floral message.

The language of flowers is certainly one of the earliest mediums of communication between lovers. Yet it can never become old, for every spring it reproduces its

characters anew. From the ancients and from Eastern peoples we have received the greater part of the sentiments and emblems connected with flowers and our present celebration of Valentine's Day, although England and France have observed the occasion over a long period of time. Some of the quaint old symbols used in the language of flowers seem queer to us today. And it is said that one should be careful when visiting the islands of the Pacific to know what these various symbols mean. One should be particular about positions of flowers when worn on the person, inasmuch as each one has a different meaning.

Some of the old customs are as follows: A flower presented in an upright position expresses a thought; if the flower be allowed to hang down it expresses the reverse. A rose bud with thorn and leaves means "I fear, but I hope"; presented in reverse, it means "You must neither fear nor hope." A rose, stripped of its thorns suggests, "There is everything to hope for"; stripped of its leaves, "There is everything to fear". An old flower book says, one may also vary the expression of any flower by altering its position; for example, the marigold, placed upon the head signifies "sorrows of the mind"; placed above the heart, it speaks of "the pangs of love"; resting upon the breast, it expresses "ennui", and it must also be remembered that "the pronoun of the first person is indicated by inclining the flower to the right; the pronoun of the second person, by inclining the flower to the left."

Garden Clinic Addressed by A. & M. Expert

Miss Jennie Camp, production planning specialist, A&M College, discussed "Early in the Year Jobs on the 1945 Home Front Program" Thursday at the Fort Worth Garden Clinic, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Extension Department of A&M and Tarrant County, and the Fort Worth Garden Center. She stressed the fact that it is our obligation to be better buyers. Miss Starley Hunter, Emergency War Food Extension worker from Washington, who is also here for the clinic, working with the State and County Extension Departments, said that transportation of food is such that the time may come when even in Texas the large supply of vegetables grown in the valley can not be shipped in for use.

Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent, demonstrated the use of green vegetables in salads, insisting that three Cs be observed; cool, crisp and colorful. D. D. Obert talked on design in the flower garden and Mrs. C. A. Gantt discussed "Insects; Helpful and Harmful in the Garden." Mrs. Georgia Fuqua, Emergency War Food assistant, on hand at all times to answer questions, announced that a gardening pamphlet put out by the Chamber of Commerce and the Extension Departments, will be ready for distribution next week.

The Garden Clinic is open to the public and Fort Worth garden clubs are acting as hostesses. Canned exhibits, seed treating exhibits, arrangement of fruits, vegetables, flowers, dish gardens, terrariums, nature craft and flower craft are on display along with charts giving food values and vitamins.

Friday, closing day, speakers will be Mmes. Grace Davidson, Hallie Hampton and W. A. Zant, and Miss Jewel Taylor and Judd Germany.

Garden Clinic Will Open At Library Wednesday

The Fort Worth Garden Clinic, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Extension Department

of A&M and Tarrant County, and the Fort Worth Garden Center, will be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Wednesday through Friday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, with educational slides being shown each noon hour.



Miss Jennie Camp, production planning specialist, A&M College, and former district agent in Tarrant County, will discuss "Early in the Year Jobs on the 1945 Home Front Program" Thursday. Mrs. Georgia Fuqua, emergency war food assistant, will be at the clinic to answer questions.

Fort Worth Garden Clubs will act as hostesses during the clinic. All garden clubs will exhibit arrangements of fruits, vegetables, flowers, dish gardens, terrariums, nature craft or flower craft. Exhibits are open to the public, and must be delivered to the lecture hall, Public Library, between 9 and 10 a. m. Wednesday and remain in

place until the end of the garden school Friday.

On the program will be Floyd H. Jones, FSA supervisor, and his assistant, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, H. G. Vick, agriculture department NTAC, Misses Lucy Lee Maynard and Gayle Roberts, home demonstration agents of Tarrant County. Mmes. Will F. Lake, Hallie Hampton, C. A. Gantt, Grace Davidson, Jewel Taylor, W. A. Zant and Mr. D. D. Obert and Judd Germany.

Color Urged in Gardens; Flowers And Vegetables May Be Combined

Flowers build morale. This war-time year, plan wisely and well. Add more flowers with color to your borders. Why not combine vegetables and flowers? Try out some new combinations. It may surprise you to see the result of study and good planning.

Be sure to place together such plants as require the same treatment. And most important of all, see to it that all beds, both for flowers and for vegetables, are well drained.

For radiance, plant a few marigolds. There is the Silver Medal Winner, All American Selection, 1945, Flash, striking and bizarre, earliest of all the French marigolds. They marigold winner of the Bronze Medal, Real Gold, for this year bears four-inch flowers. Orange Shaggy, all American Gold Medal Winner in 1935, is a calenda that has stood up well wherever grown. It is a proved novelty, just as popular today as when first

introduced. Wilt-resistant giant asters come in shades of peach blossom, light blue and rose, respectively Blush, Light Blue and Rose Marie.

If you failed to plant larkspurs last fall, plant some of the new annuals now, such as the base-blooming Giant Imperial; and there is the rear guard of the border, hollyhocks, some new and delightful ones, which will display a mass of color immediately after the larkspurs. Hollyhocks are grown the world over in back yards and on estates. In Texas we have the incomparable bluebonnet, but there are more stately lupines which will give boldness to the border. These tall majestic spikes create a colorful spectacle, and their elegant leaves lend poise.

Don't forget to have a type garden or two. Nothing can give more interest to a real gardener than herbs. There are so many kinds, and for so many purposes. Then there is the night-garden. For the latter, there must be large, white or light colored flowers, such as those of the moonvine and the datura; and there must be fragrance from the jasmines and the nicotianas.

Better Tree Appreciation Is Urged in Southwest

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The war years always draw heavily upon trees and tree products. And the end is not yet. Here in the Southwest, more than anything perhaps, we need to build up our appreciation of trees, and with Arbor Day approaching on Feb. 22 now is a good time to learn more about them.

We drive over our Central Texas highways and see trees on the hillsides, and a few of the so-called tree islands, little groups of live-oaks or post oaks. In East and South Texas we see real trees, large ones, and some very old. In West Texas we see few trees, but there are great forests of dwarf shinnery, so dreaded by the cowboy at certain seasons. And in the Panhandle we find almost no trees, except an occasional cottonwood and those that the government has planted in recent years as windbreaks.

An ancient writer on trees says that twice at least, in the world's history, have trees, their woods at least, made amends for the evil of the tree in Paradise which got us all into so much trouble. These amends were the ark and the cross.

As we look upon trees today do we have any particular regard or reverence for them? How do we feel about the groves we view today, as we drive over the hillsides and through the woodlands? Does the sight of them open a trend of

thought that may delve deep into their past history? We should remember that the aborigines used the trees in their religious rites; that the pioneers camped under them and built their houses of their trunks; that the early settlers fashioned their fences, their furniture from trees. Camp meetings and religious gatherings were held under grape arbors and in tree groves.

Here in the Southwest these places are cool and pleasant, affording shade and a place of rest on a hot day. They were spots revered and dear to our forbears. Shall we pass them lightly by, with never a thought! Some of the same trees and groves we look upon today so casually are truly a part of our heritage, one of which we should be proud.

Whether we leave behind us such a heritage is for us to say. And there is no better time in which to decide than now, just as we approach another tree planting season. Of course, we should plant fruit and nut bearing trees, pecans and walnuts, peaches and pears, and a few plums, maybe some persimmons. We should plant a few specimen trees on our lawns, properly placed, and on our sidewalks, the latter only after having a permit from the City Forestry Department. Above all we should try to save every possible tree that is already established and growing well.

Welcome Birds to Garden; They Destroy Many Insects

Mimus polyglottos is one of your good friends. He is the policeman who guards your garden, the scarecrow in the vegetable patch. He sings sweet songs to you in the middle of the summer's night. You like him, too, and prefer to call him by the friendly name of "mocking bird."

This talisman of the state, so declared by a vote of the Legislature, is Texas' official bird. And no wonder, for with his mimicking song and his contribution to the cause of destroying grass and weed seeds and small vegetable-eating insects, we have many birds all in the one. The mocking bird has been likened to the nightingale of the Old World, but some authorities claim his song is even sweeter. He is a friendly bird, and likes to fly among the branches of trees near your house. And here, too, he likes to build his nest and rear his family.

There are many other birds that frequent your garden. More would come if you could make it a little bit more inviting. It is a fact, proved in the past, that where many birds are, there insects are few.

Purple martins circle over our gardens and the swifts skirt around the roof. Nighthawks and whippoorwills ply the open country. Some of these birds, flying with their mouth open, do not need to take time off for refreshment. It is all a part of the day's work. Some birds feed upon the robber flies and bee killers, the latter one of the bee farmer's worst enemies. There are birds that take care of the foliage of the trees, the warbler tribe and the vireos. Each time these little visitors migrate through our neighborhoods, we are rid of countless millions of larvae, plant lice, ants, canker worms, leaf-hoppers and flies.

Another group of destroyers are the thrushes, bluebirds, robins, tan-

agers, thrashers, wrens, catbirds and the mocking birds. These larger and more beautiful birds hide themselves away in the thick shrubby beds and here they act Dame Nature's most thorough of housekeepers. About the most important item on the Baltimore oriole's bill of fare is the caterpillar. Click beetles which infest every kind of plant, and their larvae, known as wire worms, destroy millions of dollars of farm produce yearly. The more than 500 species of orioles in North America delight in beetles, wasps, bugs, grasshoppers, locusts, and spiders.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Today we invite you to visit the grounds of Amon Carter Riverside High School. Here, surrounded with native oaks and other cross timber trees, one will find desirable planting and good landscape design. The outdoor theater is an attractive feature of the grounds, as is the esplanade leading up to the south front of the building. For the most part the grounds are level, more or less sandy, and the 40-acre tract is well equipped with play apparatus.

Tree of the Week: Today we sa-

lute the pecan, the official Texas tree. This tree is a native from the pinelands of East Texas to the watershed of the Colorado. It is excellent as a shade tree and is valuable for its nuts. It often attains a height of more than 100 feet, especially in the Trinity River lowlands.

Flower of the Week: The first jonquil has appeared at the entrance to the Botanic Garden to herald the springtime.

Book of the Week: "Our Trees," by Bertha E. Jacobs and Lois B. Boli, with a dedication "To the Children of America, Future Custodians of Our Trees."

Feature of the Garden Center: The exhibition table will feature Mount Vernon in a setting, an old prints of Washington's home and tomb.

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Onions, mustard, hardy spinach, beets, carrots, potatoes and English peas may all be planted now, with little danger from killing frost or a freeze. If plants are endangered, slight protection will be adequate. Later other vegetables may be added, as the warm days come.

Tomatoes, peppers and eggplants

should be started indoors, or in a frame bed, and transplanted later when danger of frost is over. These plants should be spaced about two feet apart in a row. Early staking and pruning of tomatoes will insure earlier fruits and save space. Spinach seed may be soaked in warm water overnight to insure quick germination. Cabbage is one of the most universally popular garden crops. It contains many health-giving food elements, and will endure a wide range of temperature.

Snap beans, the pole and the bush varieties, should be planted in rows, with snaps at least 30 inches apart. Of the bush beans, there are the green and the yellow varieties, both about the same in quality, if pulled from the vine and eaten at the proper stage of maturity.

Vegetable garden authorities are urging everyone to grow vegetables this year.

Sunday, Feb. 25, 1945. 10 - Sec. 2. FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Now Is Time to Plant Peas, Potatoes, Carrots and Onions

Meeker Home One of City's Most Picturesque Spots

Garden of the Week—The Julian Meeker home, located on the old Ventioner tract of land near the Ohio Garden Road, is one of the most picturesque in the city. It is situated on a knoll overlooking the sloping farmlands adjacent to the property, and is surrounded with many old liveoak trees. On some of these trees are twisted, gnarled giant grapevine trunks which reach high into the tops of the spreading branches, adding character to the landscape. Informality and naturalness have been the keynotes of development, with the planting emphasis on native shrubs.

Tree of the Week—Indigenous especially to the Cross Timber sections is the post oak. A conspicuous characteristic of this tree is that it holds on to its leaves throughout the winter. This tree has always been very useful in the building of fences, and it was the tree used largely by the pioneers in the building of their log cabins throughout the Cross Timber lands. Five varieties of this oak are native to Texas.

Flower of the Week—Flowering now in all the parks and along the Trinity woodlands is the adelia, olive family, a kind of chaparral bush, commonly called wild forsythia, spring-herald and devil's elbow.

Bird of the Week—A close runner-up in popularity to the mocking bird in this locality is the cardinal, also called redbird. His cheery call can be heard these days as he flits from tree to tree near our houses.

Book of the Week—"Kitchens Near and Far" is a timely and welcome book. The author made a voyage into kitchens of the world before the First World War. His recipes have bridged the lapse of time and are in this new book, strictly up to date.

GARDENING

Early Planting Over; Get Garden Ready Now for Later Vegetables

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Of course you have the early vegetables planted: onions, radishes, potatoes, lettuce, spinach, mustard and turnip greens. Get all beds ready for later vegetables, work in fertilizer and let stand until planting time.

Look well to the flower beds and cutting garden. Try planting vegetables and flowers together. Some interesting combinations can be worked out. Several vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, radishes, onions, even the greens, can be successfully used in the foreground border. Remember to thin out alternately, replanting vacancy with fresh seeds. See

that openings to frames have close fitting lids. Ventilate same gradually, rather than too much air at one time, even though it may be warm. There is great advantage in sowing vegetable seeds in rows, rather than broadcast; resetting is easier, plants are more evenly distributed, and more light is available, helping seeds to develop better.

Try to rotate plants this year, not planting same type plants in same place two successive years. Delphinium seedlings should be started indoors now; likewise dahlia plants should be started indoors. Look well to neglected and old fruit trees; they may yet give you good returns with some care and attention. Fertilize trees, take out all dead and diseased wood. Get your 1945 spray schedules now. Anticipate your needs, and in this way keep ahead of the pests and diseases.

Look over garden tools and equipment now. Later may be too late, when actual work begins. Keep an eye on your house plants. They abhor dust on leaves, so keep leaves sponged and give plenty of water. Look enviously now at the bloom on your neighbor's anemones, calendulas, stock, wall flowers, ranunculus and the various bulbous plants. No doubt you'll remember to plant some of these same flowers next fall, as you should have done last fall. Some of these can still be planted. Consult your dealer.

Native Plants In Back Yard Good for Study

From Mrs. D. H. Rodgers, Olney, comes a letter which tells its own story:

"If one is interested in the outdoor world, one does not have to travel to far-off places in order to see and learn a lot. Leave a few wild things in your yard or garden and study and observe them. New plants will appear from year to year, bringing with them collateral interests. You can't always tell where these things come from, and sometimes they even prove to be pests, but they are interesting nevertheless.

"In my own yard, during the winter season, there are many little rosettes of young plants, and some bear flowers in the coldest weather. There is the lacy, fern-like rosette of the filaree, crane's-bill, or wild geranium, supposed to be good feed for cattle; the little orchid flower of the henbit, an early relish for the chickens; and there is the dandelion, with greens fit for a king, making both flowers and seeds already.

"There is a larger rosette, with deeply serrated leaves, coarse and heavy, but beautiful in design, a member of the carrot family, which is flowering now in a neat little cluster of orchid or mauve flowers; there is a wild portulaca, with flowers rather inconspicuous, but a very interesting plant; wild honeysuckles clamber over my beds; there's a rosin or gum weed which, with its classical white flowers is very pretty in the fall; and there are any number of wild pea vines.

"There is no end of interest even in one's own back yard; and there's lots of fun in exchanging the plants and seeds of one's own locality with someone in another and climatically different place."

Redbud and Wild Plum Rank First as Decorative Trees

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Many of the trees are thinking that spring is here, and putting on both leaves and flowers. It is a good time now to study the trees one may want as specimen trees or for massed color effects in the garden, especially the deciduous trees. Foremost among the

trees that bear decorative flowers are the redbud and the wild plum.

In woodlands, parks and private gardens these two trees are adding to the beauty of the landscape.

The redbud, Fort Worth's official flower, so declared by a popular vote of the people in 1929, will gladden the hearts of many people in the next few days with its rare color. The flowers of this tree appear before the leaves, and it blooms early, making it one of the most desirable trees for local gardens. Thousands of redbuds have been planted in local parks and gardens during the past few years.

The frilly catkins of the cottonwoods, the elms, the ash, the hop horn beam and some of the evergreens are in flower now. Although the green and greenish-yellow flowers of some of the deciduous trees are not as showy as the more colorful ones, such as the dogwoods, redbuds, hawthornes and viburnums, they have their own decorative note; what they lack in color they make up in form and design.

Shortly the pecans will be featuring their chenille-like catkins, and the willows and swamp holly and locusts will be budding and flowering. There was a saying attributed to the pioneer stockman that spring is not here until the mesquite puts on its leaves. This tree, proverbially conservative old sage among the trees of this locality, is still withholding its leaves, preferring rather to be safe than sorry.

Mrs. T. J. Harrell Is Garden Club President

Mrs. T. J. Harrell is the new president of the Fort Worth Garden Club. She was elected this morning at a meeting at Colonial Country Club.

Other officers are: Mrs. Murry Kyger, first vice president; Mrs. Fritz Keller, second vice president; Mrs. H. L. Kittle, third vice president; Mrs. Rex Howard, fourth vice president; Mrs. W. J. Overman, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles B. Williams, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Chester Collins, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Trigg, parliamentarian.

Mrs. Will Lake, former state president and director of the Garden Center, spoke to members on "Historic Trees of Texas." Gwendolyn Mann Taft, accompanied by Rosemary Willeford Davis, sang Mrs. Lake's "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Springtime?"

Places were laid for 60 members at a luncheon honoring Mrs. Lake, who was introduced by Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, president, who will serve until the close of the season in June. Special luncheon guests were Meses. Ben G. Oneal and John Buchanan, Wichita Falls, both members of the state board. On the nominating committee

were Meses. D. R. Tripplehorn, Frank Kent, William Rigg, Rex Howard and E. E. Taylor.

March 8-1945

Mmes. Will Lake, Henry Trigg, Stanley A. Thompson and W. D. Ambrose will pour tea Friday when the Fort Worth Garden Club will have an iris tea at the home of Mrs. W. D. Smith, 3300 Avondale. The receiving line will include the club officers, Meses. Varner Beall Stevens, president, J. G. Clark, F. J. Keller, Murray Kyger, Rex Howard, W. J. Overman, C. B. Williams and Chester Collins. Assisting in the dining room will be Meses. Roy Gauden, R. P. O'Bannon, Bert Walker, A. P. Mitchell and W. N. Dobbs. Iris slides will be shown at 25-minute intervals by Mrs. S. W. Ray, assisted by Meses. Sam B. Cantey Jr. and Hubert Hammond Crane.

Committee Urges Action Now on Texas Roadside Beautification

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Information was sent out this week to all district chairmen, Texas Roadside development Committee, by Mrs. Jud Collier, state chairman, Mumford, announcing the proposed plan of the committee to erect living war memorials to service men. A resolution, which was introduced and unanimously adopted by the Senate and the House and signed by the Governor, now is ready to be put into effect by the committee. It has been the purpose of the organization to encourage the improvement of properties adjacent to the highways and to keep as far as possible all natural beauty that has existed. The committee is divided into districts, with a chairman for each district.

A part of the resolution reads as follows:

Be it resolved, that we urge the cities and towns of Texas, through their chambers of commerce, garden clubs and various organizations, to inaugurate the planting and propagation of a county-selected indigenous tree or flowering shrub in the yards of homes and in towns along the highways, in parks, and on public building grounds and at entrances to towns and cities, so that each town and each city may be identified with the particular tree or shrub selected, such as oleander, redbud, wild plum, sycamore, or whatever, thus reflecting a uniform and pleasing planting motif as a living and beautiful honor to Texas men and women in the service.

Mrs. Collier further urges the Roadside Development Committee to begin now to work out programs, and to get in touch with activities in the different sections of the state, through an exchange of letters, ideas and suggestions, to seek advice on successful methods for carrying out the projects outlined for the future.

Dr. H. W. Morelock, Alpine, is the author of the following thought, a copy of which is being sent to all committee chairmen: "In the solitude of lonely hours at night I hear voices from the spirit world, and they whisper to me—'Build for us only such monuments as will keep alive in the hearts of all the cause for which we died—a public park with stalwart trees struggling heavenward, flower gardens bursting into bloom "when spring blows her clarion trumpet o'er the dreaming earth", bubbling fountains with rainbow tinted sprays through which laughing children play hide and seek, a community center that will tend to rob tragedy of its horrors and condition youth for a greater tomorrow—a living monument in every hamlet that will help to sof-

ten heart-breaking grief and keep alive gratitude to Him who taught us to pray, 'Thy will be done.' On every monument erect a plaque with the same inscription—an inscription that will nationalize and perpetuate the cause for which we gave our all."

Looking for Beauty Spot? Try the Botanic Garden

Garden of the Week—The Botanic Garden is now a colorful picture with redbuds, wild plums, Missouri gooseberry, the native barberry (agarita), a hybrid barberry (mentor), the flowering almond, the fresh new greens of the evergreens all in flower. Spring fruiting berried shrubs are the Chinese Sagertia at the entrance to the garden near the main shelter, and the Eleagnus or wild olive. A note of color which is akin to that of the redbud bloom is the massed henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*) or dead nettle on the garden lawn.

Tree of the Week—The cedar elm is one of the most practical shade trees for this locality. It is especially desirable for sidewalk planting and less susceptible to insects and disease blight than many other natives.

Flower of the Week—The iris are beginning to be prominent now in Fort Worth gardens. Perhaps no flower gives more and asks less than the iris. Hybridizers are bringing out many new and lovely ones, but the old standbys, even the plain old light blues and whites of our grandmother's gardens continue to please. The name, iris, is of Greek origin and means rainbow.

Bird of the Week—The clear, sweet call of the field lark or meadowlark can be heard these days. This bird, a friend of man among birds, likes to gather in the young crop of insects, as fast as they hatch.

Book of the Week—A delightful book of poems is *Flowers in the Rain*, by Lillian Leatherwood, a local poet. Many of the verses deal with nature, its various forms and manifestations.

GARDENING

Six Grasses Used for Lawns As Texas Soil, Climate Vary

COLLEGE STATION, March 24 (AP).—To have a beautiful lawn the grass must have a chance to express itself in luxuriant growth, but in most instances, says Dr. R. C. Potts, agronomist for the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, factors other than the species of the grass determines whether a lawn is beautiful.

Things which normally determine the condition of a lawn are moisture, soil fertility and drainage. One or more of them may require special attention unless nature has provided for any deficiencies. All nutrients used by the plant must be supplied through the soil, and unless sufficient moisture or proper drainage are provided, plant nutrients may not be available.

With the wide diversity of both soil and climate, one lawn grass is not adapted throughout the state. Six perennial grasses are used for

lawns in Texas—Bermuda, Buffalo, St. Augustine, Centipede grass, Carpet, and Manila, or Flawn grasses.

Bermuda is probably the most widely adapted and used. It will stand more abuse from trampling and other rough treatment, but will not grow in shade.

Buffalo, a native grass in Texas, is best adapted to regions of less than 30 inches of rainfall. In areas where it is adapted, it will be found growing wild on pastures and range lands.

St. Augustine grass is best adapted to the southern half of the state. However, it is grown as far north as Fort Worth but there is danger of its winter killing in that area. One of its outstanding characteristics is that it will grow in shade as well as in sun.

Centipede is another grass which is adapted to the southern half of the state and it prefers a sandy to sandy loam soil. It will stand partial shade. The growing habits are such that it rarely exceeds a height of three or four inches. Thus, it has been given the name "lazy man's grass."

Carpet grass is most commonly used for pasture in the Gulf Coast prairie and East Texas, but on wet, sandy soil it may be used on lawns. This grass is not to be confused with St. Augustine because the two are altogether different species.

Manila grass has received a great deal of publicity in recent months. When once established it makes a beautiful lawn, and is winter hardy in all regions of Texas except the Panhandle. It will withstand partial shade but not dense shade. The principal weakness of Manila grass is its slow growth.

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Texas Garden Clubs' War Service Listed

BY MRS. PAUL V. BARMANN.
DALLAS, April 3 (Spl).—Texas Garden Clubs have contributed more than \$1,100 to McCloskey General Hospital at Temple and donated trees and shrubs totaling \$1,500 for beautification of the grounds there, Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, revealed Tuesday at a Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. banquet at the Adolphus Hotel.

"In addition to the McCloskey contributions, garden club members have contributed \$9,127 in cash for Red Cross and war service work and given 90,000 hours work to the Red Cross in one year," Mrs. Beavers, president, said. The figures were based on reports from less than 50 per cent of clubs in Texas.

Banquet Held.

Mrs. Ben. G. O'Neal, Wichita Falls, chairman of gardens and pilgrimages, presided at the banquet which was held on the Roof Garden of the hotel. Mrs. Walter A. Crow, Dallas, was chairman of decorations. "Free Will Hour," a play by Mrs. Roxie D. Penn, was presented.

The 17th annual meeting of Texas Garden Clubs Inc. opened Tuesday. On the Wednesday agenda is a breakfast at the Adolphus Hotel with Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, as program chairman, followed by installation of officers.

The new executive board will meet Wednesday. A garden pilgrimage is planned for Wednesday afternoon. A tea, honoring the retiring officers and the incoming officers, will be held in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Penn, 4400 Preston Road.

Officers Dinner.

Mrs. Clarence Miller, director for the South Central States Region, Dallas, entertained with a dinner Monday night for regional officers. Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth, presided at a luncheon at the Dallas Woman's Club Tuesday.

Members attending from Fort Worth Tuesday were Mes. J. T. Cunningham, R. E. Hutchison, Will F. Lake, O. G. McDaniel, Varner Beall Stevens, Henry B. Trigg and W. A. Zant.

Gardens open for the pilgrimage are those of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. Russ, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Padgett, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Penn.

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Flowers of Rare Colors Were Unaffected by Ice

Garden of the Week—A few flowers in rare colors for this time of year cluster about the entrance door steps of the home of Earl T. Smith, 5000 Thurston Road, River Oaks Addition. The flowers are hardy stock, and during the recent cold weather they seemed unaffected by the ice covering. Colors are blue, purple, white, yellow, red and orange; suggestions for mid-winter color next year.

Tree of the Week—Wherever the willows grow, beauty reigns. And a lot more besides. Their roots help to prevent erosion of soils in river beds and near lagoons. The wood of the black willow is light red-brown, soft and weak, fine grained, making it excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The branches

have an Iris Tea from 2 until 5 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Frank Estill, 2628 Race. Iris arrangements and single specimen will be displayed.

The table at the Garden Center featuring a special Rodeo setting called "Southwestern Arena," will be arranged by Mrs. Irene Neville Aby.

Two unusual flowers in the Botanic Garden are a shrub, called the pearl bush, in the test garden, and a little blue star in the rock garden, member of the lily family.

are used to make baskets and rustic furniture.

Flower of the Week—What do you call it—flame bush, japonica, cydonia, flowering quince, and what else? Encyclopedias list the lovely red-flowering shrub we have so much enjoyed this past week in local gardens and parks as *Chaenomeles*, a native of Persia and Turkestan, Japan and China.

Bird of the Week—One of the most friendly birds we have in this section is the little house wren. Just now a pair of these birds are enjoying the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden.

Book of the Week—"Yesterday's Children," with pictures by Pavel Tchelitchev and the poem, which interprets the illustrations, by Parker Tyler, personalizes plants, trees, rocks, all things in nature, through the fresh eyes of youth.

APRIL 5 Houston Woman New Head of Garden Clubs

DALLAS, April 4 (Spl).—Mrs. F. A. Huwiler, Houston, was elected president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., here Wednesday. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, honorary life president; Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth, perpetual director; Mrs. R. Edgar Padgett, Dallas, first vice president; Mrs. J. H. Sawyer, Beaumont, second vice president; Mrs. Victor Durbin, El Paso, third vice president; Mrs. Marguerite Palmer, Houston, president's aid; Mrs. John W. Greene, Austin, recording secretary; Mrs. H. C. Cockburn, Houston, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. E. Brown, Houston, treasurer.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, was elected chairman of chemistry, and other Fort Worth officers elected were: Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, chairman of awards; Mrs. W. A. Zant, chairman of lectures; Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, chairman, Pan-American interests; Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, chairman of hospitality, and Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, chairman of Garden Therapy.

The convention closed with a garden pilgrimage and a tea in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Penn.

GARDENING

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: From all appearances this will be a white Easter in Fort Worth, with so many white blossoms now in evidence everywhere. The following gardens are notable for their white flowers—Miss Gertrude Morris 2524 Daisy Lane, photinia, spirea and candy tuft; John Dawson, 706 E. Bluff, spirea, yuccas and white irises; the large flowering white dogwood on the sidewalk at the home of C. H. Still, 1601 N. Riverside Dr. There is a group of large flowering dogwoods now in bloom also at the Botanic Garden.

Tree of the Week: The honey locust, called by some people thorn tree, is associated in legend with the dogwood. The locust, said to be the most beautiful tree in Eden, had its petals, or flower bracts, torn out by Satan who tried to destroy it, as he stood high in the branches of a tall, straight, thornless locust outside the garden wall.

The locust tree, saddened by having been a party to the cause, grew upon itself a set of thorns which it has kept to this day.

Flower of the Week: Throughout the city this week the wistaria vines and tree wisterias have held the spotlight of interest in local gardens. This plant, named for an American anatomist, Caspar Wistar, is a native of China. One of the loveliest pictures made by this flower this week was seen at the home of Ed G. Parker, 3600 Hamilton.

Bird of the Week: The voice of the mourning dove, a year-round resident, has been heard in urban and suburban gardens this past week.

Book of the Week: The new edition of "The Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book," by Thomas A. Williams, contains fresh and valuable information about vegetable growing and victory gardens.

City's Parks Top U. S. Per Capita Acreage

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Thousands of people will enjoy the Fort Worth parks this Easter, weather permitting, for at least a part of the day. There will be many egg hunts, family picnics, various recreational activities. There will be few people, however, out of the large number using and enjoying the parks, who realize the small cost to the taxpayer. On a property valuation of \$4,000, which is more than the tax valuation of the average citizen, the park and recreational systems cost only \$2.47 per year, or about 21 cents per month, about half the cost of a movie ticket.

The school grounds, while a part of the park and recreation systems, are managed and maintained by the Board of Education, and are not included in the park and recreational cost. Of the schools, 67 have enlarged and landscaped grounds, with recreational facilities, many new junior and senior high schools and remodeled school buildings, and the Farrington Athletic Field and Stadium.

Fort Worth has 126 park and recreational areas, containing 10,435 acres of land and water. This is the largest park acreage per capital of any city in the United States. With an estimated population of 240,000 people this gives the city one acre of park land for each 24 persons living within the city limits. One park acre for each 100 persons is far above the average of other American cities. There is a park, school ground or other recreational area within ¼ of a mile of practically every home in the city.

The park and recreational systems operate and maintain the Centennial Grounds, with its beautiful buildings; the Botanic Garden and Garden Center; the zoo, six swimming pools, three 18-hole golf courses, the Recreation Building, with its excellent facilities; many beautiful shelter houses, numbers of which are picturesquely located; several lighted softball diamonds and a large number of regular baseball diamonds, numbers of outdoor theaters, 150 picnic areas, 50 miles of park drives, bridle trails and nature trails, wading pool, numerous well equipped small children's play areas, and the large wooded areas in Forest, Trinity and Rockwood Parks, located in the heart of the city.

In addition there is Lake Worth, with its wonderful beach, 25 miles of lakeshore drives, fishing docks, boating facilities, nature trails, shelters (many of which overlook unusual vistas), and a number of large, lighted picnic areas. For those who enjoy the wild life sanctuaries, there are any number of outlying places in which wild life is protected.

Easter, or Bermuda, Lily Is Comparatively Easy to Grow

The Easter lily is the flower par excellence for the Easter season. Its classical, simple beauty endears it to every beholder. Lillium is the old Latin name for true lilies. A large genus of showy, bulbous herbs of outstanding garden importance. The madonna, or annunciation lily (lillium candidum), with pure white flowers, more or less waxy, grows to be not over four feet in height, and is a native of Eurasia.

The Easter lily, often called Bermuda lily, although not a native in the Bermudas, bears white trumpet-shaped flowers. The plant, an old and well liked species, much forced for Easter bloom by florists, does not reach a height of over three feet. Its more or less horizontal fragrant flowers are nearly seven inches long.

Both of these lilies can be grown here in this climate, with care and some protection. In addition to being a lovely flower for the garden, the lily, because of its aristocratic beauty and exquisite perfume, has a long and interesting historical background. Throughout the Dark and Middle Ages, and into the Renaissance, the madonna lily was used as a symbol of the annunciation of the Virgin. It

seems a bit strange that today Easter church decorations are made of lillium longiflorum eximium, now called Easter lily, which comes from the Liuku Islands near Japan. One thing, the Easter lily is comparatively easy to grow. Millions

have been shipped out of the Bermudas for years, to all parts of the world for the Easter trade.

The Asiatic lilies seem to do best in the United States. When planting lilies the bulb should always be three times as deep in the ground as the height of the bulb. The madonna lily, however, is an exception to this rule, only one or two inches of soil above bulb being all that is necessary. Transplant when the foliage has died down.

GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Charles Fitzgerald, 120 Hazelwood Dr. is the proud possessor of a huisache tree in full bloom, probably the only one in flower in the city. This tree, planted on the place four years ago, was killed back to the ground two successive years. The present growth represents but two years.

Tree of the Week: If ever a tree justified its existence, the cottonwood does here in the Southwest. Early settlers on the Western prairies planted it for shade and for windbreaks. A member of the poplar family, this tree often attains great age. Children enjoy stringing for beads its green, half-grown seed pods, and gathering the long, caterpillar-like catkins of the staminate flowers on fertile trees. Although unsymmetrical, this tree shakes out each spring a new head dress of glossy, bright green foliage, each leaf a-glitter in even the slightest breeze.

Flower of the Week: San Jacinto Week in Texas calls to mind two notable plants which have made their way into considerable history and literature, the official state flower, the bluebonnet (Lupinus texensis), and the water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes), Jacinto being the Spanish word for hyacinth. The former was declared the state flower by the Texas Legislature March 1902; the latter gave the name to the illustrious Texas battleground because of the large number of hyacinth plants found growing by the early Spaniards in this South Texas river.

Bird of the Week: Texas' most characterful bird is no doubt the roadrunner or chaparral lark, called paisano (meaning fellow countryman), by the Mexicans. While not a game bird, it is notable as the official bird of the Texas Centennial, and because of its great speed aloft, it is capable of short flight only. Many legends and traditions have grown up about the bird which has a strange scientific name, Geococcyx californianus.

Book of the Week: "Happy Days in the Garden," by Ella H. Hay, is a book filled with delight for children. Told in story form, the information given teaches the young reader the essentials of planning, planting and caring for a garden.

Mild Winter May Result In Pestilence of Insects

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Agricultural departments and experiment stations are urging the public to fight an unusual number of insects in Southwestern gardens this year. The mild winter we have had will allow for untold hordes to descend upon us, unless we use caution, and quantities of insecticides. Peach and plum trees should be sprayed again soon, with 2 pounds of zinc sulphate, 4 pounds of hydrated lime, 1 pound lead arsenate, 3 pounds wettable sulphur to 50 gallons of water. In mixing the materials add first, zinc sulphate, then lime (this having been previously mixed into a thin paste with a small amount of water), next add sulphur and lead arsenate, both of which have first been made into a paste as directed above. Allow enough pressure on spray material to cover thoroughly all leaf surface and small fruits.

Pecan trees particularly offer suffer deficiency through lack of zinc in the soil, as indicated by weakened twigs and branches which die back in the late spring. To correct this trouble, spray trees with the following solution: Dissolve 1 pound of zinc sulphate in 50 gallons of water, and spray when trees have come into full leaf; or, bore four holes, 1 inch deep, in the trunk just above the ground line, and place ¼ tea-

spoonful of zinc sulphate crystal in each hole; then putty over the hole, or use paraffin as a cover. This latter should be done at the beginning of the growing season.

The following vegetables should be planted now: Lettuce, spinach, beets and carrots; these germinate readily and are not averse to growing in cold soil while the days are still chilly. If hot weather vegetables, such as black-eyed peas, pole butter-beans, peppers, eggplant, okra, New England spinach, and summer tomatoes, are planted in cold soil, slow growth and poor seed germination are usual results. Inoculate black-eyed peas, or cream and purple hull varieties, before planting. When plants have reached a height of 6 to 8 inches, thin to a space of 8 to 12 inches between plants, in order that good fruiting may result.

GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week:—This week we bring you a campus high on a hill—the school grounds of J. P. Elder Junior High, overlooking beautiful Rockwood Park, an area of about 40 acres, well equipped with playgrounds and planted according to the best approved methods.

Tree of the Week:—The tulip tree (Liriodendron), a tree-cousin to the magnolia, is an introduction to this locality, one of which flourishes beautifully, and is in blossom now in the front yard at the home of W. A. Moncrief, 313 Rivercrest Dr. This tree, standing alone as a genus in America, is coming to be appreciated in Fort Worth as a lawn and shade tree of distinction.

Flower of the Week:—The snowball, a member of the Viburnum family, is enjoying a happy spring time in this city, if one is to judge by the beautiful and prolific blossoms in local gardens now. One of the most auspicious masses of bloom is to be seen at the home of Miss Margaret McLean, 316 S. Henderson.

Bird of the Week:—The vivacious, dashing, harsh-voiced, noisy jay bird is a delightful color note in everybody's garden these days. Hear him hammering away at an acorn some frosty morning. How vigorous, alert and independent he is! His beautiful, military, blue, black and white feathers, and his saucy crested head, give him distinction. Despite the ugly things said about him and his attitude toward other and smaller birds, he is a consumer of many insects destructive to the garden.

Book of the Week:—Gardening for Good Eating (Fox), is a book for those who grow, or would like to grow, their own foods, when it is a patriotic duty as well as a pleasure to raise at least a part of some of one's own vegetables. There is a chapter on home grown teas and how to prepare them. Another on native American vegetables gives sources heretofore little known.

Palm Revered by Christians; Featured Before Easter

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
In Christian lands the palm is especially revered and featured in ceremonies on the Sunday before Easter, suggesting Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem at which time the people waved palm branches. The palm family, sometimes called the Arecaceae, includes the most distinctive and noble foliage plants of the tropics. From the stemless plants used in pot culture, to the magnificent royal palm employed extensively in many tropical cities, notably in Rio de Janeiro, where they make imposing avenues of leathery foliage, the range is large.

species are natives of the tropics mostly, some are more or less hardy and can stand considerable frost. The palm is richly endowed with legendary and historical significance. From the earliest times the palm branch has been looked upon as an emblem of victory. The plants long life and perpetual verdure make it truly symbolic. The Arabs have invested the date palm with a dignity approaching to that of man and endowed it with the powers of thought and language. The first palm planted in Spain was in the garden of the Moorish king of Cordova.

Horticultural uses of the palms are extensive, their economic importance is still greater, particularly the coconut (Cocos), the date (Phoenix), and the African oil palm (Elaeis). Many other palms are widely used in the arts and industries for fiber, wood, foods, drugs, resins and for ornamental purposes. The castor oil plant (ricinus communis), Spurge family, one of the most useful Southwestern plants, is known as Palma Christi, and used as an indoor and outdoor decorative by the Spaniards.

Since that time palm trees have been planted in various parts of Spain for the purposes of the church which uses them generously. The first mention of the palm in the English Bible is in the description of the station Elim, "where there were 12 wells, and three score and 10 palm trees." Most beautiful of all the literature about palms is to be found in the songs of the royal poets, David and Solomon.

Palms are divided into two groups, according to the leaf shape, the feather palms and the palmate types. While the great mass of the 140 genera and more than 1,200

Rose growers report twice as many roses sold in the last fall market as were sold two years before. There seems to be a definite increase in rose interest, in spite of the shortage due to war. Persons who have roses already established should take every precaution to keep these plants in a healthy growing condition. Rose conservation should be a byword in every well organized garden.

Roses should be planted in this locality in midwinter, but modern methods of growing and transplanting assure good success when purchased almost any time of year. Rules for planting are: Arrange for plants to have sun at least half the day; prepare bed for a depth of at least 15-18 inches for best results; keep roots in a container of thick, soupy mud and do not allow roots to dry out when planting; set rose firmly in the soil and pack soil well around bush; see that rose bush is planted to same depth as formerly; water well after planting, and allow for a shallow depression around bush after water has soaked well into the ground, fill a little soil loosely around bush, until new growth starts.

Roses are not being pruned as severely as formerly. All dead wood and weak canes should be removed. The growing bush should have three to five canes 8 to 10 inches above ground. If plant has only one or two strong canes, prune these back to four to six inches above ground. Prune just above and close to new bud from which new growth will start. Buds are more in evidence after new growth starts, therefore there may be need to go over the plants again, cutting out old stubs just

above new shoots; the removal of these stubs may prevent disease from attacking the rest of the plant.

It is a good time to add manure or other fertilizer when the first period of cultivation rolls around. A second application should be made just before or just after June

GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: The hill-side garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. Renerick Clark, 305 Crestwood, is unusually lovely just now with a wealth of native plants in bloom. Another garden of distinct charm, a walled plot which gives an air of Santa Fe and old Mexico, is that of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Sloan, near Saginaw.

Tree of the Week: One of the loveliest of the native trees is Eve's necklace, (Sophora affinis), a near relative of the Texas mountain laurel, (Sophora secundiflora). Several large specimens are to be seen in full flower on the east side of Riverside Drive, just south of Vickery Boulevard, in a wooded park area.

Flower of the Week: Again we are privileged to see vast areas of the lovely lavender verbena, Vervain family.

Bird of the Week: It does not have a pretty name, and it is not generally associated with beauty, but the turkey buzzard is one of man's best friends.

Book of the Week: "A Book of Wayside Fruits," by Margaret McKenny and Edith F. Johnston, is a delightfully interesting portrayal of some of our most attractive and delicious native plants, bushes,

Increased Interest Demand for Roses

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blooms and a third about the first of August. Be sure to take all dead wood from hardy climbers. If climber is too thick, thin out some of the poorest branches and shorten some of the long runners; tie up the remainder on trellis or fence upon which it is to grow, spreading canes that they may have as much sunshine as possible. Old roses should have been pruned the last week of March, or first of April.

GARDENING

Newly-Planted Trees Need Good Mulch to Keep Growing

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Give a good mulch to newly planted trees. Mark bare spots in bulb bed that they may be replanted in the fall. Thin and separate all plants in frames. Fertilize the lawn, and keep it well cut, that grass roots may become more vigorous and well established before the coming of dry hot weather.

Plant a few strawberry bushes. They will repay, with care. All vegetable seeds and plants, as well as those that are used in home ground beautification, should be in the ground. Set out dahlias tubers. Cultivate the garden regularly. Spray for aphids and caterpillars. Spray elms with lead arsenate to kill elm leaf beetles and their larvae. Fight cutworms vigorously; poison with Paris green (1 teaspoon), bran (1 quart), cheap molasses (1 teaspoon), moisten all slightly with water, scatter small bits near plants. Transplant and thin out perennials. Use liquid manure on tree

peonies. Stake sweet peas as soon as plants appear.

For caterpillars on roses, use a stomach poison spray. Name and label trees and shrubs, also roses, while they are in flower. Sow tender annual seeds and set out annual plants. For succession of bloom, plant gladiolas twice, two weeks apart. Prune all hedges and evergreens that are to be used formally. Fork bone meal into soil around shrubs. Plant window and porch Loxes now. Plant water lilies and pool grasses. Plant tuberose and montbretias. Remove all undesirable suckers and new growth on trees and shrubs, that strength may go into the part of the plant desired. Stake peonies and dahlias as they come along.

Spray grapevines with fungicide; add lead arsenate in mixture to kill leaf chewing insects. Pinch back chrysanthemums and plant out those in frames. Sow perennials for fall planting. Pinch back asters, boltonias and other fall flowering plants, keeping to a low level, until late summer.

Bluebonnet Contributes Much To Up-Building of Poor Soil

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Hosts of lupines (members of the pea family) throughout Texas are expressing friendly relations these days through their millions of small bonneted-flowers, while their roots form little nitrogen bulblets, thereby enriching the soils.

Foremost among these plants is the bluebonnet, Lupinus texensis, official Texas flower. This flower, known as wolf flower, el conejo (meaning cotton-tail), and buffalo clover, has gathered to itself many interesting legends.

It was said to have been introduced to Mexico, when Texas was a part of that land, by Spanish priests who brought it from the Holy Land. The greater part of the legends have to do with the sacrificial element. One in particular tells of a little Aztec girl's fire sacrifice of her beloved corn doll, dressed in the blue feathers of the jay, and of the remaining ashes, which the winds carried about, springing into beautiful blue flowers.

At varying stages of bloom, the flower parts take on the colors of red, white and blue, with a predominance of blue. Artists from all parts of the world have tried to catch the true blue beauty of this elusive flower, without marked success. Massed on a Texas prairie, acres of these flowers make an incomparable picture.

The early pioneers felt that the bluebonnet took food properties from the soil, and therefore they gave it the name, wolf flower. The reverse is really the case. It is a valuable soil builder, through the knotlike formations on the roots, the homes of bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air and put it in available form for other plants. The life cycle of the bluebonnet is but one

year. It is difficult to transplant and should be grown from seeds.

Persons wishing to grow bluebonnets should sow seeds about the time they fall naturally from the plant, late summer. The bluebonnet seems to relish poor soil; moving its stand from place to place after it has made its contribution of soil building. The

fall plants appear in the fall after rains, stand through the winter, bloom usually in this locality about early April, drop their seeds; and the parent plant then dies. A wildflower law prevails here in Texas, offering protection to this and other native plants.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Outstanding gardens now in flower are those of Mrs. Ireland Hampton, 4501 E. Lancaster, and H. O. Wear, 4731 E. Lancaster, both offering rainbow beauty with gorgeous blooms. Another garden of interest is that of John P. Laneri, 2518 Hughes St., with its large plants of dill, artichoke and other herbs.

Tree of the Week: The black-jack oak, a member of the Quercus family, is one of the most attractive of the oaks. Several large trees of this variety are to be found growing on the grounds of St. Ignatius Academy and near St. Patrick's Rectory, 1206 Throckmorton. The oddly shaped, rich green leaves of this tree, its hard woods and peculiar acorns make it a desirable shade tree for the home grounds.

Flower of the Week: Engelmann's Daisy and the Berlandier Daisy, two yellow star flowers, are massing themselves on hills and prairies, giving gold to the landscape. The false foxglove, better known as beard's tongue, is as lovely as a cultivated flower; and it thrives in garden soils.

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Bird of the Week: A bird that likes to cultivate mankind is the brown thrasher. He builds his nest on the ground or in low-growing bushes in parks and gardens frequented by people; and his ground-running habits make him an interesting garden ornament.

Book of the Week: "Green Car-goes" by Anne Dorrance tells the story of the transportation of seeds and plants from their original homes to the four corners of the earth. The book takes the reader into the world of famous plant hunters, scientists and such colorful amateurs as Johnny Appleseed.

Park Board Veterans

Sunday, April 29, 1945.

Did Outstanding Job

Two veteran park board members here, relinquishing their places last week, could look back over 20 years in which Fort Worth's park system has grown and developed strictly "according to plan"—in the best sense of that phrase.

They are Morris E. Berney and Ed K. Collett, president and vice president, respectively, of the park board since its creation with adoption of the council-manager form of government here in 1925.

In that time, the park system has more than doubled in area, increased incalculably in value, and multiplied into nearly 10 times as many park and playground units as it contained when they took over.

Secured Survey.

Succeeding the two veterans of park board service are Ed L. Baker and Travis J. Young, both believers in the type of planning that has characterized the park policies. Both have shown themselves to be advocates of community planning—Baker as past president of the Riverside Civic League and Young as president of the newer Arlington Heights Civic League.

Scarcely had Berney, Collett and their three board colleagues taken their places in 1925 when they ordered a master plan prepared for orderly park development here. It was ready in 1930, drafted by S. Herbert Hare, Kansas City landscape architect, after a five-year study of Fort Worth's park and recreational needs.

This insistence upon planning began to pay big dividends in 1931, when the government set in motion its program of public works to provide employment. The Fort Worth park board was ready with plans that seemed tailor-made for such an emergency.

Botanic Garden.

First results were the Botanic Garden, now a nationally famed showplace, for which blueprints had been in readiness since 1929. Skilled artisans, thrown out of work by depression, went to work on the project, taking their pay in relief funds and grocery orders.

The construction of this project, as well as 20 miles of park drives, a refractory building and a utility building at Forest Park Zoo, and the improvement of many previously unusable areas, were completed under the first federal works program.

When the creation of CCC camps first was suggested, park officials went to Washington with rolls of already completed blueprints under their arms and got one of the camps designated for Lake Worth. It was the only CCC camp assigned to any park department in Texas.

Neighborhood Areas.

In 18 months, under direction of the park department and in accordance with its plans, the CCC had made all the park improvements now at Lake Worth, including numerous shelter houses, nature trails and picnic areas.

The policy of planning in advance gave the park department a chance in 1933 to correct what it long had recognized as the greatest deficiency in the city's park system—absence of neighborhood park areas. In co-operation with the school board, it sponsored a WPA program for development of 64 school grounds.

Most of these grounds were located in areas where, according to the master plan, parks should exist. In most of them, however, the value of land in built-up areas made acquisition of park sites prohibitive.

In five years, the school ground

development program resulted in playgrounds within easy reach of every child in the city limits, their areas ranging from five to 30 acres. At a cost of \$4,500,000, a large proportion of it federal funds, the program added 514 acres to the areas here available for recreational purposes.

Aid Recreation.

These facilities include amphitheaters, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, football grounds and other adjuncts of play.

The same co-operation that marked the board's relations with the school system has brought about a close working agreement with the city recreation department, which operates recreational facilities in many of the parks. In two instances, the park board has bought and developed municipal golf courses and then turned them over to the recreation department for operation.

Most of the major park sites added in the last 20 years were acquired in the first five years of that period. The purchases, amounting to approximately 1,040 acres, were made from proceeds of a \$500,000 bond issue voted in 1925—the only bond issue that has been provided for park purposes here.

From current revenues, consisting chiefly of a 9-cent tax levy, the department has carried on its operations and park developments, and in a few cases has squeezed out enough money to buy more land.

The present park acreage, exclu-

GARDENING

Trees Contribute Much to Our Social and Economic Life

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

How very little we really know about trees and their contributions to our social and economic life! Trees provide us with food, medicines, dyes, woods for our houses and furniture, for ships, for our wagons, our cradles and our coffins. Trees and their leafage supply us with moisture and coolness in the summer; their roots go net-like into the earth, thereby holding our soils against erosion. A knowledge of trees, their uses, their gifts and their preservation, their importance in war as well as in peace, is essential to the continuation of our way of life and to our economic independence.

It is interesting to realize that trees are distinct living personalities, just as are humans. They are set in families, with a mother, father, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins and with other human characteristics, but with individual differences.

Family and surnames (genus), Christian or given name (specie),

and friendly or nickname all sound like the names we use in our human family. Where and how did our trees get their names? How does a tree grow, breathe, eat, drink, manufacture its food, combat insects and other enemies—disease, fire, and how does it lend itself in forest conservation?

With world conditions as they are today, we need to stress the importance of our natural resources and their conservation. Heretofore this generation has not experienced, as now, unavailability of many needed articles, scarcity of others, substitutions. Today trees are supplying the by-products for plastic articles, providing us with foods and medicines, substitutes for metals, and an endless list of war materials. Indeed we can not hope to win the war yet to be won, or even survive in this country, unless we properly evaluate our trees. As has been said: "Mother Nature wins all her wars." We need to understand her ways, and the ways of her children, the various kingdoms of the earth.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week—Gardenias and hydrangeas are vying with each other just now for the spotlight in Fort Worth gardens. Miss Mary Findley, 2704 Sixth Ave. has given away thousands of cape jasmine this year from her five or six bushes now several years old. Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Road, has a gardenia bush now carrying over 1,000 blooms. Mrs. H. H. Collier, president of the Sagamore Hill Garden Club, 1820 Carl, has four hydrangeas with over 500 blooms on them.

Tree of the Week—Today we salute the pine trees of Texas. More and more they are opening up a new industrial epoch in southern chemurgy. Now, even the dis-

carded old stumps of pines are being converted into valuable raw material. Great quantities of resin, oils, synthetic camphor, acetone, perfumes and other properties are results. Cellulose, lignin and gums from the pine stumps will be made into useful plastics.

Flower of the Week—This is the flowering season of the Monarda, or mint family in Texas. Everywhere, throughout the countryside, and more and more in gardens, these useful and picturesque plants are getting recognition. They are known as herbs, and rightly used, they furnish foods, teas and drinks, seasonings and good color in the cultivated garden. Probably the best known is the horse-mint, a plant with little tier-like bracts of bright magenta color. Another garden product, sold in northern seed houses, but native in this locality, is wild bergamot, *Monarda fistulosa*, with gay lavender flower heads atop the stem.

Bird of the Week—Our most exquisite and smallest bird is the ruby-throated hummingbird. You can tell the male by the brilliant metallic-red throat feathers. Although his mate lacks the plumage brilliancy, she is one of the most expert nest-builders in all the world. Strange to say, the night-hawk, chimney swift and whippoorwill are relatives of this tropical jewel in the bird world—a real asset to the world of trumpet shaped flowers.

Book of the Week—Annual Flowers, From Seed Packet to Bouquet, by Dorothy H. Jenkins, garden editor, New York Times, is a treasure house of information about the growing of annuals; their groupings in the garden and their arrangement indoors as decorations; their use in churches and on altars, and there is a useful calendar of garden chores—when to do what in the garden.

Garden Reminders—It's harvest time now in the vegetable garden. When onion tops have fallen over, it is time to take them in for storage. Handle potatoes carefully; dig when the tops show signs of maturity and skins are hard to slip with the thumb; save smaller potatoes for fall planting. Prune and shape young, non-bearing fruit trees now. Pick out the best rows of your strawberry bushes, and fertilize heavily to encourage runners. Prune berry plants now. Start your own fruit trees by planting good, healthy seeds immediately in a box; cover with six inches in sand and keep moist; reset seeds in the open bed not later than Nov. 1.

GARDENING

Wide Postwar Use of Plastics In Everyday Life Is Expected

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Practically every object we use in our homes—clothing, hangings, upholstery, furniture, lamps, gadgets, toiletries, and much besides—may be made of plastics. Parts of airplanes are in use made from this by-product, and automobile bodies are functioning well fashioned from the material. Our houses may be constructed from it. We get casein, produced from skimmed milk; now this is made into a useful fiber resembling wool.

The chemurgy slogan might well be: Yesterday you drank it; tomorrow you will probably wear it. Plastics are becoming more and more a part of our everyday living. Chemurgy will take the waste agricultural products, the age-old vegetation that we do not recognize ordinarily, and give it back to us again in some practical or esthetic form. Many new industries are scheduled to come into the southwestern industrial picture after the war. These industries will help to give employment to the service men

and women as they return to their homes.

These new by-products will seem like miracles. Suits of clothes will be made that will turn water by a process of simply taking off the moisture. Cotton and other products will be produced that will not be inflammable. Articles, such as lamp shades and table wares, will be indestructible. House building blocks will be fashioned from cornstalks and wheat straw. Silkworms will give us silks as mulberry trees increase. Costume jewelry will come from cotton lint.

Sugar will be made from sawdust; sheets of transparent wrapping materials we will have from sweet potatoes; paints and varnishes, weather-defiant, produced from safflower and other plants; there will be building materials that will not absorb moisture, shrink, warp, crack or split. Garden clubs, other women's organizations, men's fraternal groups and the public generally may profitably turn their eyes toward chemurgy and its possibilities and potentialities in the postwar era.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Here's a garden that needs help. Mrs. W. P. McLean Sr., 1512 8th Ave., in trying to add to the beauty of Fort Worth, the Redbud City of the state, has a redbud hedge or fence across her front yard, skirting the sidewalk. Daily, throughout the year, pedestrians, in passing break off the blossoms in season and the branches later, although they have to reach high to do it. In the springtime, when the irises were in bloom, passersby frequently came into the yard and helped themselves to the blossoms, uninvited. What would you do with a situation like this? Such practices are common in other private gardens and in city parks which cost the taxpayer money to build and maintain. If the thoughtless public would co-operate in building beauty into public and private gardens and in keeping them, Fort Worth would be a more beautiful and a happier city.

Tree of the Week: The western or sweet buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*), a rendezvous for humming birds, grows in rich river and creek bottoms. Its flowers, in spires of yellow and orange, make this tree a desirable flowering specimen for the garden; and there are sure to be humming bird visitors, if one or more of these trees are on the grounds. Cattle like the nuts that form on the tree, and bookbinders prefer a paste made from the nuts. It holds well and book-loving insects stay shy of it.

Flower of the Week: Excellent for landscaping lawns and parks is the canna, but great care must be used in the planting. In this country it grows to good height, sometimes reaching 10 or 12 feet. Its showy blooms make it a good addition to background plantings, when properly placed. Never should canna beds be set off to themselves in the middle of lawns. Some of the newer French originations are

not only spectacular in bloom, with stately, broad and often colored veined-leaves, but they add to the garden picture. Until a few years ago the plants were grown mostly for their handsome foliage, especially the old-fashioned Indian Shot (*Canna indica*).

Bird of the Week: The pesky little nuisance, the sparrow, of by far the largest North American bird family, has multitudinous kin; among his relatives are the indigo bunting, the rose-breasted grosbeak, other varieties of sparrows, the purple finch and the gold finch, the junco, the snowflake, the towhee. A triumphant English immigrant, this bird does immense service to farms by destroying weed seeds which would otherwise overrun the fields.

Book of the Week: Our Trees, written by Bertha Jacobs and Lois Boli, with illustrations by Margaret Ann Scruggs, is a book that may well be in the library of the growing child. It is surprising how little we know about trees, although all our lives we have been more or less closely associated with them. This book tells, in story form, something of the historical background of trees, a bit of lore and legend about them, their habits of growth, their usefulness to mankind.

Garden Reminders: Now is the time when we may truly enjoy the cutting garden. Keep the garden in good shape by frequent cultivation of beds, taking care not to chop tender, shallow rootlets of annuals; soak the ground thoroughly once a week at least and fertilize often. Water window boxes daily, and keep faded blossoms picked. Give a little attention to training morning glories and other vines. Applications of wood ashes or liquid manure will enlarge the blossoms of cosmos, if applied as buds form; pinching back side buds, or taking out tops in early

Tiger Is Best Known of the Many Lilies

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of the person not thoroughly familiar with plant identification, as to the difference between certain plants that resemble each other and yet are not of the same family. The question is asked: "When is a tiger lily not a tiger lily?" Several kinds of lilies bear spotted leaves and the layman calls them all tiger lily. A most unusual and lusty stand of tiger lilies (*Lilium tigrinum*) is now in flower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Petty, 2017 Balsam.

This plant is true lily, seems to enjoy the sandy soils into which it has been introduced. The bulbs were grown by Mr. Petty's mother in Oklahoma. Most lilies are easy to grow from seed, but are slightly difficult to establish in a particular locality where they may remain. There are a few lilies, however, such as *Lilium tigrinum* and *Lilium hansonii*, which do not set seed to their own pollen, and crosses do not come true to seed.

The Petty's lilies are forming bulbils in the axils of the leaves, and these bulbils are even now making sprouts where they have fallen to the ground, from which new lilies will be formed. Lilies may also be propagated from bulb scales (pulling these off and planting in sand); from bulbils, and through the process of removing the stalk from the bulb after the flowers have faded, and healing in the stem, where, in a few months little bulbils will form in the axils of the leaves.

The plant, best known in the Southwest as the tiger lily, is the *Tigridia*, a member of the *Iris* family, a dozen or more species of which are scattered from Mexico to Chile. The corm of this plant is very starchy, and it is highly relished as a food by certain Indians in Mexico. The *Amaryllis* family, different to the foregoing, contains over 70 genera, with about 1,000 different species, mostly tropical, and largely from South Africa.

The daylily is of the *Hemerocallis* family, comprising half a dozen species of lily-like herbs, with a range from Central Europe to Japan; hybrids of a number of varieties are recent results. The daylily is the most useful garden perennial, and the plant is comparatively hardy, easy of culture and rarely subject to disease. It would be well for us to straighten out our minds in regard to the differences in these plant families, and to learn to grow them in our gardens; all of them add immeasurably to the beauty of local home grounds and they all seem to thrive here.

stages will make for more and larger blooms. Spray nasturtiums with Black Leaf 40. Get the beetles with lead arsenate. Pick petunia flowers frequently, thereby making for more blooms; they make excellent indoor decoratives.

Area Offers Many Possibilities To Those Vacationing at Home

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The government, more than ever before, is urging people to refrain from traveling. It really is not necessary in any community for people to cover great distances in order to have a pleasant vacation; still more inviting are the pleasure resorts of cities to those accustomed to such advantages. The local parks and recreational facilities of Fort Worth afford enough interest in themselves to keep one pleasantly occupied for hours. The swimming pools, golf courses, supervised play areas with ball diamonds, tennis and other sports, the botanic garden and the zoo, the community school grounds, the lakes north of the city which offer unlimited activities, and even one's own backyard and garden will reveal possibilities if properly used and explored.

Nights out under the stars may be a new experience, if one will study a chart of the summer skies and the planets; without the chart even, it is a pleasant experiment. The home grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Evans, a corner lot, 2141 Warner Road, have "considered the heavens" in their plantations. Here once were great tall junipers heavy plantings against the house walls, sidewalk growths that not only obstructed the sky views at night and prohibited the breeze, but were accident hazards as well; and now this has all been changed. As

an example of good corner-lot planting, this place is recommended. And the owners enjoy to the fullest extent, "evenings at home" on their outdoor terraces; their friends also look upon the spot as a gracious and pleasant retreat.

For those who like nature and outdoor life, the various parks supply ample amusement. Picknicking, a study of the trees, shrubs and wild life generally offer revelations of enjoyment. Fort Worth, situated on many hills, affords picturesque views by day time and at night. Persons who like painting or sketching, those who enjoy clicking the camera, will have lots of fun exploring the new vistas which one sees at every turn. For those interested in the history of the community there are no end of enjoyments, and with well-planned historic walks one may learn about the beginnings of this southwestern city and its environs. A well-chosen children's museum is an invaluable acquisition, affording entertainment. The public library, with books on innumerable subjects; the art gallery, located at the library, and sponsored by the Fort Worth Art Association and the city, which owns one of the world's most famous paintings, The Swimming Hole, by Thomas Eakins, are other valuable assets of entertainment. Spend this year's vacation at home; with proper planning it may be an enjoyable one.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: The dahlia garden of Alfred Samuels, 2432 Winton Terrace, E., offers unusual bloom just now, not alone because of the number and rare varieties, but also for early bloom and large size blossoms. Mrs. Grace Clark, 1014 Washington, has an arrangement of porch boxes of sansevieria, (*Liliaceae* family), the plant commonly called bowstring-hemp, now in full bloom; this variety, largely the spectacular mottled-leaved, cream striped kind, has an unusually desirable blossom. The home grounds of Mrs. Bertha White, 1508 N. Houston, offer restful charm; here the formal areas of grass and trees, with a few well-chosen and desirably placed urns, invite hospitality. The home grounds of Edgar F. Deen Sr., 2420 Refugio, are noted for their good grooming, and here also is a home and garden that expresses a friendly greeting, even to the passerby.

Tree of the Week: Maybe you call it desert or flowering willow, this member of the *Bignoniaceae* family. In Mexico and New Mexico, it is called mimbres. This tree, known botanically as *Chilopsis*, a lover of Western lands, selects river beds and moist situations for its native habitat. The willow-like aspects of the tree, its linear leaves and orchid-to-white, spotted with purple, trumpet-shaped flowers, together with its general appearance, recommend it as a garden specimen tree. It flowers rather generously throughout the summer. The blossoms resemble those of its relative the catalpa tree.

Flower of the Week: A Texas wild plant that has gone commercial in a big way with seedsmen and nurserymen, is flora's powder-puff, *Sultana*, American star thistle, botanically known as *Centaurea Americana*. It resembles the wild thistles, and is a member of the composite family, except that it is more refined, lacking the bristling characteristics of its commoner relatives. Just now it may be seen on the hills and prairies where it seems happy enough, casting a bit of fragrance and a soft lavender glow to the landscape.

Bird of the Week: The low gobble, resembling that of a young

turkey from the paisano, or road-runner, can be heard from brush heaps and tangled vegetation along roadsides. This Southwestern bird, a member of the cuckoo family, (*Geococcyx californianus*), is a swift runner, and flies but little. He prefers an environment that most birds would consider impossible, and his diet range is from ants to rattlesnakes.

Book of the Week: Every private library in the state should own the following books: *Texas Wildflowers*, by Ellen Schulz Quillen; *Texas Flowers in Natural Colors*, by Eula Whitehouse; *A Catalogue of the Flora of the State of Texas*, by Range Botanist V. L. Cory and Chief of the Division of Agriculture H. B. Parks, the latter a state publication; and in addition every private library should keep a current copy of the *Texas Almanac* close at hand. Residents of the state should know more about the natural resources of Texas and their byproducts.

Garden Reminders: Here are some annual flowers for your hot, dry areas: callopsis, cornflower, portulaca, salvia, snow-on-the-mountain, statice, verbena, xanthisma, mesembryanthemum, four-o'clocks, cosmos, African daisy, morning glory, petunia, tassel flower and phlox. These are annuals for fragrance: sweet pea, sweet alyssum, stock, snapdragon, marigold, mignonette, ageratum, nasturtium, nicotiana, pansy and scabiosa. Here are a few that like shade: snapdragon, nicotiana, pansy, nemophila lupine, balsam, impatiens; and these like part shade: vinca, linaria, cynoglossum, aster, cleome, salpiglossis, torenia, larkspur and Japanese hop. Also study the wildflowers for your cultivated garden, as the different ones come into bloom, and plant so that these same kinds may be seasonal in your borders.

Travel Not Necessary; Beauty Also Found in Home Setting

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The worlds of memory, knowledge and imagination have quite as much to offer as the spheres we know as visual or audible. We travel about a great deal, when we can, just to see picturesque landscapes, to learn of the historical background of a place, to enjoy arts and cultural interests, to see unusual homes and gardens and different modes of life. All of these interests are to be had—in a limited way, certainly, but they are possible—in whatever realm one may find himself, if he is able to bring his faculties into play.

In any local setting, on any summer's day, or in the nighttime, there are the heavens and their sky pictures, more wonderful than any landscape one could imagine; as the great thunderclouds pile themselves high upon one another, with the play of a setting sun upon them, or with the pinks and blues of the dawn, one may enter an entirely new realm of form, rhythm, symmetry, design, color, beauty unbelieveable.

From Ranch Wife.

Only this week a letter came to the Garden Center desk from a West Texas ranch woman, a woman who knows well something of this elemental beauty—and here's her picture:

"For the past week we have had to fix three heavy meals per day for six hired men who are doing our combining; today the wife of one of the men joined the crew, adding to our already big family. The wheat is not good at all; out here back of the barn the yield will average only six or seven bushels to the acre, but there are joys indescribable which we all can appreciate. Last night the men came in to eat about 9 o'clock. After

I had placed the meal on the table, I went out on the front steps, leaving my young daughter to pass the biscuits and refill the iced tea glasses.

"The night was hot, but the breeze was delicious—and because it was mostly cloudy, the tree tops were just blobs of black; the moon came inching along, orange and round, just to be sliced up and swallowed by the clouds. A few moments of quiet rest, and these sky pictures were satisfactory remuneration for long days of hard work."

Why not take a stroll through the Botanic Garden areas this next week, if you're in search of adventure, if you like beauty and want to see something different; give yourself credit for co-operating with the wartime program—and buy another bond or two.

Examples Here.

For example, in the test garden area there is a tree, the like of which was growing in the remote ages before mankind appeared on the earth; here also one will find some of our tropical Southwestern trees and shrubs that have a history that is almost as ancient, and

their background of lore and legend (to say nothing of various age-long usages), will rival that of our illustrious fellowmen; here are members of the famous Euphorbia family that scientists of today are watching with such keen interest, as they come into the chemurgic picture; and here is a Mexican persimmon, sent in from the Edward's Plateau, that, if one took the pains to learn of its history and age-old associations here in the Southwestern Indian lands, would occupy one a lifetime.

These are but a few suggestions

to help you to want to know more about your own backyard, your own home town, at least your own county. Why not begin to investigate at once; and why not share your findings and observations with your friends? Tell us about your garden adventures.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week—Most distinctive gardens seen in a long time are at the Garden Center this week. A pewter tray, 8x10 inches in size, contains 20 miniature gardens, arranged on button bases; plant

materials are small bits of sedums which have been glued in place. These tiny gardens are said to last at least a month, and the plants actually grow during that time. Chief nursemaid to these small sedum babies is Miss Carralene Browning, office secretary at the Garden Center, who seems to enjoy feeding these little fellows daily with a medicine dropper, food consisting only of a few drops of water.

Tree of the Week — Most conspicuous among flowering local trees just now is the paradise tree, also called tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa) family Simarubaceae, a tree upon which a recent nationally popular novel was based. A native of the Orient, this tree has gone wild all over Texas. It has survival ability beyond that of almost any other plant, including Johnson grass, due to its habit of sending out water sprouts which are almost impossible to exterminate. If nothing else will grow for you, set out a paradise tree; if you wish to have other trees and plants, see to it that no rootlet of this tree ever comes near your door.

Flower of the Week—Someone with a desire to have a lot of fun and at the same time give to the world a new plant would do well to experiment a bit with some of our native Texas Malvaceae, a large and diversified family of plants to which belong a number of our best food plants, such as okra and cotton; some of the nicest of the garden decoratives, hollyhocks and winecups; many showy perennials and shrubs, such as the Mexican apple or red mallow (Malvaviscus drummondii), and some gorgeously colored tropical trees, the famous roselle or Jamaica sorrel and the Rose-of-Sharon, a familiar althea.

Bird of the Week—Among the night and day game hunters we find the owls, best of friends to the agriculturist and greatest of foes to the night-prowling small animals that destroy our grains

and foodstuffs. The little screech owl, weird of voice but devoid of vice, likes to dwell in barns and near our dwellings where he acts as night police for us.

Book of the Week — Better Lawns by Howard B. Sprague, professor of agronomy, Rutgers University, will give you complete information on turf building and maintenance, whether you are interested in large estates or in small, whether you be a small-home owner, or superintendent of parks, estate manager or greenskeeper. Characteristics of turf grasses are given, as are methods of soil preparation, selections of seed mixtures, control of weed and insect pests and general cultural instructions for the care of the lawn.

Garden Reminders—Get the soil ready now for your fall garden. If you are wise you will plan this year on vegetables on a year-round basis. Foods may be still scarcer this fall, and soils turned now will be in better shape for plantings later. Cultivation, mulching and fertilizing of tomatoes, peas, okra, pole and bush beans should be given now, thereby increasing cool weather production. Plant these vegetables; you may get another good stand of foods from them. Separate small Irish potatoes now and place in a cool, dry, dark storage place, allowing for rest period before August planting time rolls around. Tomatoes should be picked from the vine, avoiding sun blister, when there is a small area of pink showing on the blossom end; place in a cool, shady location and in from 2 to 4 days the fruit will ripen to a deep pink or red color ready for use fresh, for canning or juice.



RARE BLOOM—The highlights of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden is this lovely pink-flowering Egyptian lotus. The large leaves and grotesque seed pods are as interesting as the fragrant blossom.

Now Is Time to Decide on Pond and Lake Plantings

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you have a pool or a lake which needs planting, now is the time to decide upon what you will use. Pools and water gardens are at the height of attractiveness, as aquatics produce a maximum of bloom and seed pods. Plants for mashes, meadows, swamps and bogs are entirely different to those used in the border beds, but they have their own particular beauty.

Just now the Egyptian lotus, a lovely pink-flowering Nelumbium, family Nymphaeaceae, is the highlight of the local Botanic Garden. The large leaves and grotesque seed pods are quite as interesting as the fragrant pink blossom. Artists and lovers of unusual flowers frequent this place annually, and recently hundreds of persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to see this regal plant perform.

Closely related is the American lotus, indigenous to this locality. In an adjoining lagoon at the Botanic Garden one may see this white-flowering species.

In addition to various water grasses, there are now to be seen in the water units at the Garden the arrowheads (Sagittaria), useful for shallow-water bogs or aquariums, with an interesting arrow-shaped leaf; the pickerelweed (Pontederia), also called alligator wampee, with blue flowers in spikes, named for an Italian botanist; the blue-flowering water hyacinth (Eichhornia) which gave the name to the San Jacinto River and famous battleground of the same name; the yellow pond-lily (Nymphaea microcarpa), also called cow lily, spatterdock and brand bottles, which every cowman who has a pond in his pasture knows; the Thalia, a canna-like perennial herb, family Marantaceae, native to South Texas, which has dull violet flowers borne in spikes at the end of a hollow stalk, 4-5 feet tall, named for a German botanist, Johann Thalius; the fancy water cress, also a native, which we buy on the market for our salads; and dozens of fancy water lilies, both tropical hardy lilies and those less hardy.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

GARDEN OF THE WEEK: A neat little outdoor living room, affording color, beauty and fragrance, is the backyard garden of Mrs. Nancy Taylor, 807 Fifth Ave.; here well-chosen evergreens give the background and perennials furnish color, with a heavily fruited peach tree for a highlight. A hedge of white-flowering altheas along the east side of 3105 Sixth St., plainly visible from University Drive, has given pleasure to many passersby; year after year, the white blossoms on these shrubs look, at a distance, like little white birds perched on the shrubs, as they continue to flower throughout the summer.

TREE OF THE WEEK: Let us think well of the trees that provide us with fruits, thereby adding to our food supply. They give us beauty of form and foliage, to say nothing of their flowers which give a highly decorative note to our gardens. Shall we not determine now, while we enjoy the fruits from such trees, to plant more and better ones this next year, peaches, pears, plums, persimmons, apricots, cherries. And by the way of loyalty, and of adding to our supply of foods, let's not overlook our state tree, the pecan.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK: Here come the crepemyrtles! Fort Worth is rapidly gaining publicity because of its summer-flowering crepemyrtles. When other flowers seem to be taking a rest period, this Lagerstroemia of the family Lythraceae, peeps itself into masses of watermelon pink; and there is scarcely a block in the city now without this spectacular shrub. In the Old South, and throughout East Texas, one sees great tall trees, with their tops a mass of color, these old tree patriarchs having been left behind by those who planted them and later took the westward trail. Why not trim one or two of your crepemyrtle shrubs into tree form and leave it behind for posterity to enjoy. Where crepemyrtle shoots are pruned back and trained they produce

long drooping panicles of bloom at the end of each shoot; these shoots should be cut back severely every winter, or shrub will revert to a tree.

BIRD OF THE WEEK: Like the rattle of a tree toad is the note of the rain crow, yellow-billed cuckoo. The cuckoo has been called the caterpillar bird, because of his fondness for the fuzzy worms which most other birds seem to hold in disdain. Likely, could we see the insides of this bird's stomach, we would find it permeated with hairs, no doubt resembling the brushed top of a beaver hat. Learn more about this strange bird that sends cold chills down your spine by his eerie calls from your garden or orchard.

BOOK OF THE WEEK: Follow Louis Bromfield closely, in his book, THE FARM, for herein he has told an absorbing, vigorous saga of an American family. The book covers a period from the early 19th Century to well into the 20th. Here are forefathers, children and relatives which afford an excellent panorama of American life. Here is color and tang, and the courageous spirit of adventure marching along together, a tale that will hold your interest, and one from which you will learn much to your advantage.

GARDEN REMINDERS: Remember Japanese beetles are still active. Look for the Mexican bean beetle on bean leaves; spray foliage well. For late crops spray again in a couple of weeks. Spray evergreens, laurels and rhododendrons for red spider and lacewing fly, and look lawn over carefully for lawn webworm. Fill in bare spots in the perennial border with zinnias and asters. Do not neglect window and porch boxes. Remember to pick flowers, that blooming season may be prolonged. Prune climbing roses after flowering; thin but do not remove all canes from large flowering roses. Remove withered flowers and leaves from polyanthas daily. Mulch newly planted roses; root cuttings of climbers in moist, sandy soil.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week—Two hillside gardens of unusual charm are those of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Morris, 1614 Sunset Terrace, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Jones, 1708 Sunset Terrace. The former is notable for its interesting patio, with castor beans, begonias, caladiums, jacarandas, bananas, and ferns; the latter features tropical trees and shrubs, such as the locusts, soap-berries, stoneworts and other sedum types, castor beans, morning glories, and four-o'clocks. Another garden, planted in typical Southwestern manner, is that of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Saunders, 3625 Hamilton; here cacti, aloes, agaves and yuccas predominate against Spanish architecture. A common criticism of Southwestern gardens generally is that they try to feature exotic rare plants unsuited to this soil and climate, when there are such a large number of plant materials that are tremendously interesting and that belong in this area, and should be used.

Tree of the Week—A native Texas tree that is useful for its woods and as a specimen tree for gardens is the red cedar, Juniperus virginiana. Familiar to abandoned farms and ragged fence rows, the tree takes on a rusty brown foliage matching the stringy red bark in the winter. The durable woods are used for chests, posts, railroad ties and pencils.

Flower of the Week—A lovely garden flower, a native that should have more recognition, is the white Mexican poppy, Argemone alba, family Papaveraceae. The poppy is the floral emblem for August and means oblivion and forgetfulness. Artists feature it a great deal for its sheer beauty of color in the foliage and for its distinctive leaf design. The flower petals are as pure white as it is possible to find a flower, and the texture of the petals is as delicate as a butterfly's wing.

Bird of the Week—Many birds of brilliantly colored foliage are flitting among the trees and shrubs today, the cardinal, the blue jay, the woodpecker with his bit of red, the Mexican oriole, the latter being exceedingly colorful with coat of red, blue, yellow, green and brown. This useful bird aids the raincrow, or yellow-billed cuckoo, in taking care of the fuzzy caterpillars that infest our gardens and orchards. Click beetles, and their larvae, known as wire worms, destroy millions of dollars of farm produce every year; the oriole gets about 83 per cent of these pests, and destroys many other kinds of insects, beetles, wasps, plant lice, grasshoppers, locusts and spiders. For all his benefactions he should have medals of gold awarded to him, as gold as the color of his bright yellow feathers.

Book of the Week—"Shelter Trees in War and Peace," by Ephraim Porter Felt, D.Sc., is a book which possesses unusual educational value, and it reads as interestingly as a good fairy tale. Trees and their relation to man, their reaction to each other, is a fascinating story given in this book. Theodore Roosevelt, in an Arbor Day address, 1907, said: "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as hopeless; forests which are so used that they can not renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits." Information given here is of immense value to us in the Southwest where we can ill afford to spare a single tree.

Garden Reminders—Try rooting a few poinsettia slips for Christmas flowering; now is the time for this. Also pot freesias for the holiday season. Place a dozen corms in a pot and stand in an open frame. Water sparingly until roots are well established. Look

about your rockery plants. Keep chrysanthemums, asters and boltonias pinched back, that flowering may be fuller and massed color more effective. Spray phlox for mildew; nasturtiums for lice. Cut and burn webworm nests. Candytuft, when cut back after flowering, may be propagated by cuttings. Make cuttings now of hardy phlox, spice pinks and snapdragons.

Sunday, July 22, 1945. 8 - Sec. 2. FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: More about crepe myrtles—Mrs. Grace E. Clark, 1014 Washington Ave., has a white one that is very lovely with blossoms now, so beautiful that friends stop Mrs. Clark on the street to comment about it; in the same block with Mrs. Clark, there are purple flowering crepe myrtles as well as light pink ones. Among the best specimens of blossoms seen this summer are the watermelon pinks in the back yard of Mrs. N. D. Walker, 3619 Ada St.; Mrs. Walker attributes the unusually full and prolific blossoms to the fact that she gave the shrubs a good dose of fertilizer in May.

Tree of the Week: One of the most useful, as well as interesting of the native Texas trees is the black walnut (Juglans nigra), occurring in rich bottom lands and on moist fertile hillsides. The heart wood is of value, being of superior quality, for use in the making of furniture; its rich chocolate color, freedom from warping, susceptibility to a high polish and its durability make it a prized wood for cabinets, as well as furniture, gun stocks and airplane propellers. The walnut tree does well here and is easily propagated from nuts; it should be more widely used as a garden tree.

Flower of the Week: Here and there along the highways and roadsides, and occasionally in a pasture, one catches a glimpse of our rare Texas bluebell, a true gentian (Eustoma russellianum), one of the most beautiful of the Texas wild flowers. Once there were acres and acres of this delicate, lovely flower throughout the state; now, it is exceptional to find a stand of it. Garden clubs and state laws are endeavoring to reinstate it in all its glory, asking the co-operation of the public in leaving it unmolested wherever it is.

Bird of the Week: Visit the zoo this week and see the new birds Julian Frazier and his helpers brought back from the Coast recently. Here are some big baby pelicans, baby herons and the famed egrets, the latter scarce and rare. Larger, older birds of many kinds and colors, and from many lands, are to be seen in the bird house.

Book of the Week: This week we recommend the Audubon Magazine, official organ of the American Audubon Society, a bi-monthly magazine devoted to the protection and preservation of our native wildlife. The current issue carries a story on the vanished whooping crane, a bird once plentiful in the United States; to quote from it: "Most observations come from the Lone Star State, long a favored spot of the great birds, particularly the King Ranch and the Aransas Wildlife Refuge to the north; saddled with the double curse of size and beauty, the whooping crane presents an irresistible mark for houghtless gunners. Will this great bird follow the passenger

pigeon down its man-blotted history into oblivion? Have we learned nothing from the great auk, the Carolina parakeet and the passenger pigeon?"

Garden Reminders: Turn under the ragweeds before they reach the seed stage, as they make good green fertilizer. Water chrysanthe-

mums and roses in the morning, allowing for foliage to dry out before night. You can control green slime in your pool by the addition of a teaspoonful of potassium permanganate, concentrated, to each

Berry Shrubs And Water Will Bring Birds

Two bird fanciers and lovers of the out-of-doors, Mrs. George Adams, 1941 Chatburn Ct., and Mrs. Robert Bowman, 4637 Crestline Rd., are having fun these days studying the birds that come to their home grounds. Both women have planted berry-bearing and fruited shrubs in their gardens, and keep drinking fountains and bird baths handy for their feathered friends.

Under a spray which is kept going at the Adams home in the heat of the warm days, Mrs. Adams has had the fun of watching a horned toad enjoy himself. This little fellow, who is a lizard, rather than a toad, while liking the heat and drouth areas, likes to play about occasionally in a more moist situation. Mrs. Adams saw the toad run in under the spray, cock his head around a time or two, then open his mouth wide and drink in the spray; not satisfied with his treat, he stood himself up on his haunches (does a horned toad have haunches?) and turned 'round and 'round, making sure that all sides of his little turreted body were treated impartially.

Many different kinds of birds frequent the Adams garden throughout the year. Recently a pair of doves nested outside a window of the house, and this gave Mrs. Adams a good chance to study these birds.

Mrs. Bowman has been fascinated with the song of the nonpariel (a French word, meaning without equal), or painted bunting, often called Mexican canary, a beautifully colored finch that is a local summertime resident. He winters in Cuba, the Bahamas and in Mexico, comes here in May, raises his brood and sojourns here until mid-summer usually. Although the male is gorgeously attired, head blue, breast American Beauty, wings and back green, his consort, the only green finch, wears a green dress. Other finches which Mrs. Bowman enjoys are the so-called wild canaries (although they are not canaries), a gay little yellow bird as golden in color in early spring as the dandelion flowers he enjoys for food.

Successful Gardening Demands Knowledge of Plants, Soils

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

One can not have success with a garden or with farming unless one has a knowledge of soils and their management. This is a big subject and it consists of many angles. It is necessary to know plant requirements and foods also. The wonder is that gardens flourish as well as they do, with the terrific amount of mismanagement that takes place.

Soil analysis is not always to be depended upon, inasmuch as only a small sample is usually sent to be analyzed, and this particular bit of soil may not be representative at all of the garden or farm land as a whole.

Three things may be done to improve soil: Allow it to remain idle for a time, permitting natural elements to rebuild it; apply extraneous food matter, in the form of fertilizers, and practice crop rotation.

One needs to know the requirements of certain type plants which one may desire to use; for example, one should know whether a plant likes an acid or an alkaline soil, or a mixture which may be more neutral; one should know whether or not a plant likes moisture or the reverse; how to get rid of disease pests and insects.

There are many specialists now available in all these lines—good books and bulletins; government agencies; garden and horticultural centers; colleges and universities where information may be obtained.

Cultivation is a subject worth spending much time on. The proper methods of plowing, or raking and harrowing—even hoeing and digging can be helpful or harmful. Here, in matters of farming or garden making, it is important to have the proper knowledge, just as in other matters of successful living. Take these long evenings after work hours and learn the better way of garden making and of agriculture. It will be time and money well spent. Knowledge will eliminate waste, and will make possible a maximum of garden enjoyment.

School Girl Tells What She Saw on Botanic Garden Visit

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Before you start your days these fine mornings take a stroll through the Botanic Garden. Unless you are a botanist and search carefully you will probably fail to find the rare angel's trumpet vine flower and the novel Dutchman's pipe vine, even the flowering and fruiting eucalyptus tree, but you will find the Chinese, or Egyptian lotus, surrounded with affinities of cat-tails and water-cress, a stimulating sight. A walk through the wild garden, or in the Garden Center court will reveal the beauty of a wildling, the old, common jimpsion weed, known in garden circles today as datura.

Mary Lynn Harrison, a pupil in the low fifth grade, South Hi-Mount School, along with others in her class, complying with a class assignment, wrote a story recently about what she found of interest in the Botanic Garden. Let's go along through the garden with Mary Lynn to guide us.

"If you would go sightseeing in Fort Worth, you would certainly want to see the Botanic Garden, located in Forest Park. This place is sometimes called the Rose Garden, because of the large number of roses growing there, many more than I can tell you about. It is a

gorgeous sight, like fairyland in one of your best dreams.

"There are flat stone steps leading down from a big porch at the front of the garden. From this porch the garden stretches out below. Steps go down gradually through the garden. The rose plots are outlined with low, green shrubs.

"There are cement walks through most of the garden, and there are paths of gravel leading off to some places and into natural woods on each side of the main vista. There are a number of springs which feed the lakes and lagoons set here and there, with walks around them. And there is a great, big pool that has many different kinds of fish in it. Around this pool are slabs of cement, and in a cut-out place in the cement there is a block of green grass. On each side of this there is a long hedge. Behind the hedge is a natural pool with water lilies. On each side there are big trees that look like a forest. Back of the pool there is a large, well-kept lawn.

"This description doesn't tell even half of the garden's beauty, so just see it for yourself. Why don't you take your lunch and go down there some day? I'm sure you'd enjoy it; and I don't mean the lunch!"

Club to Meet at Garden Center, Emphasize Value

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

Several of the monthly meetings of the Fort Worth Garden Club during the 1945-46 season will be held at the Garden Center in the Botanic Garden, in order to place emphasis on the value of the center to all persons interested in gardening, according to Mrs. T. J. Harrell, president of the club.

The organization has sponsored the center as its principal civic project since it was opened 10 years ago, and Mrs. Will F. Lake, leader in state and national garden club work, has been director of the center since the opening.

"The center has become a gardening activities information source for the entire Southwest and a splendid civic asset to Fort Worth," Mrs. Harrell said. "The club directors hope that during the coming year the entire membership will realize fully the value of this institution through personal contacts."

The club will continue its flower service to the United States Public Health Service Hospital, inaugurated as a war activity three years ago. Mrs. A. H. Hilgert will be chairman for the coming year, and her committee will work through the summer.

The club's 1945-46 schedule now is being arranged by Mrs. Murray Kyger, first vice president and program chairman and members of her committee. Authorities on horticultural and gardening subjects will be presented and programs will include a variety of garden club interests, as in past seasons. Meetings will be monthly, and some will be held in the Garden Center in the homes or gardens of members, with lectures scheduled for the Woman's Club. Detailed program will be announced.

Sunday, July 29, 1945. 10 - Sec. 2. FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

State Might Become Famous for Its Medicinal Herbs, Writer Believes

Texas, famous for its native flowers, might well become famous for its herbs, if we but realized their value. Our wild parsley, elders, pokes, water cress, mustards, camphor weeds, some of the onions and garlics, sunflowers (chemurgists tell us there are more than 250 different uses for the sunflower), the mints and the salvias, and a host of others. We need but refer to our Bible history, to the old herbals and out-of-print dispensatories to find a wealth of information on the various medicinal uses of herbs. Modern medicine employs many of these same plants as curatives, and some of our new medicines, penicillin, for example, come from plants, or their allies.

Cato, who lived in the Second Century B. C., recommended the use of mashed cabbages for bruises, "to break it up and heal." Little did he know that hundreds of years later medical science would be practicing bactericidal

Winners Get Ribbons at All-Zinnia Flower Show

BY DOLLY BARMANN.

Mrs. Lyle Bilson, University Garden Club, Mrs. T. H. Dentzel, Sylvania Garden Club, and Mrs. Howard Kittel, Fort Worth Garden Club, were the tri-color winners for having the three most outstanding arrangements in the All-Zinnia Flower Show held Sunday in the Garden Center with the Sylvania Garden Club sponsoring the show.

Mrs. Bilson's tri-color ribbon winner was of pastel giant zinnias in a pale green pottery container. A yellow and gold arrangement in a copper Chinese bowl on a teak-wood stand won for Mrs. Dentzel, and Mrs. Kittel's winning entry was a pastel zinnia composition in an oblong green pottery container.

Other winners were Mes. H. H. Haggard, with a giant specimen, and John M. Cassidy, with a small specimen in the cultural class. Mrs. W. H. Cash won third place and Mrs. W. S. Heppel honorable mention in the Fantasy class. In the one color self-tone container, Mrs. A. D. Behryn won second place, Mrs. T. H. Clark, third and Dona McCaslin won honorable mention. In the Lilliput warm-tone class, Mrs. George McCraw won second place with Mrs. Kittel winning third and Mrs. C. W. Terry honorable mention.

Class three, red in wooden container, Mrs. Heppel won second place and Mrs. W. H. Cassidy honorable mention. Mrs. Dentzel won a blue ribbon in the yellow and gold tones in a metal container and Mrs. John M. Cassidy placed second.

In the General Class Mrs. Kittel won first place, Mrs. Julian Meeker, second and Mrs. W. A. Zant, third. Mrs. Bilson won the blue ribbon and Mes. Sidon Harris and Dentzel won red ribbons, with Mrs. O. T. Clark winning third place and Mrs. Kittel honorable mention. Mrs. A. G. Scott won honorable mention in the purple and lavender class in white container, no other ribbon being awarded in this class.

Mmes. Alfred McKnight, E. W.

Shine and O. G. McDaniel were judges of the show. The registration committee was composed of Mes. Frank Albrecht, Howard Brown, O. V. Campbell, W. H. Cash, T. H. Dentzel and Durwood West.

Hostesses for the day were Mes. Dorothy Ann West, Mildred Brown, Mes. W. D. Meyers, W. W. Van Meter, A. C. Capps, Nell Browne, Frank Estill, W. A. Ingraham, R. C. Magruder, Charles Thomas and J. C. Wright.

Over 50 arrangements were entered in the show and hundreds of visitors signed the registration book.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week—Two local gardens, planned with regard for color and succession of bloom, are those of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baker, 3128 Westcliff Rd., W., and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin, 3708 Ave. L. Both gardens feature colorful annuals and perennials, with a few choice specimen plants for accent. An unusually large grape vine which has been growing for many years in the branches and over the trunk of a large liveoak, 2824 W. 5th St., attracts the attention of every passerby.

Tree of the Week—The magnolia, one of Texas' best known trees, an evergreen, has been widely cultivated for its ornamental value. The tree, magnolia grandiflora, received its specific name because of the beauty of the blossom which, according to botanical specifications, is said to be the world's most perfect flower. The decorative seed pods open in the fall, displaying bright red seeds dangling on slender threads, and are used in seasoning rice, spaghetti and other starch foods.

Flower of the Week—The purple ironweeds, Vernonia family, named for an English botanist by the name of Vernon, are beginning to flower in the parks and along wooded roadsides. This plant was important to ancient herb doctors who likewise recognized the curative properties of the plant's relatives, thoroughwort, boneset (probably used

medicinally for 2000 years), and mist flower, the latter being our native ageratum which grows on the creek beds in different parts of the county, especially on Mary's Creek.

Bird of the Week—Mrs. Wade A. Smith, 4613 Crestline Road, is an ardent bird fancier, and she has learned many ways and means of attracting birds to her garden. Small bottles, filled with sweetened water, hang from tree limbs and near house windows, and these bring numbers of humming birds to her doors, close enough for Mrs. Smith to study their maneuvers. Trumpet-shaped flowers are an added inducement to the little visitors.

Book of the Week—Herbs and the Earth, by Henry Beston, is a book fraught with the essence of the elements. Soils, suns, waters, the plants men have known and found useful throughout the ages, are tied together in a remarkable volume; the lore and legend of herbs gives them their literary fragrance.

Garden Reminders—Grapes should be left on vines until sweet; they do not ripen after picking. Be sure to start that compost bed now, if one is not already in operation; some gardeners claim the compost bed is the answer to all good gardener's prayers for the perfect plant food. When picking gourds, allow several inches of stem to remain on each gourd, and pick individual gourd when ripe. Plant parsley and other edible herbs for your indoor kitchen garden; sweet basil leaves give a good flavor to iced tea and to meat and spaghetti dishes. Join in the present cleanup campaign and help to make Fort Worth a real city beautiful, as well as a healthy place in which to live.

action against certain undesirable organisms, as is the case today.

Twenty centuries ago mankind was depending upon the native vegetation to help him get rid of his ailments. Pliny gave us a list of valuable herbs, many of which we find today in Texas, among which are garlic and onions. Confucius is reported to have eaten ginger daily. The slaves who built the Pyramids were fed garlic that they might be in good health. The Greeks and Romans depended greatly upon the health-giving properties of onions and garlic. Mithridates, the Great, used eupatorium, one of the bonesets, medicinally. Likely he got his ideas from his ancestors.

From our pine lands and wooded areas we get many useful medicinal plants. In East Texas certain informed women make a business of supplying their communities with curative herbs. Chemurgy has given us sugar from what was formerly a waste product, sawdust from pines.

Postwar Expansion Program For Botanic Garden Is Mapped

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Big cities realize the part civic pride plays in civic progress. The features of a city's life which command attention of home folks and visitors alike, that add to the interest and pleasure of the citizens generally, are well worth all they cost. In this category we find public parks, playgrounds, municipal gardens and particularly municipal conservatories, or public greenhouses.

Certain cities are contemplating the erection of the latter as a part of their postwar civic development. Detroit, for example, plans to replace its present municipal greenhouse with a newer and more modern structure, something perhaps after the manner of the Jewel Box conservatory in St. Louis.

Chicago has plans for an elaborate municipal conservatory on the island which housed the Illinois city's last world's fair. Garfield Conservatory, pride of Chicago, entertains hundreds of thousands of visitors and residents annually, enthralled by the beauty and magnificence of the plants and exhibits shown there. New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities have found their investments in such projects have paid for themselves both in pleasure and profit many times over. Progressive cities all over the nation realize the value of such establishments.

In keeping with other cities which are moving forward in this direction the Fort Worth Park Board has plans for further development of its Botanic Garden. The recent purchase by the city of a tract of land, about 60 acres, lying adjacent to the Botanic Garden and south of the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, is the beginning of this development which will later call for a conservatory and the enlargement of present buildings, a horticultural building which will include a library and herbarium room. The city owns

the Albert Ruth collection, a herbarium of plants from all parts of the world, 8,500 specimens, which includes most of the native Texas plants.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week—How much a garden owes to a tree! The graceful American elm, older than our New England forbears who knew and loved this tree, has gladdened many gardens here in the Southwest. A large and symmetrical elm graces the garden of Mrs. Leon Gross, 1301 Ballinger, where it has been greatly admired by passersby. Pedestrians stop to rest under the shade of the large elms at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert K. Smith, 1302 Elizabeth Boulevard, and one of the avenue's charms is its large and graceful elms, uniformly planted. Meadow Oaks Addition, northwest of Haltom, is proud of its home gardens, many of which are very colorful just now with annuals and perennials.

Tree of the Week—Three tree families are getting more than usual admiration just now, the wild chinaberry, the bois d'arc and the honey locust. In parks, gardens and especially along creek beds, these three trees appear especially attractive, due to their decorative fruits, all fruits being useful to persons interested in indoor arrangements. The profuse, somewhat spiral mahogany-colored long pods of the honey locust hang against the delicate green foliage

Arnold Park Area Is Interesting To Students of Fort Worth History

If you live near Arnold Park on Samuels Avenue, you are in the neighborhood of historic areas, places of importance to lovers of Fort Worth history. Here is a small park on the corner of Samuels Avenue and Cold Springs Road which bears the name of the person who gave Fort Worth its name, Maj. Ripley A. Arnold, who lies in Pioneer Rest Cemetery near by, alongside Gen. Edward H. Tarrant, for whom Tarrant County is named.

Pioneer Rest, burial ground of a number of Fort Worth's first citizens, is indeed a memorial park, and should be so recognized by the community. Samuels Ave. was named for a pioneer family who owned the land through which the street was laid. Here on land, now Arnold Park, in the early 80's, Mrs. Delia Collins and Mrs. Belle M. Burchill, the latter postmaster here under the Garfield and Harrison administrations and organizer of the free mail delivery service for Fort Worth, founded a home for underprivileged boys and girls. Capt. M. B. Lloyd, early day banker, and other philanthropic citizens, aided the women in this, the city's first benevolent home.

Farther along on Cold Springs Road, near the bridge and between the road and the railroad tracks there was (also in the 80's or early 90's) a race track of some proportions, and here the socially elite town's sportsmen and whoever had the price came to watch the races. On the north end of Samuels Ave. in those days there was the Garden Verein, popular summer dance resort, owned and operated by the Grunewald family. At the Dingee home near the north end of Samuels Ave. there stands a large live-oak tree under which the first election in Tarrant County was held.

Other nearby liveoaks mark the spot where Henry Daggett held the first store, mostly an Indian trading post. A few hundred yards

east of the railroad bridge over the Trinity just off the Cold Springs Road are some springs, not so gushing as formerly, which furnished water for the young town; also the lowlands skirting the river at this place were used as a picnic area by the citizens who came to discuss political issues, or for May Day and Fourth of July celebrations. Once great pecan trees graced the location, now a city dump ground. These springs are among the earliest of Fort Worth's historic places, this being the spot selected by the Rangers who came from Johnson Station in the spring of 1848 to select the site for Fort Worth, one of a cord of posts extending from Red River to the Rio Grande, which would protect the early settlers from the Indians.

Book of the Week—Would you like to know how a cultivated American woman could manage to get along in Japanese jungles during wartime? "Guerrilla Wife," a new book by Louise Reid Spencer, the woman, will startle you and hold you spellbound, as you follow her and her refugee companions in their strange gypsy-like jungle life. The bride of a mining engineer husband, this author relates her experiences with insects, wild foods, wild people; her struggle, under terrific odds, to see beauty and to share it with her companions, as she goes about the business of making Christmas, with decorations of poinsettias, red candles and red canes, leftovers from a former Christmas; rest at night on a mattress of bamboo canes; the search for edible and palatable foods, something other than slimy, bitter green leaves and wild pigs, the latter "alive with worms." And just to state a fact which will make history, the Spencer's baby boy was the first baby born in an Army hospital in the Southwest Pacific war theater.

Garden Reminders—Pick and burn all bagworms from cedars and arborvitae. The present crop of young worms may be exterminated by a spray of three tablespoons lead arsenate in one gallon of water. Red spiders, tiny reddish mites, usually found on underneath side of leaf, should be given two good dustings of ground sulphur, about seven days apart. Caterpillars and beetles, leaf eaters, must be killed with a stomach poison, lead arsenate, in proportions of three tablespoons of the poison to one gallon of water, used as a spray. For cutworms used a poisoned bait and spread near base of plants in late afternoon. Make frequent inspections of plants these days; insects in pests are very active now. Keep plants healthy that they may resist disease and insects. The earth worm will help you cultivate your garden, a necessary procedure these hot dry days; also, the dragon fly, eating mosquitoes, is your friend; the preying mantis, another friend, destroys undesirable garden insects, but the female eats her shy and timid mate, after mating and horned toads, frogs, snakes and lizards are all garden friends. Allow them leeway if you would have many and desirable garden plants.

Wildflowers Conspicuous Along Panhandle Highways

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE

Only this past week a letter came from Port Washington, N. Y., inquiring about where one might obtain Texas wildflower seeds. Says Mrs. H. M. Wick, the inquirer: "I am an ardent gardener, doing my own planting and garden work, and I should like ever so much to try to grow some of your Texas wildflowers, for from what I've read of them, they must be truly beautiful." This is only one of innumerable queries that come often to Texans concerning this great wealth, the native flora, said by persons who have seen the wildflowers of other states and countries to be unequalled in all the world for varieties and massed color effects.

A recent business trip through the Panhandle area revealed some very unusual summer-blooming wildflowers growing along the highways and in adjacent pasture lands. Along U. S. Highways 199, 281, 287 and 83, the latter more particularly from Childress to Canadian via Shamrock and Wellington, one sees some spectacular plants. Most conspicuous is the little gray-leaf nightshade, a blue-flowering solanum, made more floriferous and more beautiful by the state highway machines that come along ever so often and mow down the flowerheads. This reveals a secret to the gardener who would grow wildflowers in his garden, namely, that many varieties, especially those inclined to be scraggly and wiry-stemmed, such as asters, daisy types, etc., will give more flowers and mass themselves better as to color effects, if buds and tops of plants are kept pinched back for a time before being given full sway to flower.

Occasionally one sees a patch of Texas bluebell, our favorite gentian, or of gaillardias, Indian blanket, although it is a little late for the latter. There are great areas of purple horse-mint (Monarda), and for contrast, the very bright blue flowers of an occasional Tradescantia (humilis). The Japanese got their idea, it is said, for their pagoda type of architecture from the

tiered flowers of the Monardas. Acres and acres of sunflowers are to be seen in the valley lands and on the roadsides. One could not help but think of the products potentialities of these millions and billions of plants here in the Southwest alone, when we recall that chemists and chemurgists tell us that there are at least 250 different products, useful to man, to be had from the sunflower plant.

Often we saw clumps of mar-tynia, commonly known as devil's or ram's horns, a wild weed which has a lovely orchid-like flower, and is of value as an edible food, the young seed pods, while tender, offering a delicious tidbit when cooked like okra. Here were any number of white Mexican poppies and broomweeds of many kinds, some of which are just now coming into flower. Sneezeweeds (Senecio) abound, and the yellow flowers of these and the broomweeds are said to have given the name Amarillo (which means yellow in Spanish), to the Panhandle city. Along the riverbeds of the Pease, the Red and its forks and the Canadian one finds the salt-cedars in bloom, also the button-willows, varieties of sumacs and wild plum thickets, as well as grapevines.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Sec. 2 - 9 Sunday, Aug. 12, 1945.

Now Is Time to Prepare Soil, Get Ready to Plant for Fall Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

On the assurance of J. F. Rosborough, horticulturist for A&M College Extension Service, fall and winter vegetables can be grown in most back yards of South, Central and East Texas. With average care the following vegetables will produce well: Onions, cabbage, spinach, carrots, beets, mustard, lettuce, radishes and potatoes.

Now that the Cleanup Campaign is under way, what better time than now to cut the weeds, clean off all present vegetation that can be spared, and plow the soil? Plowing should be done 4 to 5 inches deep, taking care to pulverize the soil thoroughly, especially if it breaks up cloddy.

If barnyard fertilizer is available, broadcast it over the surface. Don't worry about getting too much—the more the better. This material will increase the water holding capacity of the soil and prevent packing. Before planting the seed, give some attention to

commercial fertilizers. In areas of sandy soils and adequate moisture, commercial fertilizers analyzing 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 applied at the rate of three-fourths pounds per 100 feet of row will stimulate quick growth.

Plants such as tomatoes, peppers and egg plant which have survived the summer will welcome applications of fertilizer; two or three tablespoons of fertilizer per plant will stimulate new fall growth and production. Chop fertilizer into the soil, 6 to 12 inches from the body of the plant, for best results. Allow for a little more loss of seed than for the spring garden, as germination is not quite as good now as in the spring.

Soak beet and spinach seeds overnight in water before planting. Firm soil over seed after planting, using hoe or foot to press soils down. Irish potatoes will come up more quickly if applications of damp straw or wet sacks are laid over the potatoes for a few days, prior to cutting sprouts for planting. Use your local Extension Department and county agent for further information and for best named varieties.

Sunday Aug 12 - 1945

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To grow the large-flowering mums, keep side shoots rubbed off, and when buds form pinch out all buds except the large terminal or crown bud. Pompons are lovely when disbudded; the blossoms make perfect round balls in this way. Never disbud Cushions, Koreans, Buttons, Spoons; they are lovelier when allowed to grow in sprays.

In order to make bushy plants, pinch out buds and the tips of growing shoots. Pinching should begin when plants have made three or four leaves. In rooted cuttings this may obtain while plants are still in flats. With divisions it is done either a week before or a week after transplanting. Pinching should be done early in order to produce desired effects and results. The removal of the growing tip will stimulate the buds in the axils of the leaves and new shoots (laterals) will appear. Pinch out tips of laterals also when four leaves have appeared. Subsequent pinching will depend upon the rate of growth and the variety. Plants should be examined about every 10 days, and all pinching should cease from now on.

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age; the spirit of our desire; a challenge to our future. In a way, the immediate scene upon which we looked was nonobjective; that is, it was not especially prepared for us. It just came about—in a way, like doodling; and yet throughout the years, the scene has been shaping itself; taking off something here; adding something there; the whole, both directly and indirectly forming a pattern which today we are pleased to call "The Beautiful Melrose."

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Melrose Plantation Preserves Heritage, Setting of Old South

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a gay, figured, bright red dress, who greeted us at the front gate. And here, she was (surrounded with a tropical world at sunset) the piece de resistance of our never-to-be-forgotten picture. Melrose has the same beauty it had when we last visited the place, the same quaint charm, but it is older now; maybe it is a little more reserved; maybe a little world weary at the end of the war. But it has seen other wars—and more terrible at its doors. Its quality remains unchanged.

Uncle Tom's Cabin?

Located 14 miles below Natchitoches, Louisiana's oldest town, off the beaten high-road to the heart of Louisiana and the Evangeline country, this spot has somehow remained apart, a place unto itself, in spite of its beauty, its fame, and the fame of those who have frequented it. It has been a rendezvous for artists, poets, writers, and lovers of romance almost since its beginning. Here it was that Lyle Saxon lived and wrote his famous book, "Old Louisiana," and here today one finds notables living in "the quarters," as they seek inspiration for creative endeavor. But there is a stipulation—whenever lives at Melrose must be sincere and in earnest, must work, must give back again something of that which they receive. It is a part of the heritage of the place which is insisted upon by Cammie Garrett Henry, the owner and gracious Lady of Melrose.

Not too far away from Melrose (and close enough for a horseback ride to Natchitoches) was the alleged setting of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It remained for Judge D. B. Corley of Abilene, Texas, to stir up quite a controversy in 1892, when he declared he knew the exact site of this historic place; further giving proof of his belief that it was the McAlpin plantation, he made a visit to the plantation in question, bought the cabin from its owner, Lammy Chopin, and had it removed to the Chicago World's Fair; then he wrote a book about his curiosity, entitled "A

the growing season, but usually the natural rainfall provides that here. It does them no harm to dry out during the late summer, provided chitones are not exposed directly to hot sun. The American Iris Society, Washington, D. C.; the Mary S. De Baillon Louisiana Iris Society, Lafayette, La., and the local Garden Center can furnish further information on the culture and varieties of native Louisiana and East Texas irises.

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a gay, figured, bright red dress, who greeted us at the front gate. And here, she was (surrounded with a tropical world at sunset) the piece de resistance of our never-to-be-forgotten picture. Melrose has the same beauty it had when we last visited the place, the same quaint charm, but it is older now; maybe it is a little more reserved; maybe a little world weary at the end of the war. But it has seen other wars—and more terrible at its doors. Its quality remains unchanged.

Uncle Tom's Cabin?

Located 14 miles below Natchitoches, Louisiana's oldest town, off the beaten high-road to the heart of Louisiana and the Evangeline country, this spot has somehow remained apart, a place unto itself, in spite of its beauty, its fame, and the fame of those who have frequented it. It has been a rendezvous for artists, poets, writers, and lovers of romance almost since its beginning. Here it was that Lyle Saxon lived and wrote his famous book, "Old Louisiana," and here today one finds notables living in "the quarters," as they seek inspiration for creative endeavor. But there is a stipulation—whenever lives at Melrose must be sincere and in earnest, must work, must give back again something of that which they receive. It is a part of the heritage of the place which is insisted upon by Cammie Garrett Henry, the owner and gracious Lady of Melrose.

Not too far away from Melrose (and close enough for a horseback ride to Natchitoches) was the alleged setting of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It remained for Judge D. B. Corley of Abilene, Texas, to stir up quite a controversy in 1892, when he declared he knew the exact site of this historic place; further giving proof of his belief that it was the McAlpin plantation, he made a visit to the plantation in question, bought the cabin from its owner, Lammy Chopin, and had it removed to the Chicago World's Fair; then he wrote a book about his curiosity, entitled "A

the growing season, but usually the natural rainfall provides that here. It does them no harm to dry out during the late summer, provided rhizomes are not exposed directly to hot sun. The American Iris Society, Washington, D. C.; the Mary S. De Baillon Louisiana Iris Society, Lafayette, La., and the local Garden Center can furnish further information on the culture and varieties of native Louisiana and East Texas irises.

next to the column

Fort Worth's Lakes Provide Many Recreational Facilities

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
A small river that once wound itself slowly through the good lands of Tarrant County now finds itself the center of interest as a recreational feature, to say nothing of other useful purposes which it serves. Through the efforts of far-sighted Fort Worth citizens, whose idea it was to dam the river in places, Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lakes offer unusual recreational facilities; and Bridgeport Lake, only a short distance to the north, completes the chain of three large bodies of water which mean much, in numerous ways, not only to North Texas, but to the entire state.

Lake Worth, the only one of the three under the direction of the Fort Worth Park Department, is likely the most used of all, with something like 360 year-round residences on water fronts. The water area of Lake Worth alone is 3,720 acres, with a land area of 3,960 acres.

Twenty-seven miles of picturesque winding drives skirt Lake Worth, and at opportune places there are shelter houses, picnic areas, and observation points overlooking unusual views. The three big lakes offer the best in swimming, fishing and both sail and motor boating. Fishing camps abound where visitors may obtain equipment for outings. There are more than 1,000 craft, ranging in size from the small sail boat to large cabin cruisers. Fish hatcheries offer a study in aquatic specimens, fish as well as plants. Both from the water area and the land adjacent to the lakes, there are many interests for the nature lover, the naturalist and persons who enjoy outdoor life.

In the bog, or undrained lands lying near the shores, especially along Live Oak Creek, one finds many unusual plants, foremost among which is an orchis, called ladies-tresses, this being one of the choicest of the *Spiranthes*. Another very unusual plant, and one which a person who likes to experiment with plants would enjoy, is an *orabanche*, a parasite which likes to grow in sandy lands in colonies, feeding off certain type

Book of the Week: *Camellia* growers will be delighted with two old, out-of-print camellia companion books which have been republished by Edward A. McIlhenny, Avery Island. "Monograph of the Genus *Camellia*," by The Abbe Lorenzo Berlese, 1832, and "Iconography of the *Camellias*," by Alexander Verschaffelt, 1848, are two of the most authoritative books ever given to the public concerning the camellia, beloved flower of the Old South.

Garden Reminders: Certain bulbous plants should be set out immediately, among which is the Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*), a plant which does well in this locality. Now is the time to study drought-resistant trees and shrubs for midwinter planting. Look at your own, observe those of your neighbor and those in parks and public gardens. See how they react to the warm, dry days of summer. Make selections and place orders early.

plants nearby. Flowers are a peculiar shade of red to purple. In order to grow this plant one should secure seeds from a colony parasite, together with the affinity plant upon which it feeds, and give it a sandy location. Many types of oaks, black jacks, post oaks, cedar elms, redbuds, buckeyes, buckthorns and ash trees grow on the hills and in the lowlands adjacent to the waterways. The trees and shrubs alone would make an important study to anyone interested in type-trees. Indian Oaks, so called, is a peculiar section, botanically, since here, in soils that are permeated largely with discards of various upland oaks (leaves, barks and acorns), one finds innumerable plants that are different from those in other local areas.

Plant Myrtle, 'Lace of Romance,' To Give Distinction to Your Garden

Trim your garden with myrtle, the lace of romance. It will give it a distinctive air that nothing else can give, not even color, not even good design—that is if you like a garden to have a background, historical appeal. The shrub, *Myrtus communis*, just plain old-fashioned garden myrtle, is mentioned a number of times in the Bible; it was in use by the old Romans who thought no holiday complete without it; Milton no doubt had thoughts of it when he has Adam tell Eve that "millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep," and it will be recalled he placed it in "the blissful bower of Paradise."

And myrtle will give to your garden just that note of quaint charm that it may need. Of the family *Myrtaceae*, the shrub is a native of southern Europe, and in severe winters it dies back to the earth, but its fresh waxy green leaf, delicate and dainty white flowers (resembling in design those of the *Hypericum*), and the colorful berries (which change from light green to mahogany and to a deep, dark blue) are compensations. Certain other plants which are not true myrtles, such as the trailing *vinca*, are sometimes given the name erroneously.

The ancient Romans used flowers in rural feasts, and Horatius thought there was nothing better than "a crown of myrtle." In Italy the berries and flower buds were used for pepper and as a kind of spice. The bark and roots are in-

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It's Time to Get To Plant Fall V

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Get the kitchen garden plot in readiness for fall vegetables as soon as possible. Cut all weeds and remove all plant refuse before plowing the soil, if area is to be used at once. Spread a thin coating of well rotted manure over the top surface and plow in to a depth of 4-5 inches. This will prevent packing and increase the water-holding capacity of the soil. Compost materials, well decomposed, will add to vegetable growth and nutriment. Deep plowing has a tendency to dry out the earth too much, and more moisture is required than for a shallow bed.

GARDENING

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Now that it is possible to drive about on pleasure bent, see some of the color gardens in Fort Worth and suburbs. One of the gayest is that of the Frank L. Thompson family, 4625 Collinwood. Mr. Thompson has just returned home from Germany, and Mrs. Thompson, saw to it that the "home fires" were burning brightly in the form of brilliantly colored flowers. Here zinnias and daisies are massed most effectively and Mrs. J. G. Morris, 4108 Bunting, is rejoicing over the lovely blossoms on a native East Texas white spider lily. Mrs. G. C. Robinson, 2709 S. Adams, is

enjoying blossoms on her sanseveria, a favorite porch plant.

Tree of the Week: Today a bald cypress tree in the Botanic Garden water garden area, is the admiration of everyone who sees it. Its delicate, light green, lacy foliage, the symmetry and shapeliness of the tree, and its ability to thrive in this section of the state has occasioned much interest. In the moisture-laden sections of the eastern part of the state this tree is a lumber product, being sought after for its decorative woods used for walls in home interiors. Botanically this tree is known as *Taxodium distichum*, commonly called also Southern cypress.

Flower of the Week: Just now a member of the verbenaceae or vitaceae family, the vitex, is ripening its seeds. Persons who wish quick and sure growth for flowering shrub backgrounds on large properties or on estates should take advantage of what this sturdy shrub or small-type tree has to offer. It is remarkably quick growing, is covered in early summer with a mass of flower spikes in colors of white, or pale lavender or deep blue. Something about the name seems characteristically Texan, suggestive as it is of vitality and Texas.

Bird of the Week: This past week ducks were seen flying southward in formation. The lakes of this region afford ample study of water fowls. Some of our western teal are related to the Old World garganeys, and are of special interest to sportsmen. Cranes, herons and snipes frequent the local lakes, and are to be encouraged to nest as well as reside here.

Book of the Week: Of particular interest to Texans generally is the publication, *Texas Chemurgic News*, official organ of the Texas Chemurgic Council, which will direct the attention of the public to such development and progress as will be in effect in the postwar industrial program. W. A. King, manager of the livestock and agricultural department of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, is the secretary-treasurer for the Texas Chemurgic Council.

Garden Reminders: Warm, dry days are ahead, in spite of the cool breezes of the past week. Be sure to give plenty of water to trees, shrubs, roses and chrysanthemums—soak soils rather than give light sprinkles.

Ground Ready Vegetables

See that all clods and lumps are broken and pulverized. Rake soil fine and smooth before planting seeds.

Soils lacking fertility properties should have the addition of a good commercial fertilizer, to give them a lift. This should be used only in areas where there is as much as 30 inches annual rainfall and where soils are sandy. Fertilizer analyzing 3-8-7 or 4-12-4 may be applied at the rate of three pounds per 100 feet of row at time of planting. The planting furrow should be opened and fertilizer mixed well into the soil, chopping thoroughly to a depth of 3-4 inches. Although the soil may be dry at planting time, such vegetables as spinach, beets, carrots, cabbage and lettuce mature slowly, and likely will be subjected to considerable rainfall during the late fall, therefore only well drained places should be used.

Give present stands of spring vegetables a side dressing of fertilizer, such things as green and hot peppers, okra, field peas, egg plant, pole butter beans and summer-grown tomatoes. Apply fertilizer in a furrow, 8-12 inches from the plant, on both sides of the row, using three pounds per 100 feet of row. If soil is dry, irrigate before and after applying the fertilizer. Suggested demonstra-

Best Way to Combat Ragweed Is to Plow It Under Before It Makes Seeds

The common ragweed, with a heavenly name, *Ambrosia*, also called bloodweed, is a common enemy to some people this time of year, in that it throws off a pollen

that is injurious through nasal irritation. This coarse, rough-stemmed weed which grows in great quantities, particularly on lowlands and on vacant lots, exudes a dark red sap suggestive of blood when the stem is broken.

Several of the ragweeds are wind-pollinated and are said when in flower to be frequent causes of hay fever where plants are abundant. It is a fact that birds, especially quails, enjoy the seeds of the ragweed.

Ragweeds should be cut back, plants uprooted and seeds and flower heads burned; better still plowed under and used as green fertilizer, long before they make flowers and seeds.

Poison ivy is another troublesome vine. It is botanically known as *Rhus radicans*, a member of the *Sumac* family. All parts of the plant are said to be poisonous to certain persons; others seem not to be affected seriously. Even dead leaves and stems are poisonous and sap is especially virulent. The sap is a milky white substance that turns dark when exposed to the air; from it a black varnish can be made. Inflammation, followed by tiny blisters which itch and burn, is a result of contact with the plant.

As soon as possible after contact, soap and water should be generously used; often this is sufficient to get rid of the poison. A strong solution of ferrous sulphate in water is recommended as a cure.

The fall season is the best time to get rid of the plants which are easily identified by their oak-like, three-part leaves which hang together on one stem; most often the vine is found growing in trees where it sometimes attains great heights.

Flower of the Week: Dahlias are growing in many gardens these days, and their large, gay flowers are the delight of all who grow them. This plant, a native of Mexico, said to be a favorite of men, is especially well adapted to Southwestern gardens. It is a far cry from the native types sent into England more than 150 years ago for development to the spectacular varieties and unusual originations of today. The plants in the Botanic Garden are beginning to bloom, but it will require another six weeks to bring them to their best. Tubers should be planted outdoors in the spring, after frost.

Bird of the Week: The whippoorwill is a day sleeper; a queer, shadowy bird that, like the owl, goes about in darkness, uttering weird, snappy notes that reveal his name. He is better known by sound than by sight. Here is a bird that likes a full support when roosting; one never sees him perching, for his feet are too small and weak for this. Usually he is found flattened against a good sized branch, in sprawling effect, or reclining on a rock or mossy log. His mouth, stretching from ear to ear, captures mosquitoes, June bugs, gnats and moths. When in flight it resembles a night hawk or a bat. Although the whippoorwill builds no nest, she is a devoted mother; eggs are laid directly on a bed of dry leaves or decayed wood, and it is difficult indeed to find them (so carefully concealed are they when the bird is off the nest).

tions include the following: Make a small plant bed from an old tub or box for cabbage seed; for quick germination soak spinach seed; roll beet seed to break them up, and sprout Irish potato seed before planting; prune summer tomatoes for fall production; treat cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli seeds against disease; inoculate English peas and bean seeds for quick growth.

GARDENING

Most Hibiscus Easy to Grow If Plenty Moisture Provided

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Of the 200 species of hibiscus, 20 occur in the United States. Four general groups are of horticultural interest: annuals, perennial border herbs, hardy shrubs, the so-called glasshouse shrubs; and a fifth may be added—the tree-like species of tropical lands. In damp soils and in beds where bold effects are desired, perennial herbaceous species are the best subjects. The Moscheutos type, usually called marshmallows (although the true marshmallow is *Althea officinalis*), are good plants to use in this way. Improved and valuable hardy forms of native herbaceous rose-mallows are now to be had, and are proving desirable as garden plants, especially where one has a remote border to consider.

Hibiscus manihot, tall and stout, with yellow flowers, a native of China and Japan, has become naturalized in the Southern States. Botanically, this plant is classified as an annual, but in mild climates it is perennial. Hibiscus mutabilis has been cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions; in Florida it is grown under the name of cotton rose or Confederate rose. The Rose of Sharon, *Althea syriacus*, is probably the best known of all the forms. *Rosa-sinensis*, the famous Chinese hibiscus, and one of the best known of the old-fashioned conservatory pot plants, with its large brilliant red flowers, is probably a favorite in this locality. The Jamaica sorelle, better known as roselle, is widely cultivated now in the tropics. The flower calyx and bracts are red and thick, the stems are a reddish color, leaves at root stem are ovate and undivided, upper leaves are digitately 3-parted.

Cotton and okra, both in the commercial field, are related to the hibiscus. The little red turk's cap, *Malvaviscus drummondii*, also called Mexican apple and red mallow, is a native Texas plant that is relished by the humming bird; its edible fruits, which look like little red apples, have a mealy taste. There are a number of other native mallows in Texas; one, hibiscus coulteri, with sulphur yellow flowers, grows in West Texas.

The swamp rose mallow, with large pink flowers and red centers, grows in East Texas. Some of the newer hibiscuses are: crimson wonder, an intense crimson, over eight inches across; formal white, heavy petaled, semi-ruffled, round in shape with a red center; fresno, with nine-inch flowers of satin pink overlaid with silver, Burgundy red center; mahogany, with semi-flut-

ed petals, and flowers seven inches in diameter; super rose, very large flower, 10-12 inches across, of a rich silver pink shade, each petal overlapping to form a rounded flower, center red; and the following—mammoth white, rose cup, ruffled red and strawberry rose.

Most of the hibiscuses can be grown anywhere and in any good garden soil, although they like a moist condition. They grow alongside shrubbery without harm to themselves or to the shrubs. Good drainage and sufficient moisture are essentials, especially for the mallow types. They may be grown from seeds and cuttings. Those who may wish to hybridize will find this plant family very interesting. Almost every commercial grower has a new list ready this year. Consult your seed and plant catalogs for the old standbys and the newest originations as well.

Native Barberry Is Described as Base for Grafting With Good Results

Authorities at Texas A&M College claim that our native barberry, commonly called agarita or algerita (*Berberis trifoliolata*), is a base upon which many other barberries might be grafted, with good results. Hybridization, except in a limited way, is something yet ahead of us here in the Southwest, and opportunities in this direction are potential. Many fruit and nut trees are natives of this section of the state; others from different parts of the country thrive here. Fruit and nut trees afford beauty as well as food value, and the winter plant material budget should allow generously for both. There is a new bush cherry (the Wolfe), which makes a beautiful shrub and produces an edible fruit. The flower is white and double and resembles the flowering almond, with a fruit about the size of a small cherry which can be used in the making of jellies and preserves. The Hansen bush cherry lends itself well to the garden and makes a good specimen plant.

The thorny Boysenberry, a thornless variety and a new Rosberry are useful as a cover for a backyard fence. They can be anchored to fence or trellis before the leaves appear in the spring, making an attractive vine which will produce

Haze Hangs Over Autumn Hills, Vanished Campfires Recalled

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Again the Indians, as of old, are camping on the hills around Fort Worth. The Trinity and Brazos Rivers afford fish and fowl for food. At night the camp fires burn and the peace pipes are smoked—and so it is that there is a haze by day and night, a smoky atmosphere which softens the glare of quiet sunny days. Faintly the spirit fires glimmer along woody, silent hills. Persimmons, pecans and walnuts are ripening, and squirrels scamper through woodlands and in parks. The noise of the cricket and the locust is less shrill. And we are told that the faint rustle we attribute to falling leaves is but the echo of the running feet of vanished hunters.

Summer songsters have departed, and the wild geese have already been sighted on their southward flight. This year the haze, the blue gray atmosphere, is a little thicker more dense. Maybe it is that the peace pipes of all the world are being lighted just now. At least we can hope.

Some trees are losing their leaves; the sumacs and Indian wa-

hoo bushes are taking on the bright colors the Indian braves wore. The hills are white with snow-on-the-mountain; the roadways sparkle with the gold of sunflowers and goldenrod; the lowlands herald the purples of a waning season, as asters and ironweeds come into flower; the tall swaying stems of liatris, or blazing star, and the greenish-lavender of the eryngo, a flower of the fall fields, are hereby giving notice that the autumn season is on its way.

Dog days and Indian summer are a part of the heritage that has come to us from the past; the former—the 40 days between July 3-Aug. 11, also called Canicular—dating back to the days of Old Rome, the latter—a period occurring in early fall—is of American origin. England speaks of Indian summer as St. Martin's summer, the revered St. Martin's Day falling on Nov. 11. Canicula has to do with Sirius, the Dog Star; and the ancients believed that the excessively quiet, heavy heat of late summer, with attendant dog-madness, was directly due to the conjunction of the rising of this star and the rising of the sun.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: With the fall gardening season just around the corner, many persons find pleasure nowadays in studying the landscape design and plant materials in the Botanic Garden. Here is a corner one may incorporate in one's own garden; there, a particular shrub or tree which would work in to advantage on the home grounds. A recent introduction in the garden is a muchly jointed, pink flowering Polygonum, species reynoutria, commonly known as knotwood or jointwood, a member of the Smartweed family, to which our little native persicaria belongs.

Tree of the Week: Did you know that we have a native corkwood tree in Texas? This tree, *Leitneria floridana*, with the lightest of all native woods in the United States, grows in the Brazos River swamps near the Gulf. It is a small tree, seldom reaching more than 20 feet in height. Male and female catkin-like flowers form on the same tree, usually about the first of March. The soft, exceedingly light wood, pale yellow in color and of uniform texture, is used in place of corks for fishing nets.

Flower of the Week: With the zinnia at the height of its flowering season in southwestern gardens, it deserves more than passing notice just now. The original little zinnia, a native of Old Mexico, would not know its progeny of today, so changed are the plants and flowers of the best originations of the present time. Forms and colors are much improved, and keeping qualities as a cut flower have been advanced greatly beyond the former types.

Bird of the Week: For a few years our sea gulls became alarmingly scarce, but in recent years, since so many Gulf wildlife refuges and sanctuaries have been established, this useful bird is on the increase. Someone has said: "There are three things one never tires watching—the blaze of a wood fire; the breaking of waves on a beach, and the flight of a flock of gulls, as they sail about serenely on broad, strong wings, gliding, darting and swimming with a poetry of motion few birds can equal."

suit you. Roses grow well in any good garden soil; the rose is the world's most beautiful flower, it does not require a great deal of attention, only a little of the right kind. Also the bulb catalogs are out. Now is the time to select and plant bulbs, both for pots and for the garden beds.

Book of the Week: A new book on flower arrangement, to be brought out this fall, is by Mrs. Edwards Thomas, Amarillo. This is the first book on the subject to be produced in the Southwest, and it should have a hearty reception. The author is a skilled craftsman and a painstaking artist and she has produced and had photographed 53 different arrangements, all of which appear in the book. Each photograph is accompanied by a descriptive note. Recently Mrs. Thomas visited the local garden center, and while here she arranged a composition of prince's feather and pink pompon zinnias which received the admiration of the many visitors to the garden last week.

Garden Reminders: Do not fail to include a rose garden in your fall plans. The new catalogs are out, and now is a good time to select those bushes which will best

an abundance of fruit. The Garber pear, sometimes called the sugar pear, is a beautiful tree with leaves of glossy green and producing a fruit that ripens about this time of the year, late summer or early fall. The flowers of the pear trees are usually very decorative. There are a number of good pear varieties, but the Garber seems to thrive well here. One of the most outstanding trees that one can plant on home grounds is the pecan, especially some of the improved kinds. Not only does this tree make a good frame for the house, but it produces an abundance of nuts.

The black walnut should not be overlooked for home ground planting. The Thomas variety bears while young and produces large nuts with delightfully flavored kernels in halves; another advan-

tage in the black walnut is that it will grow in certain soils that the pecan does not relish. There are many other fruits that can be planted about the home, such as peaches, plums, apricots and figs. No tree is more desirable than the Japanese persimmon, a tree that would compare in beauty with an orange tree. Fruits hang on the tree during October, November and early December, making a decorative and novel effect. Don't overlook the Chinese jujube trees and some of the citrus fruits. The former are exceedingly decorative when trees hang full fruited; and their fruits make an excellent conserve. One of the introduced citrus trees, so long with us in the Rio Grande Valley, that many consider is a native, is *Poncirus trifoliata*, largely used for a grafting base for the improved citrus varieties. The latter makes a good hedge plant, and with its lovely sweet scented spring blossoms and intriguing fall fruits, it should be more widely used in local gardens.

Popular Daylily Easy of Culture, Hardy and Almost Free of Disease

The daylily, a member of the family of Hemerocallis, thrives without special care or attention in any good garden soil, but it likes good drainage. This plant, found in central Europe and Japan, with a range from Maine to southern California, ranks among the most valuable of the herbaceous perennials. It is hardy, easy of culture and comparatively free from disease. Daylilies are rapidly gaining in popularity and acclaim.

Their grass-like foliage is attractive and substantial, and the plants give a succession of flowers over an extended period. They are most effective when used in perennial borders, in groups of three to five, interspersed with other plants. Height should be considered; some lilies grow to be only about a foot tall, others grow as high as six feet. Unsightly gaps in the shrub border may be filled with daylilies, according to height. They are very pleasing when naturalized in shady areas and along the banks

of pools and lagoons, or even alongside a stream in large properties. The name means in Greek "beautiful for a day."

Daylilies are not bulbs; plant divisions in full sun or part shade in ordinary soil, placing them from a half a foot to two feet apart, taking care to spread roots before placing soil around them. The bleached part of the plant will designate the depth to replant. Any season is good in which to plant; the sooner they get into the soil the sooner the blooms will appear the following year. Through selection of proper varieties, continuous bloom may be had for several months.

If a particular color appeals, order several different varieties in that shade which bloom at different times. When plants are getting established, leave them undisturbed for several years; the larger and more compact the clumps become, the more blooms one will have. After a few years they may be taken up and divided. Daylilies are relatively disease and pest proof. Give them a trial in your garden this year.

New Orleans Parks and Playgrounds Furnish Color and Recreation for City

(Editor's Note—This article was prepared by Mrs. Mary Daggett Lake, president of the Fort Worth Park Board and garden editor of the Star-Telegram, after her return from a recent visit to the parks of New Orleans).

Although New Orleans has been under the Stars and Stripes since 1803, it still reflects the glamor of old Paris, the culture and piety of the Spanish dons. The town was founded in 1718 by Sieur de Bienville, and this pawn of French and Spanish kings was the capital of the vast Louisiana Territory. The old buildings, the parks and gardens of the place give a distinctive atmosphere, color and charm to the life of the city still.

One's thoughts turn automatically to the Vieux Carre, or Old Quarter, when New Orleans is mentioned. The heart of the Vieux Carre, is the Place d'Armes, oldest of the parks, renamed Jackson Square in honor of the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, whose statue now dominates it. Within its narrow confines linger the landmarks of a century and a half ago. Encircling Jackson Square plaza are the St. Louis Cathedral and the Cabildo, the latter the seat of the Spanish government, scene of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, now the home of Louisiana State Museum; the two red brick Baroness Pontalba buildings, flanking the plaza, the first apartment houses in America. More or less formal plantings of palms, Spanish daggers, bananas and other tropical specimens constitute the setting, with numerous seats for visitors.

Everywhere along the streets, in private gardens and especially in the esplanades and parks one sees evidence, even in the summertime, of the floral trail upon which the Gulf Coast states have been working for several years, especially New Orleans. Just now various colors of crepe myrtle flowers keep an air of gaiety. According to Superintendent of Parkways Felix Seeger, the blossoming season starts with February when the camellias, dogwood and redbud flowers appear; then azaleas, mimosas, magnolias, retamas, oleander,

tallow, golden rain trees, tung oil and tulip trees. The Parkway Commission has planted thousands of evergreen trees such as the live-oak and camphor trees. In addition, the commission maintains the parkways with colorful flowers, annuals and perennials. Also there are great numbers of palms, the cocos, Washingtonia, Phoenix and sabal. At present there are 100 miles of neutral grounds and 75 small parks, arranged in such a way as to give continuous color throughout the year.

On Lake Pontchartrain there is the public beach and amusement park; also a number of government wartime projects, such as an Air Forces bombing squadron base, naval air training base, the magnificent New Orleans airport, and the La Garde General Hospital, all of which have beautified grounds, and which enjoy the city projects along the lake front.

The City Park, largest and oldest, consists of 1,700 acres, of which 600 acres have been set apart as a community forest. Here will be grown native trees and such imports as will thrive. There will be only one service road in this forest, and no autos will be permitted. Adequate watering systems have been installed. The purposes of this forest, in which 1,500 trees have already been planted, is to instruct citizens in the identification of and methods of growing trees.

Undergrowth will consist of native shrubs and plant materials, and the forest will also be a sanctuary for wild life, both native and transient.

The palm-lined drives of City Park are famous the world over. Herein are 40 tennis courts, arranged for day and night play. There are two 18-hole golf courses, \$100,000 club house, a stadium with 28,000 seating capacity; and the Delgado Art Museum.

Seats, picnic areas, an electric fountain with imposing setting, an elaborate and beautiful rose garden, greenhouses and nurseries (all New Orleans Park Departments grow their own plants, trees and shrubs as far as possible), and many pieces of statuary, mostly memorials, are other City Park features.

L. di Benedetto, manager of the board of playgrounds, has under his direction 32 community playgrounds, largely in the congested areas, for both whites and for colored, the former 27, the latter five. There are many swimming pools, gymnasiums and wading pools.

One of the most interesting of the playground setups is that of the Olive A. Stallings. Mrs. Stallings was president of the Playgrounds Commission from its beginning until her death, and she left 25 per cent of her estate in residue for perpetual maintenance, after making a gift of \$100,000 for this work prior to that time.

Other playgrounds are located in the Vieux Carre section, largely inhabited by the French and Italian residents. Areas are lighted and

muchly used at night as well as in the daytime.

New Orleans is a city devoted to play, and here along the beaches and in the other parks and recreational areas, teeming millions cavort each year. City officials think about the best moneys spent are those which provide adequate and beautiful places wherein the public may recreate itself.

GARDENING

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Two Mansfield gardens offer exceptional features. Mrs. J. E. Hayes, president, Mansfield Garden Club, grows a fantastic hardy shrub, called red-wing, which offers a great deal of interest, with gay yellow flowers and bright red wing-like coverings for seeds; this South American shrub is unmindful of heat and drouth, and repays for its upkeep many times over. Highlights of Mrs. N. E. Hammett's garden are the various grasses, foremost of which is the Pampas grass, now in full bloom. The town's auditorium, built as a memorial to the heroes of World War I, is planted with crepe myrtles and pecan trees, all of which are thriving and which make for picturesqueness.

Tree of the Week: The golden rain tree, planted extensively in the parks of New Orleans and along the Gulf Coast highways, grows well in Fort Worth; a good example of this tree flourishes in the northwest corner of Burk Burnett Park. The tree is a member of the Soapberry family and bears clusters of showy yellow flowers followed by three-parted bladderly capsules. It is botanically called *Koelreuteria paniculata*. Catalogs sometimes list it as varnish-tree, which term applies properly to *Rhus verniciflora*.

Flower of the Week: The hills are now covered with snow-on-the-mountain, a native Euphorbia, and purple thistles, the latter term misleading, inasmuch as this plant is a carrot and not of the thistle family. Both of these native plants would make good additions to a cultivated garden, if properly placed in the garden picture. They are among the most traditional and most interesting of our indigenous plants, and their backgrounds read like a fairy tale. Look them up in your plant histories. Follow them as they swing into the che-murgic panorama.

Bird of the Week: What a queer bird the bat is. Truth of the matter—it is no bird at all, but a mammal with wings. Strange that our knowledge of the bat is so limited. He is a natural destroyer of the malarial mosquito, and is thus a good friend to man. The associations with evil which are connected with the bat are due, no doubt, to the fact that he is nocturnal in habits. Preserve all bat roosts, and encourage its presence. Guano, a natural fertilizer, which we get from the bat, is one of the best.

Book of the Week: Wings Against the Dawn, by Margie B. Boswell, is a collection of poems by the talented Fort Worth poet. The title is exceedingly apropos just now, as the world faces a new era in aviation, and there are many bits of verse in the book which bear directly on this subject. The volume seems a timely tribute to

those men of the air to whom the world owes so much today. The dedication "To My Children," reads in part: "Those wings against the dawn's cool gray were bright as though they had not crossed the borderline of night and day."

Garden Reminders: Plant hardy bulbs for indoor flowering now, and place where outdoor temperatures prevail that roots may form well; protect tender fall growths from early frosts which may be only temporary; leave several inches of stem to gourds, when picking; stop pruning of ornamental plants for this season, as plants need leaves now on to help them withstand the winter, remember the compost pile, and place all vegetable discards from table and garden in this heap, especially leaves.

Place of Interest: In the early days of Fort Worth's existence it was known as "Cowntown," because of the basic cattle industry. The growing city has had the good sense to preserve this colorful name, as indicative of one of its industrial foundation stones. Art and industry have played upon the title; the Lancaster Avenue bridge has relief steer heads as a decoration, and the steer head is also used as a fresco at the top of the postoffice building on Lancaster.

Garden of the Week: An interesting public garden is the Mineral Wells Memorial Park, a cemetery, conspicuous for the absence of large monuments, which is at once a garden of memories the resting place of the dead and a restful spot for the living, made beautiful by good design and good care. Here are seats, shelters, evergreen trees, and a well kept lawn, a pool with water grasses and lilies, and a formal rose garden. Entrance to this lovely park is on the main highway to Stephenville in the southern part of Mineral Wells; surrounding the park are mesquite thickets and many kinds of native shrubs and trees.

Tree of the Week: One of the most attractive of the Texas hickory trees is the white, or bigbud hickory, a native of the well-drained soils of the eastern part of the state. The large rich green leaves, strong-scented and hairy, turn a beautiful yellow in the fall. The heavy tough wood is white, with a small dark-brown heart, and is used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, tool handles, carriages and wagons. When full leaved the tree resembles a magnolia, and it is a good lawn or specimen tree where soil and moisture requirements are met.

Flower of the Week: The local Botanic Garden is in receipt of a letter this week from Frank T. McFarland, research professor of botany and curator of the herbarium, University of Kentucky, Lexington, inquiring about the native Texas blazing-star (*Liatris punctata*), also called buttonsnake root and rattlesnake master. This member of the Composite family, one of the showiest of the late summer flowers, is now making seeds. Closely related to the spectacular Kansas gay-feather, this plant attracts attention wherever it grows which is rather generally throughout the state. There are also white forms. The roots were used by the pioneers and Indians as a remedy for rattlesnake bite and for sore throats, hence the folk-name.

Bird of the Week: Spend a little time at the outdoor bird cage and in the bird house this next week at the zoo. Here are some of the most colorful wading and water birds to be found in the Gulf areas, among them the great blue heron, the roseate spoonbill (adults a rose color with tip of the wing black), and the snowy egret. In the bird house there are a number of birds that show forms of intelligence, birds that can be trained to talk and mimic, among these are the macaws, parrots, and the Australian cockatoos—the latter, sulphur-crested, is very intelligent. In the outdoor cage there is a cormorant, a bird used by the Japs as a fisherman. The process is quite interesting. Read about it in your encyclopedia.

Book of the Week: A bulletin, the Nutritive Value of Vegetables, edited by the staff of the Heinz research division in Mellon Institute, is now available. Herein are given the historical background, nutritive properties, vitamin content and peculiarities of some of the vegetables we have been eating for generations, for the most part without knowledge of them, other than that they please or displease our palate.

Garden Reminders: Plant naturalized bulbs under trees, such as crocus, snowdrops and jonquils. Sow hardy annuals, cosmos, calendulas, snapdragons, Shirley poppies, petunias, marigolds, larkspurs. Cover seed beds with a light mulch before heavy frost. If labels are used, write names with indelible ink. Continue to mow and edge lawns, grass walks; destroy weeds before seeds form. Prepare beds for new roses and other plants. Cut back gladiolus and burn tops; dry corms well in sun, then store.

Place of Interest: There is a granite marker, with descriptive

bronze plaque, placed by Mary Isham Keith Chapter, D. A. R., designating the site of the early Army camp, which later became Fort Worth, on the Houston and Belknap Street corner, Criminal Courts lawn. This city was named for General William Jenkins Worth, and it is the greatest monument, although there is a towering granite monument marking his grave at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York City. General Worth's is the only monument in the streets of the metropolis directly above the burial spot of a distinguished man. The original plans for the subway were changed, and the proposed route slightly diverted that these honored remains might rest undisturbed.

Sep 13-1945

Queens Wreath, Many Other Vines Beautify Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Queen's wreath and morning glories are the delights of a fall garden. There is a large choice of vines for Southwestern gardens, and the wonder is that these are not used more freely, not only as covers for unsightliness or expanse of wall, but for the gaiety and color they give to the autumn season.

There are the climbing roses, the jasmines, the wisterias and clematis, the balloon vine, the hyacinth or jack-bean, the silver lace vine, the madiara with its delicate flowers, the canary-bird vine, our native woodbine, better known as the trumpet vine. Southern smilax, gourds and grapes each offer unusual interest, according to how they are used. The Virginia creeper is effective as a foliage plant, its five-parted leaf being especially colorful as the fall comes on. Our native passion flower, or maypop, should be more generously used. Its blue flowers rival the morning glory.

The morning glories belong to a family, Convolvulus, which enjoys the Texas habitat. There are many kinds throughout the state, some of which are called bindweeds and are considered helpful in holding soils on embankments. Mostly the flowers of this plant close as the day advances, hence the name.

There are native bush morning glories of special garden value, such as the Panhandle favorite, *Ipomea leptophylla*, with large rose blossoms 2-3 inches across, and giant roots that often weigh 100 pounds; and there is a showy, sandy land variety that grows in the post oak lands east of Fort Worth and elsewhere in the state.

These bush morning glories should not be confused with the taller Mexican bush, *Ipomea fistulosa*, with larger and broader leaves, originally an import from the hot lands. No one who has seen recently a heavenly blue or Scarlet O'Hara vine in full flower needs to be told the value of the morning glory to a garden. These beauty stabs, at the beginning of the day, are like a vitamin shot as a tonic; they lift the spirit quickly.

GARDENING

Fall's Yellow Flowers Give Highlight of Gold to Landscape

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Yellow flowers seem to prevail in the native landscape both in the spring and in the fall. Just now the highlight of gold on the landscape comes from the Maximilian sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, thistle family. Other sunflowers are at their best; also there are the goldenrods, *Solidago serotina*, being the best known. The goldenrod is the state flower of both Alabama and Nebraska; there are about 85 different kinds of goldenrods in the United States.

This plant has long been a favorite in both English and American gardens, and deserves a better name than it has had in recent years. Often accused by the unknown as a source of hay fever, authorities claim it is not a wind-pollinated plant and is harmless unless one buries one's nose in the flower itself. It is universally regarded as a fall flower. The ancient Romans thought the goldenrod possessed healing qualities, and they spoke of it as "the maker whole" plant. It was used widely for healing wounds in Queen Elizabeth's time.

The lovely Maximilian sunflower, indigenous also to Mexico, is one of the native plants that should be more widely used in the cultivated garden. It is a very showy late September and October flowering perennial. The large,

sunflower-like blossoms are solitary, terminating short lateral branches all along the upper third of the main stalk. The plant likes a low ground in which it grows from 1 to 10 feet high. It may be employed in a garden in several different ways: as a tall flowering hedge; with moderate pinching back, as a medium height hedge; and by cutting back until about mid-July it could be used as a low border or hedge plant; it makes a charming effect when trained to grow in and out of a pergola; as small groups in the background of perennial borders where the flowers may stand two-three feet above an ordinary fence.

Many of the rosin weeds, gum plants and camphor weeds are now in full flower, their varying shades of gold brightening the landscape. There is also a golden perennial aster, *Chrysopsis villosa*, found in open sunny places from May to late fall.

Flower of the Week: This week's plant is a huge specimen of rubber plant, so-called, donated by Mrs. L. H. DuBose, 528 8th Ave., to the Botanic Garden greenhouse. This close relative of the fig tree is botanically known as *Ficus elastica*, and it is one of the most popular of house plants. Requirements of growth are plenty of sunlight,

GARDENERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Nomination for the gayest short street in Fort Worth goes to Rogers. It is remarkable at the tag end of summer to find so much color in a few gardens. A distinctive fence and entrance gate shelters much charm at 3205 Rogers. The Shanblum garden, 3320 Rogers, has been bright all summer with giant zinnias. Among other places in the neighborhood, the garden at 3422 Rogers with flower bordered walk, corner posts of blooming crepe myrtles and colorful furniture is worth remembering also. Lamesa Pl., a short street intersecting Rogers, seems unmindful of the summer's end, with many gardens in full color still. Heavy-tufted bright red celosia (cockscomb) borders a front walk at 3108 Wabash.

Tree of the Week: It is easy to tell the post oaks from other oaks in the winter for mostly this tree holds on to its leaves throughout the winter, after they have turned brown and sera. It is used for cross-ties, fence posts, furniture and other objects made of lumber. The light to dark brown wood is heavy, coarse grained, and durable when in contact with soil. Male and female flowers are both found on the same tree, the former being a cluster of drooping catkins, the latter inconspicuous. Fruit is an oval acorn. The cross timbers of North and Central Texas are composed mostly of post oaks, these wooded lands being a distinctive feature of the topography of this section of the Nation.

air in modern homes. When plants become unwieldy, cut back to a foot or a foot and a half in height, but before cutting root joints of limbs by tying on a pac kof spagnum moss at the base of a young shoot and keep moss moist; when roots start, cut stem below root and plant in a pot.

Bird of the Week: Crow black birds, or grackles, have been frequenting the parks and private gardens of late, having a rendezvous with autumn before taking off for warmer climates. These birds seem singularly joyless, with their croaky, wheezy chatter, not unlike the sound of a cart wheel needing axle grease. This sociable bird lives in flocks the year through; and the good he does in ridding the farmer of grasshoppers far more than offsets the corn he eats. Take time out some morning before these fellows leave your garden, and hear them in a good "wheelbarrow chorus." It is one of the symphonies nature offers without price.

Book of the Week: Mrs. W. I. Walsh, executive secretary of the Park Department, has just received a family heirloom, sent by her aunt in Temple. It is a small book, bound in polished native wood with color inlay, from the Holy Land, and contents are pressed flowers from Palestine and Jerusalem. The book appears to be very old and has been in Mrs. Walsh's family probably for generations. The delicate flowers are in an excellent state of preservation as to form and color, and they consist of anemones, ferns and wind flowers. Persons interested in flower craft may see this book at the local Garden Center where it is on display.

Sunday.

Oakhurst Garden Club will sponsor Camp Fire Day at the Garden Center today. Hostesses will be Mmes. W. T. Anderson, S. I. Baker, I. P. Barrett, Cy Martin and E. R. Martin. A display, consisting of count books, nature books, beaded head bands, ceremonial gowns, done by the Camp Fire group, and outdoor equipment may be viewed by visitors.

The Tankawami Group, under the leadership of Mrs. L. F. Johnson, will show visitors around the gardens. The Ekwaya Group will serve from 3 to 5 p. m., under the guardianship of Mrs. O. A. Shugart. Mrs. David Denton will have charge of the Wakida Group, assisted by Mrs. E. J. Howell. All groups will be in the service costume of Camp Fire Girls.

A setting of a miniature "El Tesora" in its natural background will be featured on the exhibition table, while candles of the seven crafts of Camp Fire will be used on the mantle. These will be held in log candle holders and set in a background of greenery. Pictures depicting the various Camp Fire activities will be on exhibit.

Monday.

Polytechnic Garden Club will meet at 2 p. m. in Ann Waggoner

Garden Reminders: Garden flower and nursery catalogs and order early; supplies are still scarce. Remember there are few things that will give as much pleasure in the garden as fruits, berries, grapes, persimmons, figs, peaches and plums; unless indeed, it be pecans. Fruit is essential to health, and properly selected and planted, one may have fresh home grown fruit for nine months out of the year. Give the orchard the best possible soil, sandy loam preferred; locate as close to the house as convenient; set on high ground, well drained; cultivate ground freely and keep down weeds.

Place of Interest: Drive out 28th St. a few blocks east of the stock yards, near the corner of Decatur Ave., and park your car at Trail Driver Park. From this place one gets a super view of the city skyline; and here too one may let fancy play for a few idle moments with this historic spot. Over this ground in the 70's of the last century thousands of head of cattle were driven up-trail to northern cattle markets.

Blooming Asters Beautify Grounds; Many Varieties Are Found in Texas

Dainty little wand-like plants bearing delicate flowers, members of the largest plant family, the Composites, are blossoming now in parks, woodlands and on the prairies. These are the asters, and there are many different kinds in Texas.

As one drives along the highways, these starry-eyed flowers, in colors of white, blue, lavender, pink and purple make a fine picture. The white aster, characteristic plant of our chalk hills, is one of the best known, with branches generally all on one side, as is a common trait of golden-rod. The dwarf baby asters appear on plants minutely leaved or leafless. The common or roadside aster, with tiny pale lavender flowers and yellow clusters, while pretty in the natural habitat, is useless indoors because it wilts as soon as cut.

The spiny aster is widespread from the Panhandle to the Coast. It grows from one to three feet high, is usually without leaves on the branching stems, bears soft, recurved spines and insignificant white asters on the upper branches. The fleabane daisy is one of the best loved among wild-flower fanciers. It grows in shaded ravines, along river banks and in the lowlands. This almost continuous bloomer is in flower usually from February to November. It has a yellow disk and about a hundred white rays on each flower.

The amethyst aster, *Aster sagittifolius*, probably one of the most highly colored among the natives, bears blue-purple flowers about 3/4 inch across, these terminating on stems in numerous, crowded delicate bloom. *Aster patens* grow in moist soil, a plant with large characteristic lavender-blue or orchid pink flowers; it is one of the largest flowering asters, although flowers are not as profuse as some of the others.

If and when these native plants are introduced into the cultivated borders—and they should be more generously used—the plants should be topped continuously until the middle of August, then allowed to grow unmolested; in

Most of the old trail drivers are gone now, but a few still remember the last days of trail driving. Cattle forded the Trinity near this present beautiful park, and it is fitting that the city should honor these men and their works with this monument to their industry. The park is distinctive, in that it is the only one in the nation so commemorate the old trail rivers.

this way bloom will be more profuse and a massed color effect can be produced with plants low in border.

WEEK'S GARDEN

Sunday.

The Garden Center is co-operating with the Southern Florist and Nurserymen's Association in inaugurating National Flower Week, designated Oct. 21-28. Mrs. Q. W. Bynum, president of the Fort Worth Council of Garden Club Presidents will crown the Queen of National Flower Week in the Court of Dahlias Sunday, at Botanic Garden. The queen and her attendants, will remain unannounced until the crowning ceremony at 3 p. m. at which time a speaker from the Southern Florist and Nurserymen's Association will talk on the meaning of National Flower Week.

North Fort Worth Garden Club will be host at the Garden Center, with Mes. Sully Montgomery, Oliver Shannon, H. V. Helbing, R. T. Noonkaster, R. W. Hansom, B. M. Cooke, G. F. Vinsant and Harvey Patton on duty.

Mrs. C. F. Bigham will decorate the exhibition table with crystal and dahlias. Mrs. E. W. Shine will have charge of mantel decorations. Dish gardens, made by club members, will be exhibited.

Sunday, Oct. 21, 1945. 8 - Sec. 3. FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

GARDENING

More Plantings Are Suggested For Your Fall Vegetable Garden

What have you now growing in your fall vegetable or kitchen garden? Any leftovers, or new vegetables? You should be still using fresh tomatoes, peppers, egg plants and okra, and the new planting should be furnishing leaf lettuce, radishes, onions, green bush beans, turnips, mustard, Irish potatoes and fall squash.

Are your fall greens large enough to be thinned? Turnips and tender mustard, when harvested for the table, are usually thinned automatically. Beets, lettuce, cabbage and a few others may be thinned and the extra plants used to fill in the skips. Try some new vegetables, such as endive, Swiss chard, kale, Chinese cabbage and others. A second planting may be made now: Spinach, English peas, head lettuce, plus late or second plantings of carrots, beets, radishes.

Don't rush the sweet potato

harvesting too much; take care to leave tubers in the ground until they are properly matured. It is a mistake to dig too soon, as tubers as easy to rot in storage when they are prematurely dug, causing unnecessary losses. Prepare the asparagus bed now. This edible perennial should be planted as soon as cool weather comes to stay.

According to information from Texas A&M College, extension department, October is the month in which to set out strawberry plants. In East Texas the Blakemore or Klondike variety is good, but for West Texas the Mastodon Everbearing is best. Soils must be well prepared and thoroughly fertilized before planting. Order plants early; requirements for the average family are 100-200 plants per member, if full season supplies are wanted; lesser quantities give good results.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Mrs. W. S. Heppel, 5111 Black Oak Lane, has planned her garden with the idea of continuous bloom, and just now among other flowers she has crepe myrtle, cosmos, lupines, altheas, day lilies and roses, all adding color. At a recent meeting of the Lake Worth Garden Club she displayed an arrangement of specimen red roses, grown out of doors and flowering now, that were rivals of conservatory bloom.

Tree of the Week—An interesting vitex tree stands in the corner of a front yard, Missouri Ave. and E. Leuda, southwest corner; one need only see this characteristic tree with twisted branches to know that it is desirable, if one is interested in a distinctive tree for this locality. It is charming when covered with azure blue flowers in midsummer. The Japanese persimmon tree in the front yard of the Ellison Harding home on Summit Ave. continues to delight passersby, as it has done for years, with its picturesque bright fruits, now coming into color.

Flower of the Week—*Callisarpa americana*, French or Spanish mulberry, a native shrub close of kin to the verbena and lantana, is a member of the Vervain family. Its small, light phlox-purple or pale pink flowers are inconspicuous, but its fruits, now going into rich purple clusters, afford compensative value. As a medium in fall flower arrangements, it is ideal. This indigenous shrub thrives around Birdville and in the Trinity bottom lands east of the city; it is highly valued commercially.

Bird of the Week—A much maligned family is that of the Hawks, the name being almost synonymous with poultry destruction. The truth is, according to the scientific investigations that come from our agricultural departments, the hawk is the farmer's ally. It is his business in the nature scheme to keep in check

such enemies as mice, moles, gophers and the larger insect pests; contents of hawks' stomachs reveal a very small per cent of poultry, but a vast amount of other grain destroyers.

Book of the Week—"Bluebonnet Children," by Beth Robertson, illustrations by Jean McDonald Porter, is a charming book of poems for children. The author has lived for many years in Mineral Wells, and the verse is distinctly saturated with the Southwestern color, as Texan as a bed of bluebonnets. The illustrations are cleverly done and will appeal to the imagination, as well as please the eye. Verse subject matter has to do with the things that are of concern to children—lamb at play; "Tishie," the washwoman

who also told fortunes; fairies and elves, the hot tamale man, the ice cream man, dreams, rabbits, dolls, infant calves, the story of how the bluebonnets came to be, and many others.

Arrangement of the Week—Mrs. M. Cochrane Cole, New York, arranges in a copper bowl orange pyracantha berries, red oak leaves, orange and yellow marigolds, pale yellow day-lilies, orange and yellow chrysanthemums and other autumn materials carrying the same colors, tints and shades, russets, browns, orange, yellow. Mrs. Cole emphasizes the importance of placing the arrangement in an appropriate setting, with regard for background, such as fabrics and wall effects.

Place of Interest—In Hyde Park, a small triangle across from the library, there is a large mounted stone, a relic of early day road construction. This stone was used by the late Louis Wetmore in dragging the roads and making them smooth, before the days of modern road equipment. It was the gift of Wetmore's daughter, Mrs. A. E. McKee. The Japanese varnish trees (*Sterculia*) add a pleasing note to this downtown breathing spot; this is a tree that

should be more widely used on home grounds. In this neighborhood also is the Peter Smith triangle, in which is located a shaft and bust of one of the city's earliest educators and benefactors, the late John Peter Smith. On the City Hall grounds, same neighborhood, is located the old fire hall bell.

Garden Reminders—Spring flowering bulbs should be in the ground. If roses are planted now in a well prepared bed, better spring flowers will result than if they are planted in spring. Bluebonnets, standing cypress, poppies, sweetpeas, pansies, calendulas, cornflowers, snapdragons, larkspurs, candytuft and sweet alyssum should be planted now.

GARDENING

Catclaw Flower Adding Its Native Color to Garden Scene

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Botanic Garden has many plants that are of unusual horticultural interest, among them the Russell hybrid hemerocallis, several varieties of which are now in flower in the test garden.

At the east end of the test garden area is a native catclaw, one of the mimosa family, now in

bloom with rich, creamy-yellow flowers. A Chinese wing-nut tree (*Pterocarya stenoptera*)—the botanical name is from the Greek and has reference to the winged nut—with male and female flowers separate on the same tree, both in catkins, is a sensation in the garden now.

This Asiatic tree is of the family Juglandaceae. Texas boasts a number of acacias, mimosa family. On the old Benbrook road, on chalky hillsides, one sees a variety of catclaw, a bushy shrub which bears small round pink puff-ball flowers resembling the flowers of the sensitive plant, both in form, color and fragrance.

A West Texas variety, growing near San Angelo, is a near relative of the acacia from which a famous brand of French perfume is made. No doubt one day Texas will awaken to the possibilities and potentialities which lie in the native plant products, one, at least, of which is the acacia family. A pineapple guava, family Myrtaceae, a tropical American shrub or small tree, flourishes in the north end of the cactus or wild garden area of the Botanic Garden.

GARDENERIA

Garden of the Week: High on a cliff overlooking Eagle Mountain Lake is the natural garden of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ambrose. Here on the terraces grow many varieties of native trees and shrubs; and standing cypress plants, yuccas and bluebonnets when in flower give notes of color. Innumerable varieties of wild flowers of all colors abound on the hills and gladioluses and other garden favorites grow in the underhill cultivated garden.

Tree of the Week: Do you know the prickly ash tree? It is an interesting native of this limestone region. Old timers called it toothache-tree, rabbit-gum and tickle-tongue bush. It is also called sea-ash and pepper-wood. Botanically it is known as *Fagara fruticosa*, a member of the Rue family. Why do we not learn more about our interesting native trees and employ them in our home ground development? Nothing could be more picturesque than some of them, one of which is this prickly ash tree or large shrub. The leaves are a rich, glossy green and the blue-black berries are a delight to the birds.

Inexperienced Gardeners Are Warned About Seeds

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Southwestern gardens are largely dependent upon perennials for long time bloom. The inexperienced gardener is not usually aware of the fact that the majority of our most beautiful garden perennials are not to be depended upon to run true to form and color, so horticultural varieties should not be grown from seeds.

Perennials of hybrid origin should not be raised from seed, and unless one is not averse to a deliberate gamble, one should not grow from seeds even asters, hemerocallis, garden iris, hybrid iris, peonies and the saxifragas.

Delphiniums and lupines are usually grown successfully from seed in this country. Other perennials which may be grown from seeds are aconitum, allium, aquilegia, boltonia, species of campanulas, centaureas, corydalis, dictamnus, digitalis, dodecatheon, eryngium, eupatorium, globularia, lathyrus, liatris, lobelia, lunaria, lychnis, statice, mertensia, myosotis, oenothera, pentstemon, polygonum, primula, pulmonaria, salvia, senecio, solidago, silene, stachys, thalictrum, verbasicum and yuccas.

While not all-inclusive, this list will be adequate for most local gardens. Bear in mind good strong plants are available at local nurseries, and sturdy plants give quicker results. Seeds for fall are fritillaria, camassia, helleborus, viola.

Seeds should be sown in open ground in the spring. The addition of granulated peat moss to soil is advisable, and it is preferable to manure in a seed bed. Turn soil over often. Rake surface well until smooth. Sow seeds in rows to facilitate weed control and keep free from weeds. Cover fine seeds very lightly, and shade beds slightly until germination. Keep young plants well watered throughout the

summer. Thin out if plants are too thick. In late summer, or early spring of the following year move the young plants to their permanent home.

At least they should be transplanted farther apart if same bed is to be used. Sometimes it may be advisable to plant seeds indoors first, and transplant to open beds later. If seeds are to be sown in fall, use a cold frame.

Hills Where Wild Flowers Bloom

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now, perhaps more than at any other time during the year, can one study and enjoy the masses of wild flowers on the Fort Worth hills. In almost any direction, or in any locality one will find great fields of gold, yellowed by the star flowers, daisies and coreopsis. Trailing along unobtrusively, but fragrantly, lie the long fronds of the sensitive plant with their little powder-puff pink flowers. Early historians gave much attention to the sensitive plant because of its ability to sense an approaching person. Growing happily alongside the gold flowers one finds the blue salvias with tall swaying stems. This bright blue Texas sage is one of the plants used by the pioneers as a tea. Its soft gray foliage is aromatic.

Wild hollyhocks or wine cups, as red as a glass of wine in the sun, command attention wherever seen. The tall spikes of pentstemon, or beard's tongue, called foxglove by some people, appears in colors ranging from white, to pale pink, to lavender and to deep orchid. Lamb's lettuce, or valerian, and the milfoil (*Achillea*), together with the wild carrot furnish the white flowers at this season.

Dainties of the evening primroses is the pink and white hartmannia, this plant massing itself in the lowlands rather than on higher ground. It offers a happy sight in late evening or early morning. Scattered on the prairies is the Indian paintbrush, the purple one being the one native to this locality. A tomato red one, called Indian pink, grows profusely in the central part of the state, and is occasionally seen in this area where an introduction has been made. The red and yellow daisy (*Gallardia*) is called Indian blanket.

A few loco weeds are also to be seen, this plant when in flower being sometimes called the pink or purple bluebonnet, due to the formation of the flowerets along the stem being similar to those of the bluebonnet. And there are the gracious, characteristic "candles of the Lord," the stately yuccas, which glorify the Texas landscape in almost every section. If gasoline is scarce, a short walk in almost

Flower of the Week: Mr. Wirt Norris, 2528 Cockrell Street, a real dirt gardener, is very proud of a yellow carnation which is blooming for him now in his home garden, grown from seed purchased locally. Mr. Norris claims that carnations should be more generally cultivated here in the Southwest.

Bird of the Week: Visitors from the North and East are asking the question: What is the bird with the forked tail that sits on fences and on light and phone poles and wires? Further description reveals that the bird is our scissor tail, a member of the flycatcher family. It is gray above, white underneath, salmon on the sides and scarlet at the base of the crown feathers. The bird is largely a resident of the Southern States and of Mexico.

Book of the Week: The American Rose Annual, 1945, just released from the publisher, gives the last word in rose culture and rose development and originations. R. C. Allen is the editor and the book is prepared for the American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa. The slogan of the society is "A rose for every home, a bush for every garden."

Garden Reminders: Look well to the food garden, vegetables, fruits and berries. In staking tomato plants, pull vines up close and tie firmly. Remove suckers from tomato plants at least once each week. After three clusters of tomatoes have been set on the plants, pinch out the top bud to prevent further growth. Leave two pairs of leaves above the top cluster to maintain normal growth. Leave ample space between okra plants; thin plants to two or three feet apart. Squash and cucumbers should be three feet apart in the row. Cucumbers require good fertility and plenty of moisture. Remove suckers from sweet corn when plant has reached 12-18 inches; this will throw energy to main stalk. Keep soil loosened around tops of potato beds. You can still fertilize your fruit trees.

GARDENERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Most gorgeous display to be seen in the city of the Dorothy Perkins rose, 800 block Tierney Road. Once a great favorite in this locality, the rose fell into disrepute here because of mildew. Generous dustings of sulphur will lessen this malady.

Tree of the Week: The chittim tree, a member of the buckthorn family, and a close relative of the tree that furnished the wood for the ark, is one of our most resplendent natives. In early spring the young leaves look like silver in the sun, and branches of this tree make very good indoor decoratives.

Flower of the Week: The carnation—a red one worn for a mother if she be living, and a white one, if she is dead—is a fitting emblem for Mother's Day. The large carnations used for this purpose are hybrids, a far cry from the little old-fashioned spice pinks, or China calico pinks of our grandmother's gardens.

Bird of the Week: We are now hearing the bobwhite's cheerful whistle. The bobwhite or quail is a scratching bird, claiming for relatives the ruffed grouse and the barnyard chicken. Related to him also are the pheasants. This wonderfully clever bird is good at matching tricks with the sportsmen. Another common name for

the bobwhite is partridge. In the Northeastern States the name, partridge, is applied to the ruffed grouse.

Book of the Week: A handy little manual-type book is Annual Flowers (From Seed Packet to Bouquet), by Dorothy H. Jenkins, garden editor of the New York Times. Once you read this scintillating book, you will want a garden of nothing but annuals, just as a matter of adventure. From the masses of low-growing petunias to the tall spires of snapdragons, and with a wide range in between of various sizes and colors, there is no end of fun to be had if on rows annuals.

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GARDENING

Fragrance of Deep South in Magnolias and Cape Jasmines

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

What with the fragrance of magnolias and cape jasmines, the beauty of the hydrangeas and regal lily blooms all about, Fort Worth has gone Deep South in a big way these days.

The unusual season, with plenty of rainfall, after a mild winter has allowed for unusual bloom of flowers usually considered difficult to grow. Hundreds of yards and gardens are perfumed just now with cape jasmines of the gardenia genus, family Rubiaceae. The gardenia tribe took its name from Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston, a physician and friend of Linnaeus. The cape jasmine, which is the florist's gardenia, is botanically known as gardenia jasminoides. It is a native of China, but long supposed to have come from the Cape of Good Hope, hence its common name.

Many local persons are getting along famously with cape jasmine culture, the plant not being too

notionate, according to growers who find it thrives in almost any situation and in almost any soil. Among local fanciers and growers are Mrs. Benjamin Bird, 3551 Dorothy Lane, S.; Mrs. Jerry Cason, 2215 Pembroke; Mrs. F. Irby Cobb, 141 Williamsburg Lane; Mrs. Paul Sanborn, 3611 Westcliff Rd. N.; Mrs. E. D. Ingram, 126 Williamsburg Lane. Among those who have unusual stands of regal lilies is Mrs. Joe J. Coleman, 1315 E. Richmond. The highlight of the Botanic Garden just now is the cape jasmine, loaded with bloom and fragrance, on the terrace near the main shelter house.

Mrs. T. S. Rucker, 2332 Goldenrod, near the Oakhurst School, has two or three hundred large flower heads of pink, blue and varying shades of hydrangeas in full bloom, as has also Mrs. R. L. Mebus, 3135 Meadowbrook. Mrs. C. L. Willett, 4600 Pershing, also has a gorgeous display of these spectacular blossoms on the north side of her house.

Chalk Hills Offer Display Of Fine Rock Garden Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The chalk hills around Fort Worth offer just now an incomparable display of fine rock garden plants. These native specimens would grace any rockery, and because they are indigenous to this locality, they recommend themselves as being easy to get along with. Foremost among the blues are the salvias, the verbenas and the skullcaps. These do not grow very tall, and they offer harmonious colors, easy of combination.

Among the yellows we have the evening primroses, most spectacular of which is the Missouri primrose with very large blossoms. Meriolix is another of this famous family, offering a dainty plant with lemon yellow, fluted petals.

White flowers which would grace any cultivated spot are the various types called queen-anne's lace, such as the wild carrot, the lamb's lettuce, or valerian, and the wild parsley; the poorland daisies, now sprinkled generously on our hills; the Mexican poppies, with lovely paper-like flowers; and the superbly delicate white polygala, called white wings. The pink-flowering mimosas, trailing sensitive plants, pink and white evening primroses, Indian paint brush and the dainty chicory, the latter also called flow-

ering pink straw, are valuable for the rockery.

Among the gayest of the reds are the gaillardias, or Indian blankets, now massing their flame colors on the prairies; and there is the tall red phlox, called standing cypress or Indian plume. Most of these plants like limestone soils, and they crave little attention, with moisture no object. Investigate them, now while they are in bloom, as possibilities for your next year's flower garden.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

GARDEN OF THE WEEK—Notably outstanding is the garden of Mrs. John W. Herbert, River Crest. Here on a steep hillside, commanding incomparable views, is a garden of great charm. The formal design is enhanced by unusual garden statuary. Pools and a conservatory are other features.

TREE OF THE WEEK—The western hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, is distributed from Nova Scotia to Texas and New Mexico. It is easily transplanted because of shallow, fibrous roots, and it makes a good shade tree for this locality when given required care. It is subject to a sort of fungus which produces a thick tufting of twigs where tree crowns appear.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK—Mrs. E. A. Miller, 2701 Westbrook, is the proud possessor of a large rose bush, entirely covered with green roses. The plant, common in China, was sent to Mrs. Miller from a Tyler nurseryman three years ago, and it has attracted unusual attention from many visitors each year since she has had it. It is a profuse bloomer and has bloomed yearly. This variety, botanically known as *Rosa chinensis viridiflora*, has its petals and sepals transformed into green leaves.

BIRD OF THE WEEK—Shrill, harsh, scolding notes are sounding these days from the trees. All the birds, having built their nests, weathered the winds and storms of springtime, and having started their young off to a good wing, are greatly harassed by cats. Many persons, realizing the benefits of birds in a garden, are disturbed over the fact that cats are allowed to roam at large and destroy the feathered friends.

BOOK OF THE WEEK—Here Comes Tomorrow, a book about chemistry, by Victor Schoffelmayer, is one of the most informative volumes on this subject. Chemistry has to do with the use of the processes of chemistry, physics and other sciences in such ways that

farm crops, farm and industrial wastes, and animal products become basic raw materials for use by industry. The postwar world will see this new interest in farming here in the Southwest.

GARDEN REMINDERS—Pinch back terminal growth on annuals. Good plant food and plenty of water during blooming season are essentials. Keep blooms cut on sweet peas; cut coreopsis close. Keep seed pods off violas, nasturtiums, sweet peas and snapdragons. All water lilies and aquatics should be in pools by now. Lift and store tulips that are not hardy; dry off slowly, burn all diseased tops. If rose bugs are numerous, try shallow cultivation in light soils; if soils are heavier mulch without cultivation; fertilize now, that roses may become well established before weather gets too hot. See that palms, house and tub plants to be used outdoors are in a shady place and where winds will not whip. Begin to collect and save seeds from choice plants.

Public to Pick Winners as Dahlia Day Is Observed at Botanic Garden

Today is Dahlia Day at the Botanic Garden. Several hundred dahlia blossoms will hold the spotlight for an interested public which will judge the winners by popular vote. Boxes will be available for the ballots, these to be placed at the main shelter in the Botanic Garden.

Several new dahlias are to be seen this year, the names suggestive of the military influence, such as Flying Fortress, an engaging red, and Commando, an almost blue-purple. Reds are represented by Cherokee Brave and a red and yellow blend, Kentucky Sportsman. Another two-toned red and yellow blend is Producer. A good white dahlia is Dorothy Sainsberry, originated in Australia. Among the yellows are California Idol and Mrs. James Albin. Cherokee Rose and Josephine G. are good pinks. Due to heavy rainfall in the late spring and early summer the dah-

lias were later than usual getting started this year, but for some reason they have blossomed earlier than in former years.

The dahlia is a native of Old Mexico, and it thrives in Southwestern gardens. It should be planted in the early spring, after danger of frost is past. It grows from a tuber which, after plants finish their blossoming stage, should be taken out of the ground and dried a bit, allowing for the tuber to have a rest period. Tubers must not be allowed to freeze. The early natives were small and insignificant in color compared to the huge originations of today.

There are a number of types, foremost in popularity being the dwarfs which are used effectively in garden borders. The plants come in many colors, shades and tints. Dahlias are said to be a favorite with men, women preferring the daintier, less sturdy, less colorful flowers.

Mrs. Reimers Chairman of Flower Show

Mrs. C. D. Reimers, 5000 Crestline Rd., has been appointed general flower show chairman for the city-wide Fort Worth Garden Club-sponsored show to be held here May 10-12 in the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum and Auditorium.

Mrs. T. J. Harrell, president of the club, announced the appointment at a meeting Saturday morning of the directors at the Garden Center Building, Botanic Garden.

An estimated \$25,000 will be spent on the show, said Mrs. Harrell, the purpose of which is to stimulate the beautification of residence yards and lots. The flower show will be open to anyone wishing to enter an exhibit.

After the announcement of her appointment as chairman, Mrs. Reimers in turn appointed members of her executive committee. They are Mmes. Varner Bell Stevens, Alfred McKnight, Stanley Thompson, Murray Kyger and Henry Trigg. The committee will meet for the first time at 10 a. m. Thursday at Mrs. Reimers' home.

William E. Colvert was officially contracted at the Saturday morning meeting to be the managing director of the show. Colvert will move to Fort Worth within the next few days to take active charge.

GARDENTERIA

Note—Today this department honors the town of Granbury in Hood County.

Garden of the Week: The yard of Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Landers for its stately big old mesquite; the yard of the late D. C. Cogdell for its orderly orchard, fine large trees and orange day lilies; Al Genes, the old home and the garden of H. Bush Morgan, with interesting junipers and garden ornaments, together with many colorful flowers; the garden of Ashley Crockett, grandson of the illustrious Davy Crockett, bright with pomegranates, crepe myrtles and old-fashioned flowers; the interesting rock house and rock wall of native stone belonging to Ben Estes, highlighted with a cactus rockery; the hillside garden, featuring a very large setting of prickly pear cacti, and a fine grove of cedar elms, the home grounds of Senator A. B. Crawford.

Tree of the Week: Along the banks of the Brazos grow many fine honey locust trees. The delicate bright new green of this lace-leaved tree is in pleasing contrast to the dark rich green of the live-oaks which frequent the hills, especially lovely are they all together on historic old Comanche Peak.

Flower of the Week: Madonna lilies growing in a number of Granbury yards; also the crinum lily and many orange day lilies. The hills all lighted with stands of yuccas, a native bear-grass, the flowers commonly called "candles of the Lord."

Bird of the Week: The bluebird, a member of the Thrush family, sings his cheery note as he flies from tree to tree. No wonder this bird has become the symbol for happiness. Not only is his dress suggestive of the kindly blue skies of summer, but his disposition is said to be angelic also, with gentleness and amiability expressed in his soft musical voice.

Book of the Week: Legends of Trees and Shrubs, by Vernon Quinn, is a valuable addition to any well ordered garden library. The book gives origins of the more interesting legends concerning many of our most popular shrubs, and there is much folklore within its pages.

Garden Reminders: It's time now to sow fast-growing annuals, such as zinnias, phlox, petunias, marigolds, poppies, four-o'clocks, celosia, bachelor buttons, everlastings, portulaca. Stake and tie climbing plants before they become twisted and tangled. Pinch tips of chrysanthemums. Remember to prune back all straggly plants, that bloom may be fuller and more compact. Violets may be lifted, divided and transplanted. The Russian violet is a good one for this locality. Plant porch boxes, window boxes and urns now. Keep weeds out of the garden. Use insecticides freely from now on.

GARDENING

Bamboo, Most Widely Used of Plants, Gives Excellent Screen

BY MARY LAKE DAGGETT.

Three spectacular plants, bamboo, cane and pampas grass, lend themselves well to homeground beautification. Their successful use in such areas depends upon their proper placement and care. It is difficult to believe in this locality, but the bamboo plant is asserted by its advocates to be the most extensively and widely used plant that grows, even more so than corn, the peanut, coconut and sugar cane.

For use in garden quarters, the bamboo is especially desirable as a plant with which to screen unsightliness, outhouses, sheds, against wall expanses and in the border background; it is particularly pleasing when used as an outer wall for a patio, or as the outside hedge of a court. The plant grows rapidly, sometimes a foot or more in 24 hours. The tender white shoot under the sheath (as soon as tip appears above the ground's surface), is relished as a food, with a flavor similar to that of the artichoke. It is about equivalent to the egg plant as a source of vitamins and minerals; the bamboo seeds are also used as a food and in making beverages. The shoots may be dried, salted, candied, steeped in oil, pickled or served as asparagus.

Bamboo is related to the cereal grass family, and is a close relative of corn; it is a native of the Orient, but it will do well in the Southwest if it gets sufficient moisture and is not subjected to intensely cold weather. All sorts of objects are made from the canes, conduction pipes, fishing rods, furniture, ornaments, paper, food, bridges, baskets, needles, shelters. It has figured broadly in

the history of the Asiatic peoples. The famous Bamboo Books, dealing with the history of China for 2,200 years, were written on bamboo tablets which were strung together like a fan. In parts of China bamboo three-story frame works were placed on top of buildings, loading all three floors with cut bamboo; this was said to offer definite protection against bombs.

Arundo donax (Arundinaria), a tall, bamboo-like grass, commonly called cane, is much grown here for its fine foliage, and somewhat showy plume-flower clusters. It differs from the mostly tropical bamboos (Bambusa) only in technical character. This ornamental Old World grass has tall, woody stems; it is also called Italian reed; varieties are to be had with yellow or white striped leaves. This plant is useful, as is the bamboo, as a screen plant, but one should be careful in the use of it; low-growing plants soon become great tall ones, and it spreads like wildfire through its root system and may quickly get beyond garden control. It is desirable when used as a background plant in the border, or as a background for a remote pool.

Pampas grass, a genus confined to southern South America, contains only six species of tall, reed-like grasses. Cortaderia seloana, sometimes called Cortaderia argentea, grows well here, and forms gigantic clumps from 8 to 20 feet high. The female plant produces showy, terminal clusters of feathery, plumed spikes, these being from one to three feet in length. Travelers through the Pampas lands say these grasses in flower resemble a sea of silver. One should use care in the planting of this grass, inasmuch as it is particularly showy, and if restraint is not used it may become a highlight when it was intended for only an accent in the garden. Uses should be along the same lines as the foregoing grasses, for backgrounds principally. This grass is especially desirable for dried bouquet material and as an indoor decorative, but it should be gathered just before the "feathers" are well open.

Squirrel-tail or fountain grass (known to the trade as Pennisetum ruppeli) is one of the leading ornamental species that does well here. This graceful-arching perennial grass grows from three to four feet high. Although it is a native of Abyssinia, it thrives in almost all sections of the United States. The botanical name is the Greek for feather and bristle, in allusion to the often plumed bristles of some species. The above named grasses are a few of the plants that should be used more extensively in Southwestern gardens, in borders, for pools, as accents, for screening purposes and as indoor decorations.

Garden of the Week: The D. D. Obert home, 3756 Westcliff Road, N., is a home with the modern viewpoint, no front and no back yard. The service rooms in the house, attractive in exterior as well as interior, face the street; the living rooms and sleeping quarters overlook charming vistas, a wooded hillside and a valley beyond. The street entrance to the home is through a patio, tropical in effect, planted with castor beans, a clump or two of banana trees, umbrella plants, a low-growing tropical bamboo, a thriving pittosporum, with a tree yucca dominating the scheme. The patio is paved with used brick laid in basket-weave pattern. The weathered brick coping on the octagonal pool has insets of Mexican tile. The terraced hillside which the living rooms overlook has been developed, in part, as a rockery, and largely native plants grow here; this blends pleasingly into a naturalistic setting on the slopes and beyond, leading the eye to the far vistas.

Tree of the Week: Nine out of 10 people, if asked about Texas linden trees, would say they are not native to Texas. The basswood, or linden, Tilia species, are a distinctive group of forest trees that are found from the Arkansas line to the Brazos River and westward to Bandera, Kerrville and Uvalde; usually they grow on rich, moist soils. The more or less heart-shaped leaf is from three to six inches long; the flowers, fragrant and yellowish-white in drooping clusters, appear in early summer. The fruit is berry-like, and woolly; the light brown wood is soft, light but tough, and in states where it is plentiful it is used to make furniture. Texas lindens or basswoods make excellent trees for ornament and shade.

Flower of the Week: Today we present a small, inconspicuous flower, Lippia nodiflora, better known as frog-fruit, fog-fruit, match-flower, turkey-tangle and carpet weed; here is a perennial prostrate vine that grows well anywhere; it is difficult to get rid of, and should be understood and rightly used. Its greatest value is its use against water and wind erosion. It is evergreen in this locality, with characteristic flower-heads that resemble a match, due to a ring of tiny white corollas which circle the purplish or brown flower-heads. It is un-mindful of either excessive rainfall or of drought; it makes an excellent ground cover in full sun; in California an indigenous species is used in the making of lawns. This is a wild Texas plant that should be used more extensively in park and road work, and where a plant is needed to quickly protect newly graded surfaces. Propagation is through seeds and root divisions.

Bird of the Week: It is not easy to believe that little more than 100 years ago, parts of the Old South knew the parrot and the parakeet as birds of the region. These colorful, intelligent creatures flocked together, chattered in the live oaks, cracked acorns, pecans and other nuts, and genuinely enjoyed life. After the white settlers came they began to be scarce, growing more so as time went by, until today there are none, except those introduced as pets. The Carolinas seemed to be a favorite habitat, and hunting stories of the early beginnings of settlers depict the reign of the

Book of the Week: "Cowboy Over Kiska" by Ruth Averitte is a book of verse that nature lovers and those who have an abiding poetic sense will enjoy thoroughly. Herein is a commingling of the classic with the commonplace, the cosmic with the elemental, the age-old with the modern and the momentary. The author who has two other books to her credit is to be congratulated upon this last number. There are many word pictures which typify the tragic military era through which the

world has just passed; and the writer shows her deep understanding of tragedy and sorrow, but through the whole of the volume there is the gracious and delicate but firm thread of faith.

Garden Reminders: Give pools consideration now. Set out bog plants; take tender aquatics indoors; put tropical fish in the aquarium. Burn all trash or leaves which may be pest-infected; stake chrysanthemums, water and fertilize well; divide and reset spring flowering perennials; plant peonies, selecting only strong divisions. Lift, divide or transplant Siberian and Japanese irises; plant indoor bulbs now for Christmas flowering, such as the Chinese lily.

Place of Interest: Patriotic societies and garden clubs are bestering themselves in the interest of the restoration of one of Fort Worth's early wells, an old water supply on the corner of Bluff and Taylor Streets. It is now falling into a state of ruin; once it was a distinctive bee-hive type, built of native rock in picturesque design. Fort Worth can ill afford to let its landmarks perish; this one should have deserved atten-

Mystical Powers Are Attributed To Some Plants

It has been said that our superstitions are based on a grain, at least, of fact, and that science continually learns from superstition and legend. The Mexican sows fennel in his garden, knowing full well that "to sow fennel is to sow sorrow," but he offsets this act by planting rosemary and blue sage at his door, the former symbolic of happiness and the latter indicative of long life.

Charlemagne saw to it that his soldiers wore houseleek on their clothing as a measure of good luck; the pious young crusader, Louis VII, courted the favor of the iris which has "a sword for its leaf and a lily for its heart," according to Ruskin; and it has not been so many years ago that the mothers of this land tied a bit of asafoetida about the offspring's neck to ward off contagion.

Sunday.

Monticello Garden Club will be host at the Garden Center today with a "Harvest Theme" used in decorations. The exhibition table will be set in Spode Florence china with a design in autumn colors and harmonizing glassware. A cutwork linen cloth will be used. The centerpiece will be of fruits and vegetables on a wood tray. Mrs. Nathan C. Carpenter will decorate the table.

Hostesses are: Meses. James Chambers, Morton Gause Ware, Clarence A. Miller, Don Wood, D. K. Mackillican, Arthur Lee Moore, Katherine Gatewood and Carpenter.

GARDENING

Explorations of Early Plant Hunters Interesting Story

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The story of how seeds and plants have been transported across vast seas and continents to all parts of the world is one of the most fascinating in all our history. Green Cargoes, a book by Anne Dorrance, deals with the early explorations of famous plant hunters, scientists and such colorful figures as Johnny Appleseed.

The lure of finding and shipping plant materials has long played an important part in man's history and progress. In the earliest days the high prowed ships of the Phoenicians carried rich cargoes of spices to all parts of the known world. The great era of Western discovery was initiated by the demand for costly aromatics from the East. Every part of the earth has its own kind of vegetable gift. The time may be ripe for a reverse exchange; the West may be able to transport its commodities to the East, similar products and byproducts in this country being of value, according to our chemurgic development.

Once we imported our peaches from the Orient, our pears from the Caucasus, and radishes from China. We are told that only recently the seeds of rare spices were snatched from under Jap-

guns in the East Indies and now by plane to Brazil where they were replanted. Students of agriculture and horticulture, as well as those who enjoy the romantic aspects of plant life, will revel in Green Cargoes.

Many thrilling experiences

came to those early plant hunters and collectors. There was Dr. Ward, a London physician, who accidentally discovered in the 1840's methods of keeping plants alive during lengthy transportation; Asa Gray, the great American botanist, searched almost 50 years throughout the country for a certain rare bloom in which he was interested; Captain Bligh of the Bounty sailed the South Seas for breadfruit. Strange and startling stories are revealed as we read of the development of quinine, rubber, tobacco and other green cargoes.

WEEK'S GARDEN

Sunday.

The Junior Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Raymond Kelley is president, will be host at the Garden Center. Meses. M. G. Faris Jr., Burl Alexander, W. A. Carter and E. E. Braznell will serve on the committee as Dahlia Day hostesses. Visitors are asked to vote on their favorite dahlias in the Garden Center and in Botanic Garden.

The feature setting will be an "Indian Summer Dinner Table," arranged by this club. Burgundy plates and green glassware on grass mats will be used. The centerpiece will be an arrangement of celosia and dahlias in matching colors.

J. E. Taulmans Have Furnished Texas Some Rare Collections

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

"The Taulman Collection" of Texas historical material, started 40 years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Taulman who have been residents of Fort Worth for more than 20 years, now is a part of the archives section of the library of the University of Texas.

Cataloguing of the 7,740 documents, photographs and books and more than 50,000 newspaper clippings, and expansion of the index kept by Mr. and Mrs. Taulman now have been completed, and the collection has been opened for use by students of the university and all interested researchers.

Started primarily as a record of the Taulman and Parker families, each with a history of more than 300 years in the United States, the collection has been well known to collectors with similar interests, especially to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, for many years. During preparation for and celebration of the Texas Centennial, many others discovered the remarkable source of materials on early Texas, and spread the Taulman collection fame.

'Discoverers.'

One of the enthusiastic discoverers of that period was William E. Hogan, associate historian of the National Park Service, who restored old Fort Parker in Limestone County with the assistance of the Taulmans and their old pictures and documents.

"Astounding in its completeness and usefulness" was his praise.

University of Texas Librarian A. Moffit terms the Taulman material "unique and consequently unavailable from any other source." Dr. Henry W. Smith of the university faculty library committee, instrumental in securing the collection for the archives section, was particularly interested in the old photographs, and the prints and negatives made by Taulman, beginning more than a half century ago, calling them "documentation of a kind not very common, depicting objects which are fast disappearing from the Texas scene." E. W. Winkler, another committee member, observed, "The manuscript material covers an area not well represented now in the archives and the manuscripts and photographs section." A social record of East Texas could be written from this collection.

Typical Patterns.

Other students of social history and the migration waves in the settling of the United States declare that the Taulman and Parker

family records offer typical patterns for reconstructing the population movements by families and communities.

The Taulman family settled in New York, and the Parker family in Maryland, both being among the earliest colonists of the area.

The Parker family's Texas head, Daniel Parker, brought an organized Baptist church from Illinois to join the Austin colonists before the Texas revolution, and there are many documents bearing famous Texas colonists' signatures. Cynthia Ann Parker was a member of this family, and original documents and photographs relating to her Indian captivity are included in the collection.

Even a summary of the highlights of the collection, which reposed so long at the Taulman home, 3316 Ave. G, is impossible in these days of restricted news space.

For instance, there are 1,260 books, many of them old and rare and valued at from \$10 to \$25 each by current old book catalog lists.

Several Generations.

The Parker family letters and documents number 2,553. The Taulman group includes 1,783 items, and there are 2,143 pictures and negatives of early Texas houses, interiors, fences, barns and historical ruins, and photographs of individuals, principally members of the two families, covering several generations and dating to the earliest form of photography. There also is an index compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Taulman covering printed mention of the Parker and Taulman families in their treks to Texas by two routes. The 50,000 newspaper clippings cover a variety of historical subjects, as well as family matters, and are indexed according

to subject. Each clipping is dated, with name of publication, and files have been kept up to date. Still another section of the collection which has been acquired by the University of Texas contains relics of household accessories, silver, glass, clothing, firearms, and \$20,000 in Confederate money, mostly first issues.

A collection of 545 branding irons from Texas ranches was given by the Taulmans to the Texas Historical Museum several years ago. A few weeks ago, they made a gift of 87 branding irons to the North Texas State Teachers College museum at Denton.

With their home fairly well cleared of files and cases which held their various collections, the Taulmans have started all over again, now that they have room once more to keep books, papers and branding irons.

Oct. 8, 1943

Botanic Garden Visitors Vote on Favorite Flowers

Visitors thronged Botanic Garden and the Garden Center all day Sunday to vote on their favorite flower.

Dahlia Day was observed with the highest vote going to "Cherokee Brave," a rich ox-blood red. "Flying Fortress," red flame tones, received the second vote on popularity, and "Cherokee Rose," lavender and rose color, was third. "Cossack," a medium size flower of deep cardinal red, won fourth place. Dahlia Day was postponed from a week ago, due to heavy rain.

Oakhurst Garden Club sponsored Camp Fire Day and Mmes. W. T. Anderson, S. I. Baker, Charles

Boatner, I. P. Barrett, Cy Martin and E. R. Martin were hostesses from that club, at the Garden Center.

Mmes. O. G. McDaniel, L. F. Johnson, O. A. Shugart, David Denton and E. J. Howell arranged the exhibit featuring in miniature "El Tesora." Pictures depicting various Camp Fire activities were on exhibit.

GARDENERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week — With much rainfall last week, everybody's garden had surprises. Dainty little mushroom growths were in evidence, one woman reporting as many as eight different kinds in her small plot. Residue of moisture produces these fungus growths. They offer large interest in texture, form, color and general character.

Tree of the Week — Try a yaupon in your garden. The shrub does unusually well in this locality; mostly we grow it as a shrub

is highly desirable when used (as hedge material), but it will make an interesting specimen tree, if pruned to tree form.

Flower of the Week — Tall scraggy weeds, seen mostly in the river lowlands, are coming into white flower clusters now. Verbesina, a native of Virginia and other Southern States, is known by several common names—frost weed, tickweed, wild tobacco, Indian tobacco, richweed, squaw weed. The dried leaves were smoked by Indians and Mexicans in primitive times; the squaws concocted a brew from the roots which relieved cramps, chills and fever.

Bird of the Week — John Burroughs spoke of the robin as a native and the most democratic of our American birds. Soon our parks and gardens will be filled with these winter rovers. A good many of these birds make their home with us the year round, but mostly they are migratory. Plan now to give food and water to birds throughout the winter. Remember to plant berry and fruit bearing trees and shrubs in your garden, if you would attract these insect-devouring friends.

Book of the Week — Another new book in the Humanizing Science Series, They Hop and Crawl, by Percy A. Morris, is a case for the reptiles and amphibians that we humans so wilfully destroy, without reason. This book will convince everyone except the confirmed snake-hater that the majority of this country's cold-blooded friends are not so cold-blooded (if we mean ruthless), as they appear to be; and that they are not only harmless and inoffensive, but positively beneficial to mankind. The naturalists continue to reveal advantageous secrets to us which would otherwise remain hidden.

Arrangement of the Week — A recent timely flower arrangement is by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth, with the suggestive title, "What Price Victory?" A tall white vase was used; two stems of flowering pampas grass, the one on the left a bit shorter than the righthand one, were placed in the vase to form a huge V; at the base of the formation, and resting on the top forefront of the vase was a large head of deep red cockscomb with leaves; symbolism—the white for purity and peace, the red signified the cost.

Garden Reminders — Order rose bushes now, and other trees, shrubs and plants that will go into your winter garden; when the rush season of delivery starts, it may be too late for your purposes. Sow a winter cover crop of rye, rye grass or some of the vetches in your vegetable garden; this will keep soil from washing and will furnish your vegetables with valuable organic matter when plowed under in the early spring.

December 2 - 1943

It's Time to Order Nursery Stock for Fruit Orchard

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Fruit trees give fruit to the table and beauty to the garden. Order nursery stock immediately. Consult your county agent for adapted varieties. Examine stock as soon as it is received. If knots or bead-like growths appear on roots avoid the plant as you would the plague. Trees and shrubs affected with nematodes can destroy a whole orchard in a little while.

In planting a new orchard, avoid, if possible, an old orchard site. A well-drained, sandy loam soil is desirable for fruit trees, but they will grow in any good soil. Avoid air pockets in soil, and look well to good drainage. A slightly sloping hillside near the house is a good place for the orchard. In replacing trees in an old orchard, if possible, take out old soil and replace with new rich, sandy leaf mold before planting the new tree.

Break, disk and row land before

setting out trees. If area is subject to erosion or on a slope, be sure to terrace properly and plant trees on the contour. Give terrace a slight fall, if rainfall is heavy and drainage is necessary; run level if moisture conservation is needed. This year pecan scab and powdery mildew have slowed down pecan production in most areas. Watch about this for another year. If you have only a few trees, pick up, plow under or destroy all pecan hulls, leaves and leaf stems during the winter season.

If there is a large orchard, use spray schedule as outlined in A&M Extension Bulletin, B-132, "Plant Diseases in Texas and Their Control." Bulletin B-73, "Orchard Management," is valuable in laying out and handling the young orchard. Both of these bulletins are to be had through the Extension Department, A&M College, College Station, Texas, or from your local county agent.

Sunday.

The Garden Center exhibition table Sunday will feature a showing of antique books, largely the collection of Mrs. C. D. Reimers, among which is a massive missal, a song book used in mass, hand-drawn and colorfully hand-illuminated on parchment, bearing the date 1621. This rare book is said to be the only one of its kind in the United States. Other rare books to be featured will include old herbals and flower books, one of which is the quaint old breeches Bible, printed in the early 17th Century. Old Spanish codices, printed in Mexico in the early days, soon after printing was inaugurated, will be shown. Exhibit is open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—The lake-stands near the T&P roundhouses side gardens of Mrs. Bena Hoskins, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Mrs. Porter Hentzen and Mrs. R. B. Glenn on the west shore of Lake Worth offer unusual views of the lake, and make possible a pleasing type of gardening. In these yards grow water grasses, canes, yucca and agaves that make distinctive pictures against the sky and the waters.

Tree of the Week—The red maple, found abundantly in the eastern part of the state, will grow in this locality if given sufficient water. Its red flowers in dense clusters appear before the leaves in the spring, the buds turning a deep red before they open. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant shades of red, orange and yellow. The fruit consists of pairs of winged seeds, red or reddish brown in color on long drooping stems.

Flower of the Week—There are many members of the Salvia family in Texas, one of the most interesting of which is the tall blue-flowering Salvia pitcheri now blooming on our roadsides and prairies. It is frequently found growing alongside or near the purple thistle, Eryngo. If this fall-blooming plant were used in the cultivated garden, it would be well to keep it pruned back to about a foot in height until within a month of blossoming time, in this way allowing for more blossoms and a better massing of color.

Bird of the Week—The pigeon is a common bird, a member of the Martyr family, a vast horde that used to fly the skies in such numbers that they darkened the sun. Audubon said of them, as he had seen them in flight, that "they streamed across the sky like mighty rivers," billions together. The passenger pigeon, also once plentiful, is as extinct today as the great auk. Before leaving the nest young pigeons are fed from the parents' crop, where, mixed with a peculiar whitish fluid called pigeon's milk, we have the nearest approach among birds to the mammals' way of feeding their young.

Book of the Week—The Antique Cat, a child's story by Bianca Bradbury, with illustrations by Diana Thorne and Connie Moran, is the tale of an alley cat who lived on "the wrong side of the tracks." His determination brought him to Hamilton Street where he made the acquaintance of Serena, the beautiful antique doll. After that the world was a fine place and his heart was "happy to bursting." The author is a native of Connecticut's antique country; the artists are famous as illustrators of children's books.

Arrangement of the Week—One of the loveliest arrangements seen this past week was of sprays of full-flowered fuchsia-colored senisa, cerise dahlias and purple asters, these in orderly arrangement in a free standing round white vase of old ironstone china. Senisa, Leucophyllum texanum, a native Texas shrub, is known to the stockmen of the West as purple sage, a plant made famous in fiction. Some specimens flower more freely than others, and the blossoms last well when used as a cut indoor decorative.

Place of Interest—The old Stove Foundry Road, now West Vickery Boulevard, was so named because of the stove foundry, one of the earliest of the industrial plants in Fort Worth. The building still

Halloween Had Religious Origin in Ancient Times

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
All Saints' or All Hallows' Day, now Nov. 1, takes its origin from the conversion of the Pantheon in the 7th Century into a Christian place of worship. First celebrated on May 1, the date was subsequently changed to the present date. In certain localities in this country it is still the custom to visit the cemeteries for devotions or for laying floral tributes on the graves of relatives.

All Hallows' Eve, or Halloween, Oct. 31, as it is publicly celebrated today, has little about it that is churchly, and it seems to be a relic of a pagan era, or perhaps of medieval superstitions. It was a time when supernatural influences prevailed, a night for the universal walking abroad of spirits, for on this mystic evening it was believed that even the human spirit might detach itself from the body and wander a broad. Halloween seems clearly allied to the Walpurgis Night of the Germans, the witch festival.

In Great Britain and in some of our own states where church usage and traditions survive, the occasion is devoted to sports and practical jokes. In the south of England, Halloween is given the name of Nutcrack Night, and here nuts are not only cracked and eaten but

they are made the means of vaticination in love affairs.

The grand sport is always that of bobbing or ducking for apples set afloat in a tub of water. Mirrors and water in old wells reflect the future husband or wife of interested persons. Goblins' heads are made of pumpkins. A drink from a gourd dipper is supposed to bring good luck to the drinker. Decorations consist of shocks of dried corn stalks, stacks of sugar cane, and of whatever vegetation is available, the idea of the elemental approach being especially desirable. Great cities know that their principal streets will be overrun with merrymakers on Halloween, but few of those who celebrate will know why; except that it is being done by others.

Peonies Can Be Grown in Southwest; It Takes 2 Years to Grow Seedlings

The question is often asked, "Can peonies be grown here in the Southwest?" Many persons grow them, and successfully. The so-called Chinese peonies of our gardens are descendants of Paeonia albiflora, or the variety sinensis, still found growing wild in northeastern Asia.

About the year 1800, Chinese peonies were first introduced to Europe, and at that time Chinese gardens were boasting more than 100 distinct varieties. From Europe the Chinese peony came to America early in the 19th Century, and from that time until the present horticulturists have busied themselves with producing new and improved varieties.

Peonies may be raised easily from seeds sown in autumn in an open frame; a few may germinate the following spring, but most of the seeds will come along the second

spring. Young seedlings may be lifted and set into well prepared ground their second year, the transplanting to be done either early in the spring or in the late summer or fall when leaves have become resistant.

The young plants, properly nourished, may bloom within two or three years. When plants are large enough to produce about half a dozen stems, the clump may be lifted in autumn and divided into sections, each of which must have one or more pieces of root attached. In dividing a good root stock, cut back all roots to about six inches as soon as the plant is dug. Root fragments have no germination qualities and should be discarded.

Plants should be so set that the plant buds are two or three inches

below the soil. Do not try to grow new peonies in old peony soils; rather choose a new location. The peony likes a rich soil, but roots must not come in direct contact with manures. The best treatment is to dig soils deeply and place fertilizer at a good depth below possible root growth. Peony clumps should be set out in autumn, either in full sun or in partial shade; colors have a tendency to fade in strong sunlight.

Proper Soil and Drainage Are Important for Success in Gardening

The secret of garden success lies largely in the soil. The ideal soil should contain nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. It should be loose enough to allow the small rootlets full play as they grow; free enough to permit air and water circulation; have firmness sufficient to hold needed moisture; and be provided with adequate drainage.

It is not enough to have soil that possesses the above requirements, speaking generally. One should make sure that the proper elements are provided, with regard to the particular plant's needs. Some plants require more or less of one ingredient or another. Some like shade; some, sun. There are those that enjoy abundant water; many require little or no moisture.

A study of whatever plant one is interested in growing is imperative for successful growing of that particular plant. One should know its likes and dislikes, its native habitat, the soil's content in which it grows best. Consult soil builders and persons who are authorities in this line. This is important.

No type of soil contains sufficient nourishment with which to sustain a large group of plants;

additional nourishment must be provided from time to time, as one studies the needs of the plants. Nitrogen is necessary for color and brilliance in flower and fruit.

November 4, 1945

Iris, Popular in Fort Worth, Proves an Interesting Flower

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
The iris, favorite of Southwestern gardens, took its name from the famous goddess of the rainbow in the Iliad, the swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera. The genus Iris belongs to the family Iridaceae. Innumerable species have been developed since the great authority, Dykes, published his monograph in 1913. Irises are classified as perennial herbs with long, narrow, mostly sword-shaped leaves and rhizomes or bulb-like root stock.

The three outer reflexed flower segments are called the falls, and the three inner ones, usually smaller and more erect, are known as the standards; both have a narrow claw. The plant is largely a native of the temperate zone. The seeds or fruits are known as capsules. There are many sub-groups, with the beardless iris (Apogon) the largest and most widely distributed.

The bearded iris (Pogoniris) is the second largest group and the most important to gardens. Cultivation is rather easy, any good garden soil lending itself advantageously to the iris, if drainage is good. More recent experience has taught that the iris likes a good deal of water and fertilizer.

Among the new bearded irises to be found in Fort Worth gardens are the sensational Lady Mohr with cream standards and chartreuse falls; Remembrance, a new pink; the yellow Ola Kala and other yellows, Klondike Gold,

Prairie Sunset and Golden Fleece; Bronze Spur, a new Asiatic spuria bronze; and El Mohr, a distinctive mauve, which won the Dyke Medal for this year. Cultural directions for irises call for a good feeding of bone meal and superphosphate in equal parts (about a half cup of each to the plant) in November and again in late January or early February. One may have some type of iris in bloom almost the year round. The midwinter bloomer, Stylosa, a blue and white, comes soon; after that the Dwarfs, offering a perfect riot of color along in January; then the Intermediates and from that into the larger field of bloom from many varieties at their best in April. There are two Texas district judges of the American Iris Society living in Fort Worth, Mrs. Ireland Hampton and Mrs. W. K. Rose. This city has a number of other out-

standing iris growers who are well informed as to the history and culture of this remarkable plant of the rainbow colors.

NOV. Sunday 1945
River Oaks Garden Club will feature a patriotic theme at the Garden Senter Sunday. Miss Jane McGhee of the china department, the Fair, will arrange the exhibition table. Royal Doulton bone china will be used with cranberry water goblets, and an antique cut glass container holding red roses. Cranberry hurricane lamps will

November 4, 1945 -
**Chrysanthemum Is One of Oldest
 Flowers, With 3,000-Year History**

Among the oldest of the world's flowers are the chrysanthemums, some types having been in existence for more than 3,000 years in China and Japan. This important genus of garden plants comprises over 150 species of the composite family, and most all of them are from the temperate or sub-tropical regions of the Old World. Included in the genus are the common white daisies of our own region, as well as the popular marguerites and the shastas the costmary, garden pyrethrums, and the florist's chrysanthemums.

Usually these showy erect herbs possess a strong pungent odor. Flowers form in heads of all colors except blue and purple. Chrysanthemum means golden flower, from the Greek. In the Orient the chrysanthemum is considered a regal flower and many fine tributes are paid to its beauty. In this country we claim it as the Thanksgiving flower.

Mostly the present day florist's varieties appear to have been originated from chrysanthemum indicum and chrysanthemum morifolium. About 3,000 varieties have been grown and listed in the United States since hybridization began here, with the majority not hardy. As a garden flower the culture of the chrysanthemum dates back to early colonial gardens, and no perennial border is complete today without a generous collection of hardy chrysanthemums. Nothing is more showy than masses of this flower in full bloom, and with the varieties, types and colors now available beautiful effects may be created.

It is possible to secure hardy kinds for every locality, and any garden soil is recommended, with lightness, richness and good drainage as essentials. Hardy chrysanthemums may be planted either in the fall or in the spring, although spring is more suitable, since this allows for plants to become well established by flowering season. Except for new varieties which are grown from seed, propagation is best through cuttings and divisions.

Sunday.

Oak Lawn Garden Club is sponsoring a chrysanthemum show today in the Garden Center, with Mrs. Robert F. Stark and Mrs. A. M. Tallman of the Oak Lawn Club in charge of the program. A tri-color ribbon will be given the most outstanding arrangement and the best specimen. Show will be open to the public from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

November 11, 1945 -
**Plants That Are to Be Exhibited
 Need Planning, Special Care**

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

At the livestock shows, animals that are being groomed for exhibition purposes are carefully tended from birth, hundreds of dollars are spent for air-conditioned stalls and hair oils; good grooming is imperative.

In a flower show the same principles hold good. It is essential that persons wishing to enter plants and flowers for exhibition begin now to condition the soils in which certain prospective plants will be grown; as the plants appear, or the time approaches for the show, particular specimens should have special care and attention, and the needs of each plant should be studied, horticultural societies specializing on such plants should be consulted for good points of the plant being considered.

Nurserymen should be conferred with as to how best to force bloom to perfection by a given date. If, by chance, good specimens of plants or blossoms appear, these should be coached to perfection.

should be exhibited in the show by all means. Wise planning, proper planting and constant and continued care from now on should be the order of the person wishing to exhibit in the spring show.

Among the plants to be grown for spring blossoms are roses, irises, peonies, hardy larkspurs and cornflowers, daisies, dianthus, hollyhocks, lilacs, flowering crabs, quince, peach and pear trees, hawthorns and wild black haws. Specimen plants, such as those potted for house use, cacti and succulents of all kinds, ferns, philodendrons and other vines, rubber trees, euphorbias, Chinese evergreen plants and various other kinds should all be given special care, with regard to time when they will be exhibited. Roses should not be pruned until the last week in February or first week in March. Many kinds of annuals, such as candytuft, coreopsis, gaillardia, nasturtiums, phlox, salvias, poppies, sweet alysum, scabiosa, verbenas, and all foliage plants, like dusty miller, should be exhibited in the show by all means. Wise planning, proper planting and constant and continued care from now on should be the order of the person wishing to exhibit in the spring show.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

November 11, 1945 -
Garden of the Week: Mrs. J. H. Inglehart, 1245 E. Allen, has an unusual number of flowers now blooming in her garden, zinnias, marigolds of several kinds, dahlias, roses and verbenas, but the highlight of this season's bloom is a flowering cassia, which bears clusters of bright yellow blossoms and a foliage that sleeps at night.

Tree of the Week: The slippery elm (*Ulmus fulva*), a native, sometimes called red elm, grows in rich soil along stream banks and on low hillsides, principally in East and Central Texas. Fruit consists of a thin, broad, greenish wing and is wind scattered; spring flowers are inconspicuous. The inner bark, of value medicinally, when chewed affords a slippery mucilaginous substance.

Flower of the Week: The flowers of the datura, better known as jimson weed, form grayish green seedpods that are exceedingly attractive when used as indoor decoratives, however, these seeds and pods, leaves and all parts of the plant are poisonous and should be kept beyond the reach of children. The vines of the poison ivy at this season of the year are also inviting to those who want a bit of color for the house. These gay red leaves are a temptation, as they festoon themselves through the branches of our native trees, but they should not be handled.

Bird of the Week: The prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus Americanus*), grouse family, was once plentiful from Manitoba to Texas. In more recent years it has been scarce, but the war years have allowed some comeback, according to authorities. As game preserves continue to function, more and more these interesting fowls will be with us again. The lesser prairie chicken occurs in Western Texas.

Book of the Week: Happy Days in the Garden, a recreational illustrated reader with a practical slant, by Ella H. Hay, is a story children will enjoy. The colored pictures help to tell of the adventures of youngsters who go a-gardening. Instructions as to how to make a garden are romantically interwoven with information about the natural assistants, insects, birds, snakes, toads and other agencies.

Arrangement of the Week: Two remarkable highlights of the recent Fort Worth Judging School were arranged by request, for exhibition and not for judging, the work of Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane. One was an arrangement of celosia (prince's feather and cock's comb) in a shadow box to dramatize one particular plant material; the other featured rhythm in line and color through the use of a Chinese red porcelain figured hot water dish in which were arranged a harmonious collection of unopened berries of bittersweet, tall stemmed seed pods of a monarda, split coral bean pods with visible red beans, the shiny clustered black seeds of the blackberry lily, dwarf pomegranate blossoms and foliage, a spray of creamy celosia, and the colored foliage of crepe myrtle, the whole a symphony of reds and yellows to pale yellow and cream tints. The latter arrangement will be on exhibition at the Garden Center throughout this week.

Place of Interest: Few people today who drive over our city streets know anything of the street names. Belknap and Weatherford Sts. were the old wagon trails to Fort Belknap where the Fort Worth Army camp was taken in 1853 and to Weatherford, both being the westward trek from Dallas and points east. Other early streets were named for Texas statesmen.

light and as much heat as needed. Take care not to overwater or over feed poinsettias, as this produces foliage rather than blossoms. Now is a good time to propagate begonias; get them ready for spring specimens to be used in shows. Coleus, after flowering should be cut back and given a rest period.

Garden Reminders: If you would have spring blooming flowers, now is the time to plan for this. Bulbs, roses, irises, perennials, trees, shrubs all should be gotten out as soon as possible. Hollyhocks, foxgloves and other perennials should have crowns mulched, but not covered. Take out some of the water in pool allowing for freeze expansion, taking care to leave enough for hardy goldfish. Look well to weak branches on fruit trees, using props against the heaviness which may accrue from ice and sleet. Do not mulch strawberry beds until after a hard freeze, and use no mulch that might contain weed seeds. Begin to force your Christmas plants, such as the poinsettia for bloom, giving all available

November 11, 1945 -
GARDENING
THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Two unusually symmetrical Washingtonia palms are to be seen flanking the front steps at 3300 W. 6th. Mrs. Ruth Hare, 4001 Monticello Dr., has a clump of several banana trees in her yard, one stalk of which has 12 bananas now ripening. Mrs. Andrew McLean, 2321 Goldenrod, was surprised this past week to find in her garden a full developed red radiance rose blossom with a well-formed bud encased in green bracts growing out from the middle of the flower.

Tree of the Week—A West Texas species of oak is *Quercus emoryi*, (emory oak), found in the canyons and on the southern slopes of the Davis and Chisos Mountains. It has holly-like leaves and a sweet, edible acorn, important as food for Mexicans and Indians in the region. The branches are slender, drooping and decidedly reddish. The smooth evergreen glossy leaves are oblong and pointed. The heavy, strong, somewhat brittle wood is close grained and dark brown with sap wood light brown tinged with red.

Flower of the Week—The chrysanthemum may well be called the "Queen of Autumn." It was introduced from the Celestial Empire into England in 1754; after that it was lost for a time to the country and again introduced to London in 1795. It is not known to whom America is indebted for the introduction of the plant, but the New England Farmer of November 1830 reports on some chrysanthemums exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Peter Henderson brought some of the best-known varieties direct from Japan in 1863, and these were exhibited in New York and Philadelphia the next year.

Bird of the Week—Some one has said there are three things one never tires watching—the blaze of a wood fire, the breaking of waves on a beach and the flight of a flock of gulls over the water. After following an ocean liner all day these birds bed themselves upon the waves at night, with seeming enjoyment of their rocky

cradle. Authorities say that some gulls follow a ship all the way across the Atlantic.

Book of the Week—The History of World War II by Francis Trevelyan Miller is told in a powerful book of 100 amazing chapters, fully illustrated, forming a graphic pictorial and chronological history of mankind's greatest struggle which ended with the advent of the atomic era.

Arrangement of the Week—At the home of Mrs. A. Rennerick Clark, an exhibition piece, arranged by Mrs. Chester B. Collins, was featured in a Chinese antique brass bowl; flowers were yellow chrysanthemums, placed with a striking feeling for good lines that clustered about a distinctive axis. Among other outstanding arrangements was a wicker basket filled with abelia, red oak leaves, bronze and red chrysanthemums, and a pleasing assortment of orange pyracantha berries and amber China tree berries.

Place of Interest—The lake south of the railroad tracks in Handley was once a pleasure resort for the city of Fort Worth and the surrounding country. It was known as Lake Erie; there was a dance pavilion and boating was indulged in. The place was popular with "the younger set" in the closing years of the last century, and it was often used for Sunday schools as a place for spring picnics.

Garden Reminders—Give bounteous house plants, such as the Chinese lily, plenty of warmth and sunshine in order to force Christmas bloom. Keep food and water before the birds in the garden all times, and remember to pluck berry bearing trees and shrubs for them. Hang suet beyond reach of stray cats; erect regular feeding stations for birds. Cy men and primroses like a temperature, but each should have three to four hours of sun daily. Keep azaleas cool but water freely, setting pot in a basin of water.

Nov 25 - 1945

NOV 18 1945 - Ferns Make Fine Garden Specimens; Decorative Possibilities Unlimited

Today extinct species of ferns far outnumber the living. Before mankind appeared on the earth, the gigantic ancestors of our ferns formed mighty forests, which were in turn submerged, and slowly became vast beds of coal, with higher forms of plant life gradually evolving above them. Today there are more than 6,000 species of ferns.

There are two types of ferns, the hardy kinds, chiefly ferns from temperate zones, and the greenhouse varieties of the tropics, including the epiphytic varieties, which must have growing conditions as nearly like their environmental habitat as possible.

Ferns pass through two complete life cycles. They are propagated by division, by buds or offsets that form on the fronds of certain varieties, and by means of spores.

Ferns are surpassed by few

other plants as garden specimens. Their decorative possibilities are unlimited, and there are numerous kinds from which to draw for almost all climates.

Early spring or late fall is the preferred time for planting; then roots are least disturbed. If plants are set out in autumn, use a mulch of leaves during cold months to protect plants. A good location for ferns is where most plants refuse to grow, in shade, under trees, on the north side of the house, for wall and foundation plantings, any place where light and sun are not too heavy; a few even prefer dry, sunny places.

Garden ferns, which, with care may be grown almost anywhere, are the Christmas fern, cinnamon fern, Woodsia and the evergreen wood fern, Dryopteris. None of the above mentioned kinds are overly notionate.

Flower Arrangement of the Week: One of the most original and distinctive arrangements seen at the recent judging school was that of Mrs. Tom Gillis, a study which had for background an antique navy and white woven coverlet; in immediate center of large square coverlet background was a large round etched copper tray; plant materials, used dramatically in a round wooden bowl, were bear grass leaves, amaranth leaves, succulents of several kinds for foliage effect; a shiny red apple on the table beside the bowl was a pleasing color note.

Place of Interest: Few people today who pass the corner of 7th and Lamar Sts., realize that once Lamar St. was a better residential street, familiarly called Silk Stocking Avenue. The building, remodeled and occupied in recent years by the Knights of Columbus, corner 10th and Lamar Sts., was originally one of the old homes which stood in the block where Burnett Park is now located, fronting Lamar. Other fine homes of the early 1890 period which were once in this neighborhood have long since given their sites over to business.

Garden Reminders: Plan now to have winter flowers in your cold frames. Also count on a few vegetables and savory herbs, for seasoning vegetables, meats and soups. Store garden seats, statuary and other garden fixtures, unless pieces are weatherproof. Study old and new catalogs; build up your garden library with a few well chosen books. Nothing can warm the spirit more on a cold evening than a sprightly book about flowers and garden making. Plan your next year's garden on paper first; this advance plan will save money and nerves when actual work starts. Give camellias and azaleas frequent water through the winter months.

GARDENERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Dr. Frank C. Beall of the Cooke Memorial Hospital recently received a green rose bush from the Lipscomb family, of which Dr. Beall is a member. The original green rose, from which this recent one was produced, grew in the Lipscomb gardens 100 years ago in North Carolina; the family brought a "new start" of the rose when they came to Texas. The green rose is botanically known as *Rosa viridiflora*, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, the latter a native of China. The rose which Dr. Beall received has been planted on the hospital grounds.

Tree of the Week: The long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), once plentiful in East Texas, is now exceedingly scarce. Its former habitat once covered an area of about 2,500 square miles in the southeastern part of the state. A hybrid (cross with loblolly pine) is often found in this area. The 10-15 inch-long leaves are in clusters of three and form toward the end of the thick, scaly twigs. Burrs or cones are 6-10 inches long. Wood is heavy, strong, hard, tough and durable.

Flower of the Week: Mrs. J. J. Shackleford, 2305 Stadium Dr., is enjoying a new yellow flowering plant which came into her garden by accident with snapdragon seed. These surprises in gardens are a part of the pleasure all persons find who make a garden.

Bird of the Week: The great American bird, known as turkey, a member of the Pheasant family, may well be the Thanksgiving symbol. The scientific name is *Meleagris gallopavo*; formerly it had wide native range in the United States, and it is today represented by several varieties in different regions. It was originally supposed to be from Turkey, hence the common name. John James Audubon's painting of the American turkey has long been world famous.

Book of the Week: "Parade of the Animal Kingdom," by Robert Hegner, bids for high rank among the nature books of the year. Critics have already set it up as one of the treasured sources of instruction and entertainment, featuring animals that fascinate us and about which we have always longed to know more. Herein are the single-celled amoebas, insects, butterflies, fish, snakes, birds and mammals, all in careful order, a veritable Noah's ark of interest. Parents and teachers will not likely find a more useful survey of the animal kingdom for presentation to the child. Adults consider it equally fascinating.

Flower Arrangement of the Week: Mrs. Willis McCaslin, River Oaks Garden Club member, 5025 Sherwood Dr., uses a bronze vase, with two-toned marigolds in orange and red-brown, orange calendulas, rust chrysanthemums, yellow chrysanthemums, red-to-yellow persimmon leaves and the bronzed small leaf of the castor bean, the combination making a pleasing setting for the Thanksgiving table.

Place of Interest: The little old town hall, "Ye Town Hall of Niles," in a locality once known as Niles City (said to be the richest city of its size in the world) still stands on Decatur Rd. east of the Swift and Armour packing houses. The Stockyards Company and the large packing industries recognized the place as official headquarters for certain business activities. Here taxes were paid and other financial obligations were transacted. Today the place is but a part of the City of Fort Worth, with no particular distinction except its past.

Garden Reminders: The American Rose Magazine suggests that now is the time to prepare the rose bed, learn the technique of planting, pruning and protection. Place name plates near the different roses. It will enhance the value to both the owner and the visitor—any rose worthy a place in a garden deserves to have its name known. Keep the compost heap active; it should be a valuable asset to the garden. Inspect all garden tools and equipment to be housed during the winter; be sure they are in good condition. With a small flat brush and a bottle of oil, it is easy to keep the lawn mower blades in good repair. Clean mower of all grass and moisture before storing. Some authorities claim the fall season is the best in which to make the new lawn, with moisture conditions more favorable, with less germination of weeds and with cooler weather which is ideal for the growth of grass.

Cactus Suggested for Gardens in Southwest

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you are looking for something distinctive, something appropriate to its setting here in the Southwest, why not try cacti? The fact that this large group of plants, the Cactaceae, is indigenous in the Southwest should in no sense bar these specimens from our cultivated gardens.

The word "cactus" is from the Greek, *Kaktos*, and has reference to the plants with prickly attributes and appendages. The family is confined almost entirely to the Western Hemisphere. Early expeditions by botanists into the Southwest bear out the claim that this section of the world is favored by the fantastic plant clan, known as Cactus. Some of the most extensive plant literature, now located in the great libraries of the Old World, has to do with this distinguished plant family. Shall

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Garden of the Week: Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Mummert, 2709 Travis, have a new garden spot at their future homesite, 2420 Winton Ter., W. At the latter place, now in a state of development, they have 100 Boysenberry bushes, 100 strawberries, two dozen gardenia plants, banana trees, tulips, lathyrus, Barbecue pits, terraced gardens with a 30-foot waterfall and a color fountain are parts of the plan.

Tree of the Week: A huge willow tree on the waterfront at the Lake Worth home of Mr. and Mrs. Vickie Sanders adds charm and comfort to this picturesque garden. The Sanders family have many interests, and Mrs. Sanders as a number of collectors' items,

regarding the birds of this genus, be had at the local Garden Center different species. Information can be had at the local Garden Center. Southwest; and there are several pictures on the building is one and what is the bird? The bird, What and where is the building, of its exterior columns, 13 in all, tures a bird at the base of each Fort Worth office building features a bird at the base of each Bird of the Week: A downtown cactus plant, the beloved camellias of the Old South's most artists, the preferred vogue with the lovers of different kinds, is rather than the casual growing of with one particular kind of plant, growing camellias. Specialization den Club, are concentrating on specially minded old Sand Hills Garden Club members of the class says the flower growers there, Maude V. Gary from Augusta, Ga., tor to the Botanic Garden, Mrs. early winter bloom. A recent visit camellias are now setting buds for the plant's requirements. Local dens, as growers learn to meet the forefront of southwestern garden more camellias are coming into Flower of the Week: More and waters, several years loose sojourn in the Ocean and drifted to shore, after which floated across the Pacific. Hosts, some sea green, others blue, ernal blown-glass Japanese fishing the Pacific Northwest Coast; several fish taken from a rock on useful in flower arrangements; a from various places, especially among them bits of driftwood

we not desire to know more about our own plant materials, those kinds with which we have been associated always in this locality? The plant family itself has habits, peculiarities, form, shape, color, unknown in all the other plant realms. Its use by mankind has been unique for ages; and its historic background reads like a fairy tale. Cacti must be admired for ability to withstand adverse conditions. Provision to ward off the inroads of man and beast give it a distinctive character. The various uses to which the aboriginal peoples resorted makes an engaging story. Plant sizes range from miniatures of less than half an inch to giants, such as the Sahuaro of the Arizona desert. The famed night-blooming *Cereus* and the Christmas crab-cactus, two old-time favorites, are native to the Southwest. The beauty of the cactus blossom, no matter the kind, is unrivaled, as regards form and size, brilliance and variety of color. And the desert in bloom is said to be one of the world's most spectacular scenes.

To most oldtime Southwesterners the slogan was "beauty is as beauty does;" and utility, background and tradition still have to do with the appreciation of a plant. The early padres left behind many records of Southwestern plant materials, their usefulness and beauty, and it is to these records that we owe much now.

Garden Herbs Antedate History; Suggest Reviving Old Custom

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKF

Long before the days of written history man was experimenting with herbs in a garden area. I had watched the animals eat fennel and other plants which seemed to act as purgatives and as emetics. Many herbs have many superstitions, based upon certain uses which were given to the plants.

The Chinese use Artemisia vulgaris (dusty miller) as a charm for newborn babies of the Middle Ages were rubbed with the juice of the artemisia that they might never be cold; Brahmin women regard the basil as holy plants and they pray to them daily; seeds of coriander were found in the Egyptian tombs of the 21st dynasty; caraway was discovered among the ruins of the cliff dwellers of Switzerland. Mint, lavender, rue, wormwood, anise and cumin are mentioned in the Bible. When the Colonists arrived in America they brought their customs along with them. Seeds, roots and cuttings of many herbs and simples (as herbs were called) were listed in the "for-sale" departments of early newspapers.

Native wintergreens and bee balms were brought to the settlers by the Indians, and the red man taught the Puritons how to make tea from leaves and medicines from other plants. Sometimes dried game meats were seasoned with the mints and savories. Wild ginger was used as a seasoning for hominy cakes; some plants were employed to flavor Colonial beers, wines, for preserves and foods, as well as for medicinal. Angelica, malva, geranium, croton, violet, iris, indigo, leeks, onions, origanum, althea were all used in various ways, and were a part of the garden picture as well. Life in a wilderness offered no nearby corner grocery or community center. Colonial kitchens were well stocked with native vegetables and fruits, and there was constant preserving and drying going on all the time. Shaker communities in the New England States still grow herbs extensively, partly because they are revenue bearing, but mostly because it is a pleasant pastime.

Southwestern soils and climates are conducive to herb growing. This old custom should be revived for the pleasure and distinction it affords the gardener, if not for the various uses to

which the plants might be employed. The old English knot gardens are much in vogue again; and any corner might be the better for a few herbs. Texas has a great many native plants which would be classified under this heading, the artemesias, tansy, moth mullein, mints, horehound, liatris (sometimes called rattlesnake master), the castor bean, poke greens, the datura, New Jersey tea (ceanothus), onions, garlic, oxalis, and a number of edible bulbous plants. Any good garden soil offers potential fertility to herbs. Since most of them belong to the parsley, the mint or the composite families, they germinate rapidly. Well aired and friable soil, with the top smooth and free from lumps, is a good seed bed. Most plants like a full sun, or may stand some shade. Areas should be well drained; the weeds should be removed; young seedlings do not usually require watering.

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Garden of the Week—Give yourself a treat during the holiday season. Take time out some day and get acquainted with the local Botanic Garden. A thousand pleasures await your interest. Just now the oaks, sumacs, crepe myrtles, Indian wahoos and maples are in gaudy red dress. The elms, sycamores, willows and cottonwoods are pure gold in the sun. This will not last. See it soon. Here are many kinds of birds flitting from tree to tree—an excellent opportunity to study your favorites. Red berries on haws, nandinas and pyracanthas and orange fruits of the citrus trees invite admiration. A new garden unit is in process of construction in the open vista north of the present area, looking toward the Will Rogers Museum. This will likely be planted in bluebonnets and other native wild flowers. Watch its development.

Tree of the Week—How many tree legends do you know? There are literally dozens of them. Among the many that have to do with Christmas, one in particular is as follows: When Mary was fleeing with the Christ Child from King Herod's men, she came to a forest of pine trees. She hid the baby in an open cavity of a great old pine and then entered the tree's portals. The tree lowered its massive branches, hiding the precious family until Herod's soldiers had passed. The Christ Child, in gratitude, raised His arms and blessed the old pine for its shelter, and in so doing marked the pine fruit with His hand. And to this day the mark of a baby's hand is to be seen in the lengthwise cut of a pine cone.

Flower of the Week—Perhaps the Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger), or black Hellebore, is the most prominent of the Christmas flowers. One of the most delightful stories concerning this plant (which is not a rose) was written by Selma Lagerlof, "The Legend of the Christmas Rose." This perennial herb belongs to the Ranunculaceae or buttercup family. Although the flowers bear resemblance to single roses, they are more like the anemones with the sepals being the showy parts of the flower. The Christmas Rose blooms usually in the dead of the winter, the blossoms often appearing beneath a weight of snow and

Bird of the Week—Many birds are frequenting the Botanic Garden these days. As the cold weather comes on, feed will be distributed for the feathered tribe. The ceremonial of The Bird's Christmas Tree will be held again this year at the usual place near the Garden Center in the Botanic Garden, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock. The event is sponsored annually by the Fort Worth branch of Administrative Women.

in co-operation with the Garden Center. The custom of feeding the birds at Christmas time originated in the Scandinavian countries. Each year the last sheaf of grain is saved at the harvest time, and during the holidays it is placed atop a fence post or on the roof of the barn where the birds may find it easily.

Book of the Week—Now that the season of indoor living is upon us, why not specialize in indoor gardens? A frame in the kitchen window may be the means of furnishing savories for the soup pot, or for salads. The Window Garden, a book by Bessie Buxton, will add to the joy of such an enterprise. Along with proper management of such a garden, soils, propagation, potting and watering, suggestions are given for unusual plants, hanging pots and the purely personal pleasure of arranging the plants in a truly distinctive and original manner.

Flower Arrangement of the Week—Here is an idea for your Christmas breakfast or dinner table. Mrs. H. H. Collier, president of the Sagamore Hill Garden Club, featured at the Garden Center recently a unique assortment of fruits and vegetables. A small pumpkin was used as a cart or wagon, a driver was fashioned of egg plant with a hat of a red pepper pod. The wheels of the cart were made of grapefruit and orange halves, the larger for the hind wheels. The cart was drawn by six (in three pairs) reined crooked-necked small yellow squashes. Bunches of grapes, the leafy parts of celery, small red tomatoes, a lemon or two and other fruits and vegetables were the cart's cargo. With some variations, using the Santa Claus, sleigh and reindeer idea, one could effect a pleasing arrangement.

Place of Interest—The Fort Worth skyline, both in the daytime and at night, is of particular interest. Early-day ad sheets featured the town as "City of Beautiful Heights" and "Queen City of the Prairie." As one drives toward the city from almost any direction, some part of the skyline stands out like a decorated exclamation point at the end of street or thoroughfare vistas. As you drive over the city, take time to enjoy these passing pictures. You might start with the overlook on Montgomery St. of the Will Rogers Memorial.

Garden Reminders—Liquid fertilizer used on house plants every two or three weeks after plants start flowering will insure better plants and better blossoms. Newspapers placed against window panes at night will prevent cold drafts from affecting plants. Insecticides applied with an atomizer will control pests on house plants. Study plant catalogs carefully, both the old ones and the new ones. Keep azaleas cool, but water freely. Poinsettias should be watered daily, and kept in a

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Decorating With Greenery Has Been Custom Since Ancient Times

Authorities claim that the custom of decorating the house with greenery is older than Christmas. Conservationists have been unable to swerve the onslaught which comes year after year as the holiday season draws near. The little sarsaparilla vine (also called Carolina moonseed) with clusters of bright red berries is almost as great a temptation as the yaupons and other hollies. The swamp holly, a native to this locality, holds its gay scarlet berries well throughout the winter, and adds a picturesque note to the winter landscape in Trinity woodlands.

The greenbrier, or Southern smilax, (from which boys get stretchberries), is another vine with rich waxy green leaves that lends itself to the interior as a decorative. All of these plant materials are under the ban as Christmas decorations. The cedars and pines are always in demand as Christmas draws near. One should plan ahead each season to grow one's own holiday plants and festivity materials in this way one may be assured of desirable plants for holiday occasions.

The native firs from Northeastern America are practically useless from the forestry standpoint, and they make excellent Christmas trees. Spruces and hemlocks are much too valuable to

be used as casual and momentary decoratives, and besides they drop their needles very soon when placed in a warm room. There are some plantations of Norway spruce, grown in the north, which may be used since they are planted for the holiday trade especially. Wreaths should not be made of ground pine or native evergreen materials, but should be made of leaves and branches or surplus garden trees and shrubs which have broad evergreen leaves, grown expressly for the purpose. Small trees, nursery-grown stocks, could be employed as indoor trees, when balled and burlapped and ready to be set out.

Use of Native Plant Material in Constructing Rock Garden Urged

Rock gardens are particularly appropriate in a hill country where rocks abound. In such localities the indigenous plant materials suggest the type of planting. The hill country of the Southwest affords unusual plants, both in variety and quantity. Each locality should study its native plants and use them in good landscape design.

No more beautiful flowers are to be found any where than on the hills and prairies of the Southwest. The mistake we usually make is in neglecting these natives which, with a little care and proper use in the garden design, would prove highly desirable; much more so, in fact, than some of the rare exotic plants we introduce from foreign situations and conditions. A well planned rock garden can be highly attractive, but nothing is more unsightly than piles of rock planted with unsuitable material. Unity and compatibility of both plant materials and stones are necessary in the making of a rock garden.

If the rocks used are picturesque and natural in appearance, that is sufficient reason for their use in the garden picture. However, they have distinctly utilitarian functions to perform, such as keeping the ground cool, conducting mois-

ture to the roots of plants, and preventing, at least in part, its loss by evaporation. In making the rockery, types of design should be studied, as well as kinds of stones and plant materials. The place where the rockery is to be should be carefully considered.

west, the site should be preferred and drainage good. In the South, roundings. Soils should be porous and harmony with its entire surface. The rockery must be in complete, visualized, before work should be carefully worked out on sloping bank—whatever the type planned, a wall, a flat surface, a terrace that should be the aim.

Naturalness in all cases should be the aim.

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Garden of the Week: The George Calvert terraced hillside on the north shore of Lake Worth is one of the loveliest and best kept gardens in the county. Just now the garden is being put to sleep, but columbines, chrysanthemums, verbenas, succulents and other energetic plants refuse to be "tucked under." A red spotlight illuminates the house and garden at night, a showy setting against the white house and white stones of the garden's outlines.

Tree of the Week: One of the most frequently admired trees in Bontanic Garden is the Eucalyptus, sometimes called blue-gum, a member of the Myrtaceae family. This tree is now about 10 years old, but until last year it froze each winter, killed back to the ground. This year it has stood the cold so far, and now that its trunk is heavier and tougher, it may continue to thrive in spite of the weather. This tree is grown extensively in California, although it is not exclusively nor even prominently of horticultural interest. The tree grows to great heights and its picturesque greyish green foliage makes it of interest.

Flower of the Week: Camellias are beginning to flower locally, both indoors and in outdoor gardens. This plant is exceedingly demanding as to proper treatment, but, with care it will give dividends of pleasure to the owner, even in this area of different soils. Among the most classical of all flowers, this shrub which is related to the tea plant is greatly admired in the South especially. From now on until late March old South gardens throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will offer allurements to visitors, with azalea and camellia highlights, perhaps to greater numbers than for the past several years.

Bird of the Week: The Harris sparrows, winter migrants here, that breed in the Hudson Bay area, have been spending much time lately at the Bird's Christmas Tree sanctuary in the Botanic Garden. Their mournful bird notes and calls sound as if they might be extending an invitation to boys and girls to remember them this year with grains, suets and other foods at the Bird's Christmas Tree program, 3 p. m. Dec. 23 at the Botanic Garden. According to M. George Adams, local bird authority thousands of these little blue and white birds (with black crown, face and throat), spend the winter in this locality.

Flower Arrangement of the Week: Mrs. Q. W. Bynum, president of the President's Council Garden Club, will have a traditional family Christmas at the Bynum home, using the same red tablecloth that she has used each Christmas for the past 10 years. Lengthwise on the table will be six red tapers, with accents of flowering low-growing poinsettias at each end of the tapers. Holly berries will soften the table lines. Clear crystal glassware will be used, early American pattern, and historical blue Wedgewood plates.

mas note of red with contrasting dark rich greens of broad-leaved evergreen foliage. The test garden unit is noticeable just now for its celastus berries (bitter sweet) in rich orange tones. The East Texas bayberry trees and the varying greens of the junipers at the entrance afford a Christmassy appearance.

featuring Texas University, will constitute the china. The mantel arrangement will be a Mexican manger scene, "Nacimiento," another family tradition which has been a custom all during the Bynum's housekeeping days, the set having been purchased a number of years ago when the family resided on the Mexican border.

Place of Interest: This week we shift you to the Panhandle, to the headquarters of the Washita River in French Arrington's east ranch pasture. Not so long ago the 13-year-old twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Arrington discovered two long petrified ivory tusks in a sand bank, appendages of a mammoth elephant which lived in that region probably one to six million years ago. These tusks were more than 10 feet in length, and at their widest point 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The giant tusks are now on exhibition in the Miami, Texas, courthouse. Authorities who have seen the exhibit say it is one of the best, from the preservation standpoint, and the pair of tusks among the largest ever found.

Garden Reminders: Shrubs, like men, have their troubles, and they, also like men, sometimes need a lift. Seedlings are particularly susceptible to weakness, allowing for attacks from pests and disease. In order to help the plant to help itself to a strengthened condition, improve its growing conditions. Sterilize seeds before planting with one of the organic mercury compounds; when a seedling or cutting appears to be ill or in a weakened state, remove it at once, together with the soil around it, replacing with fresh soil. In order to control disease and pests, avoid close, humid air; overwatering, especially at night; poor air circulation in soil; plants sown too thickly; temperature too high; poor ventilation. In regard to cuttings, any part of a shrub (stems, roots and leaves) will reproduce the missing parts, if one knows how to treat each plant. For hard wood cuttings use one-year-old branches; wood should be without leaves and gathered before freezing weather. Better than this, one should buy well established plants from a reliable nurseryman, and thus get plants that have a good start; in the long run, this is less trouble and less expense.

Gardening Called Essential Part Of Higher Standard of Living in U. S.

Henry Ford has said, "The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world."

M. L. Wilson, director of the National Extension Service, Washington, D. C., in a congratulatory message sent recently to Andrew S. Wing, secretary of the National Victory Garden Institute, Chicago, emphasized the fact that educational and civic leaders everywhere believe that horticulture and gardening are an essential part of a higher standard of living in cities, suburbs and urban communities.

Leaders everywhere feel that a great peacetime job has yet to be done, and they are urging that the same directional program be put into effect in peacetime that was used during the war years.

Mrs. Grace Davidson, 3165 Glen Garden, recently received a letter from William L. Favinger, regional director of the National Victory Garden Institute, Detroit, in which he states that Detroit fully realizes the value of a gar-

All Good Gardens Once Had At Least a Few Geraniums

A few years ago every good garden boasted at least a few geraniums. Where are they today, these favorites of other years? There were all kinds of plants, those with spotted leaves, the scented varieties, such as the rose and strawberry geranium, the spice and apple plants, the ivy-leaved, and single and double flowering varieties in pink, white and reds mostly.

There are several native geraniums in Texas, these being commonly known by the name of crane's-bill. There are over 250 species of the family Geraniaceae. The genus does not include the common garden geranium, as this is a pelargonium. The word, geranium, is from the Greek and has to do with the beaked fruits that resemble a crane's bill. The crane's-bills are especially easy of culture, as are the others. All like a good, rich sandy loam. The garden geraniums are not particularly hardy, therefore they make excellent conservatory and house plants.

However, stems of the plants root exceedingly well, and these cuttings can be made easily from the old plants after they have finished their course in the spring and summer garden; rootings may be either in soil or in water. In garden dictionaries the genus is listed as hardy, perennial, biennial or rarely annual herbs. Other plants sometimes called geraniums are the Saxifraga (saxifraga), Chenopodium (botrys), Chrysanthemum (balsamita) and the Pelargoniums.

Pelargoniums are divided into four distinct groups, and each requires a different method of culture. The first is the show or fancy type, such as the Lady

Washington, best for conservatory or as a house plant, liking only slight sun; next are the zonal or fish geraniums, for gardens and window boxes, one of the best for continuous bloom, and these include the variegated forms with white and green leaves—like sun and sparse watering; group three is known as the ivy-leaved which may be trained to any wiring or support, with propagation and culture the same as for fish geraniums; the latter, general favorites, are the scented leaved types, such as the nutmeg, cinnamon, lemon and others listed above, with care and propagation similar to that given the fish or zonal

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Garden of the Week: Not all the hanging gardens are confined to ancient Babylon. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fortner took a rugged hillside on the north shore of Lake Worth and have developed it into a beautiful garden, with level grass covered surfaces skirted by willows that overhang the waterfront; and there are special little nooks and corners from which flowers peep, in season. An enclosed water section affords opportunity for ducks and fish which the family dinner table awaits as need arises.

Tree of the Week: Facts concerning the first Christmas tree have been lost in history. The decorated fir or pine probably harks back to heathen tree worship, to the custom of bringing evergreens indoors and decorating them with masks of Bacchus, that the winds might face them about; or to the Medieval time of welcoming guests, as minstrels sang and the trees were lighted with candles, the inspiration for this no doubt having come from the thousands of glittering stars that shone on Christmas Eve night. The modern decorated Christmas tree as we know it is of German origin; it was introduced to England more than 100 years ago, after the marriage of Victoria to the German Prince Albert.

Flower of the Week: While they appear to be embedded in leaf mulch or on grassy lawns for the winter, the dandelion is sending forth its strange, quiet beauty in the form of small gold flowers. For two or three weeks these little blossoms have been seen pushing their way up to their godfather, the sun. They will continue to bloom throughout the winter. The woodlands are also revealing the first violet blossoms.

Bird of the Week: The under parts of the Lake Worth bridge on Jacksboro Highway are frescoed with little mud houses, the homes of either cliff or barn swallows, probably both, since each fashions similar houses of the kind seen here. These homes are constructed of mud pellets, mixed with straw and grass, and lined with feathers. Swallows breed in colonies and both barn swallow and the cliff dwellers range throughout the entire nation, with migrations usually in April and September.

Arrangement of the Week: The T. J. Harrell family will use family heirlooms in the celebration of their Christmas dinner this year. Mrs. Harrell, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club, has arranged for fruits and flowers in silver

containers at each end of the table, and the centerpiece will be a silver Laxy Susan, an old family service, a revolving bowl which holds the food. Other appointments will be of silver.

Place of Interest: Today we may turn for a moment to other Christmases, to other ways and other days. There stands on the site of the old John Chisum ranch in Denton County, a delightful home, that of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Waides. In 1936, the state centennial markers committee placed a granite stone there to mark the spot where the Texas cattle king started his ranching days. Here it was also that the body of John B. Denton, for whom Denton County is named, was first interred after he lost his life in the Village Creek Indian fight east of what is now Handley in the early 1840s. Hog killing time preceded Christmas on this early ranch, and chittlings (called "chittlings" by old-timers), sausage, wild fowl and animal game helped to make the Christmas bill of fare. The Waides have built a distinctive fence around the house and yard, made of Oklahoma petrified wood, with natural colors, from russet to the more somber tones of gray and brown. The view of rolling hills is very picturesque.

Garden Reminders: Inspect house plants regularly for mealy bugs, white cottony masses, and destroy pests immediately. Force to bloom such indoor plants as lily of the valley, paper white narcissus, tulips, Chinese sacred lily and hyacinths. Remember to give poinsettias plenty of warmth and sun, together with sufficient water, that blossoms may be ready for Christmas. Keep Jerusalem cherry plants, cyclamen and heath or well watered. When buds appear on Christmas cactus, cease giving water to the plant. Order your new seed and nursery catalogs at once.

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Many Enjoy Lake Worth Area; 4,000 Acres in Wildlife Haven

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
 Lake Worth, one of North Texas' favorite recreational areas, is enjoyed by thousands of persons annually. Each season of the year reveals new beauties and offers fresh entertainment. There are between 35 and 50 miles of meandering drives skirting the shore lines.
 Many kinds of fish abound in the 3,720 acres of water which the lake comprises, and in the land area there are nearly 4,000 acres which provide a haven for innumerable animals, including armadillos, squirrels, swamp rabbits, muskrats, jackrabbits and cottontails, gray foxes, a number of coyotes, and a few minks.
 Trees are such as are usually found in the cross timber areas, and consist of post oaks, spotted oaks, sumacs, hackberry, buckthorn, Spanish buckeye, a few liveoaks, hawthorn or red haw, black haw, persimmon, cottonwoods, wild plum and willows. Vines are largely Southern smilax or greenbrier, Carolina moonseed (also called wild sarsaparilla vine), trumpet vine, Virginia creeper, wild clematis (old man's beard), a climbing milkweed (sometimes called pearl milkweed), dutchman's pipe vine and the poison ivy.

Unusual varieties of wild flowers abound which are greatly admired when the season for blossoming is on. Among the earliest flowers to mass their colors are the yellow star flowers which are Engelmann's daisies and the Berlandier daisy; then come the Indian blankets along about the time the bluebonnets appear; flowering coincidentally with the bluebonnets are the wine cups, the false foxgloves, blue salvias, queen anne's lace, scattered patches of Indian paint brush; and in the late summer the incomparable Texas bluebell (a rare and choice gentian), snow-on-the-mountain, llatris or Texas blazing star and the purple thistle or eryngo.
 Some of the rarest but nevertheless lovely flowers to be found in the lake areas are the white orchis or ladies tresses, the dainty azure celestial (a choice wild iris), the pink straw flower (a chicory). Some of the attractive camp names one sees in passing are Wildwood Park, Swallow's Nest, Smoky Hollow, Wildcat Canyon, Wood's Inlet, Moonshine Cove, Shady Grove and Sunset Park. The old CCC camp has been converted into a privately owned co-operative camp, operated and enjoyed by the city employes, with the present name of Peninsula Club.

GARDENING

January Ideal Month in Which To Plant Trees, Shrubs, Roses

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
 January is the ideal month in which to plant and transplant trees, shrubs and roses. No garden is complete without a generous assortment of each of these important materials.
 In the matter of trees, there are five general classes, those grown for shade, for flowers, for showy fruits or interesting bark or foliage, specimens for Gulf regions and tropical lands, and trees for the prairies.
 The most distinctive element in any garden design is the tree, and its utilitarian use, as for streets, windbreaks and screening purposes is invaluable. Arboriculture, from the root, arbor, meaning a tree, is one of the world's important divisions of horticulture.
 Our widely observed Arbor Day (Feb. 22), established first in Nebraska in 1872, deserves more attention than has been given to it. As a community project for schools and garden clubs, Arbor Day programs and ceremonies are highly desirable. Aside from the fact that trees afford a cooling influence in the summer, hold soils and prevent erosion through their root system, and add beauty in manifold ways, they give state dignity to the home grounds

that no amount of color from other type plants can give.
 Trees especially adaptable to the prairie regions are the catalpa, ailanthus (tree of heaven), honey locust (usually called thorn tree), elm, ash, hackberry, Osage orange (bois d'are), mulberry (Morus alba or some of its varieties), the sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), the polar and the willow. Next to proper planting, care and culture, pruning an injury (and correct treatment thereof), comes the matter of pest and insect control.
 Planting of a specimen involves two main things, whether it be trees, shrubs or roses—consideration of the plant and the soil, and minor factors such as the weather and watering processes. The moment a plant, tree or whatever, is uprooted from its former place, its food and water supply is disturbed; this should be reduced to the shortest possible time—the transition from former place to another should be made in the quickest time. Soils should be as nearly satisfactory to the individual's need as possible. Replace subsoil with good topsoils. Be sure that hole is wide and deep enough to take ample care of the roots. Best of all, deal with a good reliable nurseryman and throw the responsibility on him. He has knowledge gained by experience.

Garden of the Week—Do not miss the sky gardens these clear nights. The stars seem very close to earth, and the twinkling lights remind one of the flower-spangled prairies in the springtime. The firmament glows with planets and stars whose names botanists chose to designate plants. Saggiarius is one of the zodiac signs. This little perennial aquatic herb, useful in marshlands and in bogs and for pools, has arrow-shaped leaves, hence the name, which is the Latin for arrow. The small white flowers of the arrowhead, reflected in pools, resemble so many stars in a midnight sky.

Tree of the Week—Outdoor lighted trees are just now the order of the day, with the Arizona cypress (so-called) among the most used for the Christmas and New Year celebrations. This tree is of the Cupressus family, magnificent evergreen pines. Cupressus being the classical name for the Italian cypress. The bluish-green foliage of this tree makes it desirable as a specimen for lawns, if properly placed. It is however, a rather rapid grower, and should be carefully considered as to placement on the home grounds.

Flower of the Week—Next to the poinsettia, known as the Christmas flower, red and bright pink azaleas were probably next in popularity as home decoratives during Christmas. In southern gardens the azaleas and camellias are already coming into flower in the out-of-doors. Pilgrimages to pay homage to these regal flowers will probably be in effect again, as they were in the immediate prewar days.

Bird of the Week—Visit the zoo this week and make your own choice. Here are to be found many kinds of birds. A house is devoted to the tropical birds and an open cage given over to the water birds. Here are soft-voiced, piping cheepers and the loud-mouthed, raucous callers; here are gorgeously colored large tropical birds and the tiny less brilliant humming birds.

Book of the Week—Every good gardener should have a garden dictionary or a garden encyclopedia. Take some of that Christmas money and purchase any one of several very excellent ones. It will be a good investment, and will afford many happy hours in helping you to get better acquainted with your garden favorites.

Arrangement of the Week—Miss Camilla Bradley, New Orleans Garden Club, suggests the use of driftwood and sea grasses in arrangement for the New Year's table. Inland, one might substitute dried prairie grasses and seed pods in appropriately designed river driftwood, the sort easily found in river lowlands or in a creek bed. A spray of wild adelia, now in flower, might be a color note in such a setting, or a branch of deciduous berried shrubs, such as the swamp holly.

Place of Interest—A walk of a few blocks in the neighborhood of the Board of Education Building on Weatherford and Belknap, between Jones and Grove Streets, will reveal sites that were important in the days of early Fort Worth. Still standing on the southwest corner of Jones and Weatherford is the remnant of an old brick residence, one of the first of the brick homes in the city. The old jail stood on the southwest corner of Jones and Belknap. The Masonic hall and

an early-day school were located where later there was an important wagon yard, northeast corner of Jones and Belknap. The present courthouse marks the point of the old town square. The hotel on the southwest corner of Commerce and Weatherford is one of the city's oldest.

Dec 16 - 1945
Birds' Christmas Tree Will Be Held at Botanic Garden This Year on Dec. 23

It seems a far distance from the Scandinavian countries to Fort Worth, and yet a custom of the people of that cold land has come to be a part of the local Christmas tradition.
 For the past 10 years the feathered folk of this locality have been thanking far off Norway for their Christmas cheer, as children and a good number of older persons come together at the Botanic Garden each Christmas and leave gifts of food for the birds during the cold season. This year again, as for the past several years, the Fort Worth group of Administrative Women have had charge of this program, and the sponsors feel the custom is productive of a growing consciousness of the value of our birds. It was at the suggestion of Mrs. Clyde Eberhardt, something like 10 years

ago, that this useful occasion was inaugurated here in Fort Worth, and since that time it has been an annual affair.
 Boys and girls like a tree hung with balls and bats, skates and knives, dolls and toy pianos, candy and gum, but a bird likes a tasty suet, bread crusts and little bags of seed hung on his Christmas tree.
 And these same birds will repay a thousand times for the gifts by destroying great numbers of insects that infest our trees, shrubs and vegetables.
 It is a little thing to bring food for the birds once a year in exchange for their continued activity in helping mankind to rid the world of insects. Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Dec. 23, is the date set for the Birds' Tree in the Botanic Garden. The public is invited to attend.

Herbs to Keep Garden Healthy Are Advocated

There is an old saying that camomile keeps the garden healthy. Why not give your 1946 garden a good start by planting this herb along with many others?
 Herbs will grow in any good garden soil, they may be grown in a walled space all to themselves, or they may be the border to the vegetable perennial or annual flower bed. Chives, parsley or basil will make a good outline for plantings of marjoram, hyssop or rue. Anise and coriander are dainty, and angelica is a handsome plant with lush leaves and ball-like inflorescence. Such plants as mustard are a bit weed for the cultivated garden, however.
 Camomile, used in Shakespeare's garden, is a gay deceiver—a mossy-looking ground cover which travels far and wide. Beware of its spreading proclivities, even though it brings good luck. Many of the herbs have a rather uniform, fluffy, grayish appearance, with similar foliage and habits of growth. Particularly good for the border are summer and winter savory, basil, thyme, and dwarf lavender. It is strange we here in the Southland, do not grow lavender and rosemary more often.
 Herbs are useful in many ways. In fact, we neglect unlimited sources of pleasure and enjoyment when we do not grow them. These plants furnish foods, seasonings that give piquancy and flavor, perfumes, dyes, teas and other products.

Colonial days brought a definite emphasis on native teas, as a protest against the British tax. Such plants combined as follows, were suggested: Leaves of strawberry and sweetbrier, rosemary and lavender, thyme and hyssop, goldenrod and betony with honey, yarrow and peppermint, sage and balm (with lemon juice), the various monardas, New Jersey tea (Coanotus), certain of the crotons (often used nowadays and of old by the Mexicans and Indians), rose bush leaves and the leaves of sweet myrtle.
 As a garnish to food dishes, nothing excels rose geranium, lemon verbena, parsley, basil, chervil, thyme, sage. Delicious conserves may be made from rose petals, and rose geranium jelly is a delectable adjunct to any well appointed dinner. Innumerable combinations await the person who may wish to experiment with the potpourri jar.—M. D. L.

Garden Reminders—Now that the holiday season is about over, and with the approaching mid-winter planting time, we shall have to get the garden under way. What with Fort Worth's big spring flower show in the offing for early May, we must plant with an eye to having flowers and interesting specimens for that auspicious occasion. Quick flowering annuals and early flowering perennials offer the best for blossoms, while forethought and care will bring along the specimen plants. The Fort Worth Garden Center, located in the Botanic Garden—telephone 7-3330—will be glad to give information in regard to what to plant, care and culture of specimens and blossoms.

GARDENING

Mistletoe Surrounded by Old and New World Legends

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It matters not that the Old World mistletoe of history and legend, *Viscum album*, a parasite, is not the same as our New World plant, *Phoradendron flavescens*, found from New Jersey to the Gulf. Each succeeding Christmas we like to decorate our homes with mistletoe, for there has come down through the ages a very definite tradition which tells of the ways in which the plant has been used.

Virgil speaks of mistletoe as the golden bough, this name being given no doubt because the branch and berries turn to a rich gold color when they begin to dry.

Bretons hang a bough of mistletoe above their stable doors as a preventative of ill befalling the stock in the cold of winter.

Old Welsh farmers had an

omen, that if mistletoe were scarce the year's luck would be bad; if mistletoe were plentiful luck would be good. Sprays gathered when in full berry are said to bring good luck to infants, if placed inside their cradles. In Austria a twig is laid on the threshold to prevent nightmares. In many nations mistletoe is said to be a master key which opens all locks. Most precious of all virtues is the protection it affords against witchcraft and sorcery.

In Sweden it is used as a lightning conductor, because it was supposed to have been originated from a spark of lightning that had descended upon the branch of a tree.

We in America think of the plant in connection with its green leaves and pearly white berries. In Europe it is always associated with the gold color.

GARDENING

January 6, 1946

THE GARDENERIA

Garden of the Week—Two of Fort Worth's most interested gardeners are W. D. Smith and Bennett L. Smith, brothers. With a definite knowledge of plants, based on research and experience, these two men are always ready to try anything, not only once, but over and over, until they succeed with a favorite. The garden of the former, 3300 Avondale, and that of the latter, 2529 Stadium, are evidences of the ability and interest of these owners. Just now Bennett Smith is experimenting with cork oaks, a plant introduction sent into this locality recently. W. D. Smith has an all-consuming hobby with his greenhouse.

Tree of the Week—The common salt cedar (*Tamarix gallica*), also called tamarisk, is particularly abundant in the salty lands of West Texas and along the Gulf Coast region. It is drought resistant and is used as a wind-break. The bluish or grayish green leaves are numerous, small and scaly in appearance. Flowers are small and in branched spikes, pink lavender and white. This cedar-like tree is probably an introduction into the state, but it has been here so long the earliest settler now living claim it as a native, as is the case with the vitex or lavender tree.

Flower of the Week—One of the earliest of the winter blooming plants is a little lawn pest, henbit or dead nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*), a square stemmed annual with two-lipped flowers (about a dozen of them, tiny ones) packed together in a shallow cup with stem through the center. The corolla drops easily, and only one or two blossom at a time. This little pest is a European introduction. The only thing to be said for it is its persistence in spreading a mass of color over the lawn, if uninterrupted, when all else is mostly bleak and drab in the garden. Watch for the early winter flowers. There are several different kinds.

Bird of the Week—Celia Thaxter's poem about the sandpiper has endeared the bird to us. Most familiar in this locality is the snipe we see running alongside pasture water tanks, around ditches and pools and on road sides. This teetering bird has a way of pleasing your fancy by bowing his head low to you; but before you can make an obeisance in return he has turned himself in the opposite direction and is bowing to the wind, maybe, while you wonder at his impudence. The sandpiper and the snipe that we are familiar with are close of kin, the latter being frequently known as killdeer, or killdeer. These birds feed on worms, snails and insects, and should be shot only with a camera.

Book of the Week—The Southwest, with ideal soil and climate for grape culture, could develop a grape industry to advantage. A number of varieties grow wild and thrive amazingly well. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, foremost among America's authorities on the growing of fruits, has had published another excellent volume, *Grapes and Wines from Home Vineyards*. The book is well illustrated, and species and varieties are fully described. Tables on cost of planting and maintaining home vineyards are given covering a five-year period. Here in also are many excellent wine recipes.

Arrangement of the Week—Suggestive of springtime is an arrangement of anemones, combination of single and double flowering, brought into prominence through the use of only a few flowers in a figured bowl set against a dark background, the idea of Mrs. Edwin Phillips. Mrs. Phillips is an advocate of the use of seasonal materials in flower arrangement, and reminds us that springtime will silently

come upon us and find us unaware that we have had the former good season from which to draw.

Place of Interest—A big vote of thanks to Nell Whitehead for a truly distinctive Christmas card, one with definite local color. "Tara—18 miles northwest of Fort Worth, one mile east from Dido Crossing, overlooking Eagle Mountain Lake—built with hand-hewn logs by slave labor before the Civil War—this house was dismantled from its original location near the Louisiana line and transported to its present setting." The old homes of a locality denote a citizenry, and should be called to mind, along with old friends, as occasion permits.

Garden Reminders—Bright and warm garden-making days are in the immediate offing. Take every advantage of them. Watch for the firstlings of the weed family; remove while they are still easy to eradicate. Edge borders and beds now and use material in the compost heap. This will save work next spring. What are your trees worth? Remember that trees like men, need food. They will respond to good treatment

Arrangement of the Week—The family dinner table at the home of Mrs. R. E. Cox Sr., president of the Woman's Club, will be laid for 18 guests this Christmas, and house decorations will feature red and gold. Mrs. Cox will use a white damask cloth which has done Christmas service for a period of years. Five low growing poinsettias in pots, in profuse flower, (the pots covered in gold wrapping), will be placed lengthwise on the table. English holly with berries will be interspersed to the table ends and at each end will be laid a large flat satin ribbon bow. Intertwined with the holly will be gold balls and gold pine cones. Gold service plates will be used and accessories will be in gold. The buffet will hold silver wine coolers, and in these

will be clusters of nandina berries. An electrically lighted evergreen tree will be placed in front of the three windows of the living room, the lights to be red. Decorations will be in gold and silver and a gold star will top the tree. In the center of the mirrored mantel will be a holly wreath, flanked on each side by nine red candles. Long evergreen ropes, reaching to the floor at the mantel's ends, will form the general background.

Place of Interest—At 1200 Presidio, corner Lake St., there stands a Fort Worth landmark. This unique house was built by W. T. Wells, once a resident of Fort Worth. Of small proportions and distinctive in design, the first or ground floor was once used as a stable with shelter for both horse and carriage, this latter feature being after the manner of the old Spanish or French type which included the stable under the house roof. Numerous stories have been written about this old house, and the builder and owner, once said of it, "I still possess the same spirit that prompted the building of the old house; I am continually striving to create something different."

Garden Reminders—From the useful and cleverly done year-book of the Meridian, Texas Garden Club, we quote—"Plant roses, perennials, shrubs, sweetpeas, pansies, petunias and bulbs; include flowers, bulbs, appropriate containers or books on gardening on your gift list; put raked leaves in the compost pile; keep plants and shrubs well watered during extremely cold weather; plant seeds in hotbeds which have been carefully prepared." Mrs. W. H. Curtis is the president of this enterprising club.

Garden of the Week—Be sure to drive around in your locality or over your city and see the Christmas decorations and illuminations. There are many elaborate and beautiful ones. Drive through some of the humbler districts too. Sometimes the best loved and most carefully tended homes and gardens, those that bring the greatest happiness to their owners and caretakers, are far removed from the fine residential sections of a community.

Tree of the Week—It is said that peaceful German emigrants brought the idea of the first Christmas trees to the United States. As one views the great stacks and piles of trees today, one is reminded of that early day, not yet 100 years ago, in 1851 when Mark Carr (the father of the industry in America), brought two sledge loads of firs from the Catskills and opened his market on Vesey St., New York City. The first trees went for a song, but the enterprising Christmas tree dealer soon raised his price, as he found the trade increasing in interest.

Flower of the Week—The Christmas flower (poinsettia pulcherrima), known sometimes as the painted leaf, and called "flor de noche buena" by the Mexicans, is held in particular regard at the Christmas season, hence the common name. The flower really is insignificant, but the brilliant red bracts are spectacular, conveying true holiday atmosphere. If the plant is attacked with mealy bugs or root aphids, dust inside of pot and soils with 5 per cent nicotine dust or submerge pot in a nicotine sulphate solution, one tablespoon of sulphate to the gallon of water. In Gulf Coast and Mexico gardens the poinsettia plants attain unusual heights, often reaching to second story windows, with blossoms usually appearing at the Christmas season.

Bird of the Week—Each year in early December the cheery notes of the little house wren are heard in the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden. This year is no exception. For years, near Christmas this bright call is heard, and it is a matter of speculation as to whether the same birds come each year or different ones. The male begins carrying twigs into the house before he even finds a mate; and when he finds his Jenny Wren, then indeed does he fairly split his wee throat in gratitude. Good housekeepers are these birds, tolerating neither vermin nor dirt in their abode.

Book of the Week—An attractive Christmas brochure is "Carols in Flower" by Ruth Averitte. The slight volume of verse uses only 11 poems, but these are highly significant. Here is one, in part: "This is the cool enchanted hour when Christmas carols bud and flower; note and measure, scale and bar, golden-sweet as lilies are." And had you ever thought of the shape of Christmas? "Is it a rosy circle, miraculously bent? Or like the heart-shaped face of a child, tilted in wonderment?" The author has had three other books published. This latest and fourth contribution to the literary Southwest is a timely reminder of the Christmas season, in effect a truly glorified Christmas card.

You, Too, Can Have a Winter Bouquet if You Plan for It

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Do you remember the winter bouquet that graced your grandmother's parlor table? If so, you will recall the fun it was to count the varieties of seed pods, dried grasses and flowers it contained. Maybe the arrangement was in a frame that hung over the mantel, or it might have been under a glass dome and placed on a marble topped table.

Here, in a winter bouquet, the weeds of the field come into their own, truly. One should use discretion in gathering the materials. One of the secrets of success with such an arrangement is to secure the plants or seedpods before they are quite dry. Plan now to grow in your own garden at least a few plants that can be used in your next year's winter bouquet. In this way you may reap a double

with larger leaves and more vigorous growth. Remember also to continue giving food year after year; occasional nourishment is not enough. When planting trees be sure to allow enough space between plantings; consider types and their spreading proclivities. For sidewalks, do not plant closer than 30 feet between trees. The beauty of our homegrounds, city and community can be improved through the planting of vigorous trees. Let us take care of those we have and plant wisely for the future.

New Giant Double Petunia Has Rose Blending

The first giant all double petunia ever created in America and the biggest double petunia ever created in America and the biggest double petunia ever known is the Silver Medal Winner in the All America contest for 1946, being awarded to the Burpee Company, Philadelphia. The plant is known as the All Double Petunia and its flowers combine colors of salmon pink through rose pink to deep rich rosy mauve, a most attractive blending of rose shades. The flowers exceed five inches across, and vary in form from crispy fringed petals to those with beautifully ruffled ones.

Another Burpee production, winner of the Bronze Medal for this year, is known as Bright Eyes Petunia, a remarkable uniform dwarf plant of compact habit, and extremely floriferous. Plants are completely covered with soft, light rose-pink flowers with pronounced white throat. This new plant, similar to Rosy Morn, is also ideally suited for bedding, borders and cutting. Another petunia, Peach Red (also Burpee) comes in for Honorable Mention in the 1946 All America series. The flowers remind one of the pleasing red side of a sun ripened peach in full perfection. For something unusual in color try Peach Red for your garden this year.

Waves is the name of a new early flowering sweet pea, tops in vigor, size, ruffling proclivities, and most pleasing in color and fragrance. The overall color is mid-blue, flowers unusually large, and the plant is indebted to the Navy Department for the privilege of its name. Tetra Snaps, a giant ruffled tetraploid snapdragon, the largest flowered of all snapdragons, is a new scientific creation, originated through the treatment of the best diploid varieties with colchicine.

pleasure—that of enjoying the plants in the garden in their summer gay dress and of using them later as dried materials.

A few of the plants that will lend themselves well to such treatment are the following: the perennial honesty (Lunaria), baptisia or false indigo (one of the loveliest is a native of this locality), the hardy sweet pea, balloon plants, Liatris or blazing star (another Texas favorite), the blackberry lily which produces a glorious seed-pod, the inimitable strawflowers, dusty miller or artemesia, castor oil pods, barberry, yuccas and cannas for their decorative seed-pods, yarrow and tansy, ironweed and goldenrod spikes, cat-tails and mullein; wheat, oats and rye all turn a beautiful straw color if hung in a cool place until thoroughly dry; and among the contributions of trees we have the long flat mahogany pod from the honey locust, the beans of the mesquite, the round balls from the sycamore and the sweet gum, the acorns from the numerous oaks, the queer pods of the buckeyes. There are many surprises awaiting you, if you choose to plan ahead for your garden, and look about you over the countryside as the seasons come along.

Genetically, this snapdragon possesses double the number of chromosomes (the container of hereditary genes) in their cells as regular or diploid varieties have. The doubling of the chromosomes not only produces larger flowers, but the plants also are huskier, taller, and with more glossy, richer foliage. The vegetable side of new development has not been neglected. Tampala (Burpee's Fordhook variety) is a new selected strain of this so-called hot weather plant. The flavor is suggestive of artichokes, leaves are exceedingly tender, requiring only five minutes to cook.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Mrs. E. J. Heinkle, chairman of the Richmond Terrace group of the El Paso Garden Club, has been quite successful in the growing of citrus fruit trees in her garden at 4210 Chester Street, El Paso. One six-foot lemon tree bore its first fruit of 75 oversized lemons this fall, after being carefully watered and fertilized during two summers and one winter. Some of the lemons weigh half a pound and are the size of small grapefruit. Mrs. Heinkle is enthusiastic about the beauty of the lemon blossoms. "People rave about the beauty and fragrance of the orange blossoms," says the owner, "but the orange tree blossoms can not be compared to those of the lemon tree, in fragrance, color and abundance of flowers, and their lemon perfume fills the yard."

Tree of the Week: Just now the cork oak is receiving more than usual attention commercially. This species (suber), member of the Quercus family, grows a thick, corky outer bark, and fruits appear in a cup slightly less in length than the acorn. It is a native of Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Its bark, harvested every 15 years, is the source of the cork supply, mostly in Spain and Portugal. The government is promoting interest in this tree, and various parts of the south are experimenting with it.

Flower of the Week: Just now the florists are receiving this year's yellow-flowering acacia sprays. This gay blossom (which comes in clusters) is a true harbinger of the springtime, exciting in the home as a decorative while the gray days are still with us. Its fragrance is subtle and a reminder of some of our finest perfumes. The decorative acacias thrive in southern California; there are those with compound leaves, the dainty feathery grey foliage, and those with a beautiful simple leaf, also blue-grey in color, the latter with a whitish bark.

Bird of the Week: The Australian parakeets continue to attract attention at the zoo. Here are four varieties, yellow, green, white and blue. Recently the park board purchased 25 pairs. These birds reproduce in large numbers in confinement. The last inventory at the zoo shows approximately 200.

Book of the Week: For those persons who have a backyard barbecue pit, useful also to lovers of good barbecued foods, wherever prepared, there is the book by George A. Sanderson and Virginia Rich, Sunset Barbecue Book. Recipes, methods of building pits, construction plans, new ideas in serving the foods and other helpful suggestions are given with clever illustrations.

Arrangement of the Week: Miss Gladys Miller, noted interior decorator and lecturer who spoke in Fort Worth recently, likes to introduce the colors of springtime into the interior, thinking it a change from the warm rich colors used in holiday decorations. She likes to pick up the first spring blossoms, the freesias, jonquils and daffodils, with their own foliage, and mass them in a bowl simply, not too tall. A favorite arrangement consists of these flowers in a copper or pewter container, with the additional use sometimes of a turquoise inner bowl for contrast.

Place of Interest: This week we give you Denton County. One hundred years ago this year, this county was created from Fannin, organized the same year. It took its name from John B. Denton, early Texas frontiersman, Indian fighter and aid of General Tarrant, the man for whom Tarrant County was named. The grave of Denton is on the courthouse lawn in the town of Denton. This county is rich in history, folklore, educational achievement, in resources, and lies in the picturesque cross timber section of the state. Two state colleges are located in the county seat, the North Texas State Teachers' College for Women, the latter the largest state-supported girls' residential college in the world.

Garden Reminders: Keep the Fort Worth Spring Flower Show in mind. Plant now for flowers for this show. The date: May 10-12. The place: Will Rogers Coliseum and Auditorium. Watch plants carefully as they come along, and plan to hold plants back or forse as need arises for perfection of specimen or bloom. When the time arrives you may find a surprise awaits you. Something you have not arranged for may occur in your garden or among your plants, something unusual or distinctive; sometimes a cristated formation will be of concern. Inspect every evenue of interest; and help make this flower show all that it should be.

Garden of the Week: Today we take you to the north shoreline of Eagle Mountain Lake, to the hillside properties of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lechner, "Wa-Ru." The owners of this attractive home have constructed their house of Palo Pinto native stone, with wood interiors of Oregon white pine, natural finish. Windows have been so arranged that they frame delightful pictures of water and landscape. Native trees and shrubs are adequate and appropriate for landscape design. Oaks, sumachs, adelia, redhaw, buckthorn, hackberry and live oaks have been given the right-of-way, but the hillside picture shows the use of restraint in landscape treatment. A grouping of live oaks at the minnow pool furnishes the garden's "piece de resistance."

Tree of the Week: Even a seedling peach tree can bring abundance of beauty to one's garden. Now is the time to plant fruit trees. Why not take into consideration the picture they make at flowering time? Place a few here and there with regard for the landscape. Fruits will be none the less enjoyable because of the beauty they bring at the flowering season. Pears, plums, cherries, persimmons, figs, apricots, peaches and even apples can be grown, although not all give conspicuous bloom. A spray of flowering peach or pear might work in to good advantage in the spring flower show, May 10-11-12.

Flower of the Week: Narcissus are already in bloom in the open garden. This fragrant early blossoming flower is a true harbinger of the springtime. It has a notable and fanciful history. The Greek name has reference to the narcotic properties of the flower. The mythological significance is that Narcissus was a beautiful youth for vain love of whom Echo died. Nemesis punished him for his indifference by causing him to fall in love with his own reflection as seen in the waters of a mountain and pool. Death ended his desire for the reflected blossom and he was changed into the flower which bears his name.

Arrangement of the Week: Today's suggestion is from Mrs. Louis J. Wardlaw, Chatburn Ct. In Mrs. Wardlaw's words—"A recent Sunday brought supper guests. I set about with diligence to create an arrangement for the table. I placed an oblong mirror in the center of the table, chose a low white bowl, and filled it with yellow chrysanthemums 'gathered' from a sunroom vase. From the basement I salvaged some clusters of dull silver leaves, almost grey and a few tall bright silver spikes. I arranged the leaves low among the flowers and the spikes high, but the effect was cold. Then I 'gathered' a bunch of azalea blossoms from a living room plant and placed it low in the center front of the arrangement. It was like lighting a lamp in the window of a winter landscape. It gave the arrangement a heart, a warm glowing heart. I then placed two small swans on the mirror, and two tall white candles at each end. I viewed the effect again. It was not bad."

Place of Interest: Take a turn around the blocks near St. Patrick's Church, Throckmorton St. Once a street came in from the west through where the City Hall now stands, known as Johnson St. The Catholic Church and St. Ignatius Academy Buildings are among the oldest in the city. The red stone building west of St. Patrick's Church, in architecture reminiscent of English Parliament houses, was formerly a federal building and postoffice. Ailanthus trees (tree of heaven), tropical palms and magnolias, and especially fine blackjack oaks on the grounds of the Academy and Catholic Church occupy the interest of passersby the year round.

Jan 20 - 1946

GARDENING

Warning Repeated: Erosion Is Making Vast U. S. Wasteland

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, sounds continued warning to ranchmen, farmers, truck gardeners and home owners. The current issue of the bulletin, Planning and Civic Comment (official organ of the American Planning and Civic Association), quotes Bennett, as follows: "In the United States 50,000,000 acres of once fertile crop land were found to be ruined for further practical cultivation and another 50,000,000 almost as badly damaged and ready for abandonment. On a second 100,000,000 acres, erosion had stripped away 25 to 75 per cent of the topsoil. And on a third 100,000,000 acres the wasteful, ruinous process of erosion was found to be actively under way. The Soil Conservation Service recommends that 44,000,000 acres now in cultivation, should be shifted to grazing land, or woodlands to protect the soils."

Soils are basic; all too often the casual farmer or gardener visualizes only the glorified vegetables or blossoms in his garden, failing to realize that soils should be given first consideration. Persons who deal with large properties know that soil management is the principal essential. First in importance in a program of any size is the matter of holding and building up required types of soil.

Louis Bromfield, writer and agricultural authority, points out that agriculture in this country, despite the boom of war demand, is actually sick. In the October State Government (an entire issue devoted to land use), Bromfield says "The tradition which looked upon farms not as capital investments or as projects in good husbandry but as mines from which a farmer took everything as rapidly as possible and then moved westward to take up new, free or nominally priced acreages to repeat the disastrous process, is utterly unsound. Further, the answer is not subsidies, but a better agriculture and better land uses with protection against continued erosion by wind and water."

What a privilege and at once a challenge it would be, what a heartening program for life, to take over some of these eroded damaged farms and, following the best methods of soil improvement, rebuild them for one's self and for posterity! In this way could the good and gracious living of past eras, of Washington's day, of thrifty New England farm life and of the remarkable Old South become again a reality.

In truth such a mode of life is a part of our ancient heritage something each family on earth should be enjoying today, had we not sold our birthright. We are surfeited instead with the proverbial pottage.

Time to Set Out Bulbous Plants Now; Urge Raising Gladioluses

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Bulbous plant materials bring brilliance of color and prodigality of bloom to the garden. Here in

the Southwest they are particularly desirable. The flower and garden marts are offering varieties of bulbs at this time, and while it may be a bit late for the planting of tulips, hyacinths and other early flowering plants, even the early ones can still give good results if set out at once. Many others, such as calla lilies, caladiums, tuberose, amaryllis, day lilies, muscari or grape hyacinths, tiger and regale lilies, and the always delightful gladioluses can be planted any time now, and be the better for it. Southwestern gardeners should grow more gladioluses.

With care in selection of varieties, one can have a long-time blooming period from this showy flower. Now available, among other varieties, are Albatross (white), Charles Dickens (fuchsia-purple), Commander Koehl (dark red), Dr. Bennett (bright scarlet), Flaming Sword (scarlet), Gate of Heaven (yellow), Minuet (orchid), Pelegrina (dark violet), Picardy (apricot pink), Red Phipps (bright red), Rosa Van Lima (light rose), Shirley Temple (cream), and Jumbo Mixed.

Gladiolus culture dates back to the time of Discorides, about 200 A. D. As late as 1000 A. D. the plants were known as corn lilies. The corns, incorrectly called bulbs, should be planted three to six inches deep, but larger ones only should be planted deeper. Plants should be cultivated and fertilized and the new crop harvested in a manner similar to that of the potato. New corns have the old ones attached, however, and at digging time the new corns should be separated before curing and storage; store in a cool, dry cellar or some such place for rest period before planting out for another year of bloom.

Actual blooming season varies in the different varieties, ranging from 50 to 140 days after planting of corns, according to weather conditions. Gladioluses are classified according to three types: exhibition, large decorative and small decorative. Several varieties have contributed to the originations and the creation of today's known varieties, but gladiolus grandavensis is considered the original of the exhibition type; the introduction of gladiolus primulinus blood has direct bearing no doubt on the charm and daintiness of the smaller strains.



MAKE PLANS—Members of the Junior Woman's Garden Club committee planning for the city-wide Flower Show Festival May 10-12 are, left to right, Mmes. Paul P. Sanborn, chairman, John B. Davis Jr., S. Hassell Edwards, Edward E. Braznell Jr. and J. C. Tom Jr. (Staff Photo.)

Thousands Again Will Travel Texas Flower Trails This Year

Travel for pleasure will again be resumed in the Western Hemisphere this spring and summer. Texas will likely come in for a fair share of such interest. Floral beauty alone will recommend this state when the redbuds, dogwoods and bluebonnets are at the height of their blossoming season. The picturesque natural scenery and exotic Western trees, flowers and cacti will add attractions. The missions and old forts, state and national forests, public parks and gardens, colorful recreational activities and pastimes, the wealth of beauty to be found in private gardens will bring their followers. Among the first of the plant materials to demand attention will

be the redbuds. Fort Worth, the Redbud City of Texas, and so acclaimed in 1929 by a vote of the people, is ready for the influx of this year's visitors. The city probably has 150,000 or more trees in parks and gardens and along riverways which will be at the height of their flowering the last of February, at which time an organized pilgrimage will be in effect. A word to Tarrant County and Fort Worth residents—if you have not (or if you have) redbuds planted in your garden or yard, plant one—more if possible—this year.

The Southwestern Rodeo and Fat Stock Show to be held in Fort Worth in March will attract thou-

sands of visitors. The Flower Show and Festival will follow in May. Palestine will have its Dogwood Trail this year at the flowering season, the latter part of March. Marlin will feature the Bluebonnet Festival, with flowers at their best in April. Galveston will have its Oleander display; Houston, its Azalea Trail.

Of more than usual interest is the Eleventh Annual Home and Garden Pilgrimage to Mexico City, sponsored by Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., February 17-26, under the direction of Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls; also the Pan American Garden Club's Pilgrimage to the Third International School of Flower Arrangement in Guatemala, Feb. 24-March 2. For further information concerning these pilgrimages and travel tours write to or call the Fort Worth Garden Center, Botanic Gardens, telephone 7-3330.

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Garden of the Week: Gardens may be enjoyed in anticipation, as well as in reality. One such place is located at 3915 Lenox Dr., Monticello, the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Walker. In a little while this spot will be a rainbow of beauty, as the hundreds of irises come into flower. Watch it as it revolves into the spring-time panorama.

Tree of the Week: John Birdsong, North Side stockman, is au-

thority for the fact that cattle and horses can survive for a winter season on the leaves of the liveoak trees. Winter stock feed shortage two years ago left Birdsong without food for his stock on the pasture west of town. Actually, according to Birdsong, the stock withstood the winter on liveoak foliage.

Flower of the Week: The Botanic Garden is exuding delicate fragrance just now with the bush honeysuckle in bloom. These inconspicuous creamy flowers, along with the golden bells or forsythia now starting to bloom, are trumpeting the news that spring is just around the corner.

Bird of the Week: Roseate spoonbills hold the spotlight at the zoo these days. They are enjoying winter quarters in the birdhouse. Captured on the Gulf

Coast a few months ago by Zoo Keeper Hiltson and his force, these, among the rarest of the zoo birds, continue to excite the admiration of visitors. These wading birds, with bills like spoons, have green heads, white necks and red bodies. In recent years they have grown more scarce, due to their charm. The Audubon Society's reclamation work, however, gives promise that their tribe will increase.

Book of the Week: A new book, "Guide to Southern Trees," by Elwood and George Harrar, both Ph. D.s, should be of interest to gardeners, nurserymen and home owners. The authors are well qualified to write such a book. The former is Professor of Wood Technology at Duke University; the latter is now Director of Agriculture in Mexico, Rockefeller Foundation, formerly he was professor of Biology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The book is well illustrated with drawings which make identification easy. Each tree family is adequately and interestingly described.

Arrangement of the Week: Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, National Flower Show Judge, Hotel Texas, is an

advocate of creative flower arrangement. The spring garden offers many possibilities for indulgence, thinks Mrs. Hutchison, with tulips, bleeding-heart (arbution), jonquils, snowdrops, and the delicate greenery of the columbine foliage for lightness. A shapely white pottery vase is excellent for such material.

Garden Reminders: These days are golden garden days. The garden plot should be plowed, fertilized, raked and ready for the transplanting of fall blooming perennials, even for the late spring flowering ones, for annuals; and certain vegetables should already be in the ground, others should follow shortly. Trees, shrubs, roses and bulbous plants can still be planted. Get them set as soon as possible now. Do not fail to include a few berry-bearing plants. They will surprise you with results. Fruit trees pay big dividends in food and beauty.

THE GARDENTERIA

GARDEN OF THE WEEK: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, 5000 Crestline Rd., have one of the most picturesque locations for a garden to be found in the city. The gardens are now in process of reconstruction, and plans call for an appropriate design which will complement the interesting Georgian house, making a pleasing unit of the two.

TREE OF THE WEEK: Mrs. C. A. Gantt, biology teacher at Paschal High School, suggests a study of deciduous trees before they put on their leaves in the spring. The bare branches silhouetted against the sky offer design, make possible a closer observation of the bark, suggest pictures to the imagination not visible at other times. On these cool crisp days and on moonlight nights, such pictures make one think of the elves and gnomes the ancients loved; and as one drives into the wooded countryside and through our city parks just now one can understand something of the spell under which they fell.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK: Today we are indebted to Margie B. Boswell for this tribute to a beautiful but little known plant which may be seen in parks and woodlands—

"This delicate little sweet-scented flower, liver-leaf, belongs to the Crowfoot family and is so named because its leaves are lobed. It is usually found in the open woods where the sun breaks through in places, or on sunny hillside most any time during the winter months. The flower stems are furry as if clad for the cold; it is an evergreen and its profuse blossoms love to nestle against a snowbank."

BIRD OF THE WEEK: John Ripley Forbes, recent visitor from New York in connection with the Children's Museum to be erected in Fort Worth, enjoyed a walk through Trinity Park, the Botanic Garden and Zoo this past week. He counted 35 different birds in these places during two hours in the Botanic Garden the bird highlight was a mocking bird drinking at a fountain, while on either side of the vista were cedar waxwings and a cardinal in nearby trees for added interest.

Forbes, representative of the William T. Hornaday Foundation, New York City, thinks the Fort Worth parks and gardens offer unlimited possibilities for nature study in connection with the local Children's programs.

BOOK OF THE WEEK: A timely and unusual book, one that is gladly welcomed by residents and visitors here in the Southwest, is Cora Maud O'Neal's illustrated "Gardens and Homes of Mexico." Many persons will avail themselves of the opportunity to know more of this land of the Montezumas, a fairyland of flowers, gardens and beauty. For long Mrs. O'Neal has been taking groups to Mexico under the sponsorship of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEK: One of the most charming

tea table decorations seen in a long time was the one used by Mesdames Will Collins and Frank Schoonover when they entertained members of the Wednesday Club at the Woman's Club this past week. Tall crystal candelabra flanked the ends of the table, with lighted white candles, and the center-piece of gay spring flowers was arranged in a long flat crystal dish, the flowers being yellow acacia red tulips, blue Dutch irises and white sweet peas.

PLACE OF INTEREST: One of this country's early pioneers, Helen Moorman McKee, is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery. This woman came to Tarrant County from East Texas, at which latter place she played a conspicuous part in the border feuds during the early and middle 1840's, assisting her husband, Col. Watt Moorman, commander of the Regulator Forces, which fought against the Moderators. A number of feature stories have been written about her life and adventures, and she was the heroine of an early Texas novel, Rangers and Regulators of the Tenaha.



PLANNING FLOWER SHOW—Members of the Lake Worth Garden Club committee planning for the city-wide Flower Show Festival May 10-12 are, left to right, Mmes. H. H. Enderly, Phil Griffin Sr., Phil Griffin Jr., Mrs. Arthur H. Sanders, chairman, and Mrs. Minnie Ferguson. (Staff Photo).

Garden Center Clinic Brings Forth Many Ideas for Growers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The garden center clinic held this week at the Library brought out many gardening ideas.

Ed Baker stressed the importance of trees and shrubs in the garden picture, emphasizing the use of Southwestern materials with a view to making the design regional in character. Such shrubs as senisa, (a Texas leucophyllum), the native yaupons and other hollies, the flowering willow, the sophoras, the agaritas and the magnolia should be used more generously.

Miss Gayle Roberts, home demonstration agent, urged the growing of fruit trees for beauty as well as for fruits, listing some of the better known varieties for this locality, such as the wild plum (for jellies), the purple leafed plum, and for canning purposes the Elberta, the Arp, Jubilee, Fair's Beauty, Hale Haven and J. H. Haven; among the pears the Kieffer, Bartlett and the round-fruited Douglass; for apples, the King David is a good one.

Mrs. Maude Gardner talked on potted plants for the home and those for exhibition purposes in the forthcoming flower show. She suggested the use of a bulb spray for the leaves of house plants and reminded the audience that bulbous plants do not like wet feet. She further recommended that the frost line for bulbous plants in this locality is five inches under the ground; that violets must be divided every year if profuse bloom is wanted; that generous use of sand be made in the growing of bulbous plants, especially gladioluses.

Luther Pope recommended the use of annuals and perennials in the garden and for show purposes. He suggested that roses should not be pruned until the latter part of February.

D. D. Obert, talking on the importance of good landscape design in the garden, emphasized three points—first, one should take an inventory of what one's situation and location is, of what one has at hand with which to work; secondly, the idea one has in mind, whether the grounds will be treated in formal or in informal fashion; and lastly, results of good and bad planning.

Mrs. W. K. Rose, iris authority and local judge of the American Iris Society, suggested that iris will grow and bloom every month in the year, if one selects the right varieties. All rhizomes should be fully, but not deeply covered.

Mrs. Ireland Hampton, well known rose authority, and regional secretary of the American Rose Society, spoke on the subject of rose culture and illustrated her talk with slides of unusual roses and rose gardens.

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BLUE RIBBON—Lily pool, with garden statuary, by Miss Evaline Sellors, which won a blue ribbon for the Texas School of Art in the Fort Worth Club's flower show in the Chevrolet building, W. 7th St., in 1934. (Photo by Raymond C. Morrison).

Ex-Society Editor's Poem on Imaginary Mulberry Grove

Tree of the Week: Ethel Brookes Gilmore, Ranger, Texas society editor of the old Fort Worth Record, 1907-1908, sends in a poem to this department which features an imaginary mulberry grove, "knowing not, was a treasure trove (in Ce-Ling's Garden), until her hand touched a soft cocoon." Who knows but that there may be treasure troves in mulberry groves throughout Texas, as chemurgic possibilities open new commercial and industrial vistas. It is a good investment just now to plant mulberry trees. This is the greatest need for the culture of the silkworm. The tree grows easily; the family name is Moraceae, after the Latin name, Morus. The mulberry will grow in almost any kind of soil, and birds are especially fond of the fruits. Only one of the mulberry trees is desirable in landscaping projects, the weeping mulberry, which originated in Carthage, Mo., about 1883, being derived from the Russian mulberry. It is *Morus tatarica*, a species of the white mulberry. *Morus multicaulis*, probably a variety also of the white mulberry, is largely used in China as the best food for the silkworm.

Flower of the Week: The violet is one of the best loved of the early spring blooming woodland flowers. Of old it was largely used as a Valentine motif, and is today enjoying a revival of interest in this capacity, as well as re-entering the garden picture. As a border for the garden bed, the violet, in some of its various species, or in a combination, is especially desirable. The clumps should be separated each year.

Bird of the Week: The fire bird, scarlet tanager, made famous in the literature of Gene Stratton Porter, has been seen recently flitting about in the trees at the Botanic Garden. An old Indian legend concerning this bird goes like this:

One time the scarlet tanager was a drab bird with an inferiority complex, that is he regretted the fact that his coloring was not as gay as that of his woodland associates, and he became interested in improving his personality. Once upon awakening from a moment of sleep, as he reposed in a giant cypress tree,

he found a pot of Indian war paint nearby. With this temptation close at hand he determined to dip his head and wings, then his entire body in the paint. So it is that we have the brilliant tanager.

Arrangement of the Week: A colorful assortment of spring flowers was used by Mrs. Nancy Taylor recently at a Woman's Club luncheon she gave, honoring Mrs. Graham Smedley of Austin. Three amber glass containers were uniformly placed on the luncheon table, and flower combinations were red anemones, blue Dutch irises, white stock and pink stock, and sprays of yellow acacia. Carrying out the rainbow color scheme were old costume prints, used as favors for each guest.

Garden Reminders: There is still time to plan for and plant berry bearing vines and fruit trees. Choose a number of kinds adapted to your locality (see your nurseryman about this) and plant them before the dormant buds begin to pop, says the current bulletin from A&M College. If dormant pruning job has not yet been done, do this at once. For San Jose scale, leaf curl and brown rot, spray thoroughly when buds begin to swell, with liquid lime sulphur or dry lime sulphur, mixed with water; follow directions on container. If scale is unusually heavy spray earlier with a 3 per cent oil emulsion.

Garden Plot Should Be Ready Now to Plant Early Vegetables

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
You should have your garden site ready for planting. If this

has not yet been done, lose no time now in getting it under way. Many people think Valentine's Day a good time to set out the vegetable garden. The garden in which we grow a part of all of our foods should be pleasing to the eye as well as furnishing foods appetizing to the taste. The day of the haphazard vegetable or kitchen garden is past; today's garden may be a beauty spot truly, even though it grows only vegetables.

In wartime the vegetable garden seemed a necessity; it is not less so today. Every well ordered home should have its own "vine and fig," its fruit trees and berry patch. Vegetable gardening offers pleasurable pastime; the foods one obtains from one's own garden have better vitamin content than those which come from distances; the fresher the vegetable is, the better the taste and the greater the vitamin content. Beets, English peas, carrots, green beans, cabbage, onions, turnips, spinach, radishes, Irish potatoes, parsley, mustard, rutabagas, head and leaf lettuce may all be planted now. A few tender vegetables, such as tomatoes and peppers, should be planted indoors in a plant box or in the frame garden.

In the growing of a successful vegetable garden the following practices should be adhered to—treat seeds before planting; seeds that germinate with difficulty should be soaked overnight in water; if barnyard fertilizer is used, apply several weeks prior to planting; if commercial fertilizer is wanted, apply in the row seven to

1934 Flower Show Is Recalled, First Such Program for Texas

As the Fort Worth Garden Club works and plans for its Flower Show Festival here in May, many members bring out old scrapbooks and recall the show in 1934, the first large scale flower show in Texas.

Held in the former Chevrolet plant on W. 7th St., now the Container Corporation Building, the 1934 show was planned for three days but was continued an additional two days because of public interest. Mrs. Morgan Bryan was chairman of the show, and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, general chairman of the 1946 show, was president of the garden club.

Smaller flowers shows, principally specimen horticultural exhibits and flower and table arrangements had been sponsored by the Garden Club since 1926. Mrs. Bryan's formal water garden in miniature won the 1933 show sweepstakes and led to her selection as 1934 show chairman.

Raymond R. Morrison, city for-ester, was show designer and transformed the huge L-shaped first floor of the building into two wooded vistas of liveoak and evergreen. Professional exhibits included elaborate wedding settings, formal and naturalistic gardens, and outdoor living rooms for various types and periods of homes.

Among the show's features was a replica of the garden in the John W. Herbert's former home in Westover Hills. A blue ribbon winner was the lily pool entered by the Texas School of Art with a piece of statuary especially

created for the design by Miss Evaline Sellors, sculptor. Refreshments were served in a French sidewalk cafe and a Mexican village, and musicians here co-operated in presenting entertainment.

One of the marvels to the visiting public was the hundreds of square feet of "real grass," which was grown by Mrs. Bryan on wire netting on the grounds of the River Crest Country Club and transported to the show.

In 1935 the Chevrolet Building was no longer available and a smaller scaled flower show was staged in a downtown automobile show room. Mrs. Alfred McKnight was president.

Remembering the success of 12 years ago, garden club leaders feel that the festival to be held May 10-12 in Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum and Auditorium will set a new record for Texas, as did the first big flower and garden show in 1934.

Azalea Trail in Houston Is Set Early in March

Houston's 11th annual Azalea Trail will be held by the River Oaks Garden Club on the first and second week-ends in March. It will be open to out of town guests.

On March 2 and 3, five early blooming gardens, featuring the Elegans Azalea, will be on display. March 9 and 10, seven gardens and three houses will be open to the public. These gardens abound in Azaleas, arranged for harmony of color, and in other early spring flowers. They are also notable for their excellent landscape architecture. The houses are scheduled for their perfection of design and detail and for their representation of distinct types of architecture and decoration.

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THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Miss Madge Mulkey, 2567 Rogers St., is the originator of a gardener's utility cart which will be ready shortly for distribution. The cart can be used in several different ways—it is a medium of transportation for garden tools and equipment; it has a leaf grinder which will aid the compost heap; it can be used as a tea or lunch cart; it can serve as a wheelbarrow for the transportation of soil. The cart is equipped with an umbrella, thermos jug, tools, table top, and other garden gadgets and accessories. It will be available in different colors which will blend with a particular color scheme for special gardens. The cart is now on exhibition at the Garden Center where it may be seen daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Tree of the Week: A small deciduous tree of special interest to this locality (where it is indigenous) is the Texas eunonymus or Indian wahoo. The leaves are variegated in the fall and fruits are especially colorful as pods burst open showing brilliant scarlet seeds. This tree should be more generously used as a specimen type for homeground landscape.

Flower of the Week: Biting winds and freezing cold are not able to hold back the blossoms of the ground-cover, Vinca major, sometimes called periwinkle. Here and there where this evergreen vine flourishes one finds occasional blue blossoms, a cheering reminder on wintry days that spring is close at hand.

Bird of the Week: The purple finch, often called linnet, a relative of the sparrow family, is appearing now in our parks and gardens. He is about the size of the English sparrow, but he is dressed in a coat of raspberry red and bears little resemblance to his commonplace cousin, except in size. His song is one of the sweetest among the bird kingdom, rising to its finest cadences when he is trying to attract the attention of his intended mate.

Arrangement of the Week: An unusual Valentine luncheon table arrangement was that used recently at the Woman's Club when the Wednesday Club had its annual birthday party. Mrs. Guy Pitner, chairman of decorations, featured a large lazy-susan in silver, as a centerpiece, this being filled with yellow jonquills, red tulips, blue

irises, white daisies, lavender, pink and white stock, lavender heather and sprays of golden acacia. As a motif, white lace doilies were tucked here and there into the arrangement, suggesting the Valentine theme. The color scheme of apple green, lavender and old rose was carried throughout the length of the table in wide ribbon runners, streamers and bows. Additional arrangements of the same flowers were placed on each side of the centerpiece, the containers being clear crystal in cornucopia shape.

Place of Interest: The old Van Zandt house, built in 1867, by the late Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, still stands in Trinity Park near the intersection of Crestline Rd. and University Dr. This pioneer home is sponsored by the local UDC. The large liveoak trees near the house give added interest to this, one of the city's oldest pioneer homes still in a state of preservation. Mrs. Van Zandt resides today in the family home, southwest corner Penn and West 7th. This large brick structure is itself one of the city's finest landmarks.

Garden Reminders: Arbor Day, originated in Nebraska in 1872, is now widely observed throughout the United States on Feb. 22, the birthday of George Washington, foremost among the agriculturists of this country. The Southwest can not have too many trees; this occasion should call for the planting of thousands of fruit and orchard trees, specimen trees for the home grounds; and there should be Arbor Day programs which will build up appreciation for trees, their products and by-products.

GARDENING

February 20, 1946
THE FORT WORTH PRESS

Want

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Here is kitchen window garden that has given its owner and visitors lots of pleasure. A leaf of a succulent Bryophyllum or "good luck plant," sometimes also called "live-forever," started the interesting huge plant of today which Mrs. Ed Fox enjoys at her home, 4808 Panola St. The leaf of this plant or "start" was given to Mrs. Fox some time ago by a friend, and in turn Mrs. Fox has given parts of the plant to many other friends. New plants spring continuously from all sections of the plant, and it seems to thrive whether in soil, or out. Most spectacular are the leaves with tiny plants fringing each one; these miniature plants soon fall from the leaf and begin their own career unaided by the parent plant.

Tree of the Week: The backyard stand of persimmon (*Diospyros*) trees at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Jackson, about five miles west of Glen Rose on the road to Stephenville, gives a picturesque setting for the petrified rock house. The native Texas persimmon tree should be more widely planted in home gardens and on home grounds. It usually bears well, fruits are very palatable and the foliage is rich and glossy in the spring, vari-hued in the fall.

Flower of the Week: Blooming now throughout this section is the flowering quince, (*Cydonia japonica*) often called "japonica." It is one of the earliest flowering shrubs and blossoms are in shades of deep pink to pale pink and white. It lends itself well to line arrangements as an interior decorative, a mere spray being enough to brighten a whole room on a wintry day.

Bird of the Week: The American magpie is being seen on ranch and farm properties around Fort Worth these days, reported this week by Mr. and Mrs. Sears R. Nichols who reside southwest of the city. Usually very rare in this locality, the bird is attracting unusual interest. The Garden Center will appreciate reports on

found close to home. Within a radius of 100 miles of Fort Worth in any direction lie picturesque scenery, historical appeal and floral beauty. The Garden Center will be glad to help you arrange your trip to these nearby places. Call 7-3330 for further information.

Garden Reminders: Don't fail to plant that vegetable garden. Texas reached its million garden goal in 1945. There must be seven hundred and fifty thousand this year, we are told by government authorities. Instead of topping trees heavily, whether orchard or specimen trees for the home grounds, take them out and replace with new and younger trees. Seldom, if ever, does a large old tree ever recover from such methods as topping. And they are never attractive after such treatment. Be sure to secure a permit from the city forestry department before planting sidewalk trees. This is a city regulation and must be observed by the property owner. Sidewalk trees should be planted no closer together than 25-30 feet, trees should be of one kind on each street at least, and pruning should be of uniform height from the ground, this allowing for the passage of any type vehicle. The street belongs to traffic.

their presence. The magpies are related to the jaybirds, and like them are noisy, roving and mischievous. They have a long graduated tail, and an iridescent black body, with belly and wing markings of white.

Arrangement of the Week: In his book of poems, "Songs of the Seven Senses," Don Blanding gives us a novel selection: "A weed and a reed from a lily pond, a wild pink rose and a green fern frond, a cocklebur and a columbine, a leaf or two from a tall grapevine, a grand bouquet for a vagabond." The accompanying illustration shows these materials grouped in a decorated Chinese or Oriental vase.

Place of Interest: Why not direct your week-end trips to some of the adjacent counties and towns? It is strange we always think that greener pastures of beauty and interest are not to be

Rangers Fort Site May Be Made Park

The city park board laid plans Tuesday for turning an historic spot at the confluence of the Trinity River into a memorial park.

Mrs. William F. Lake, a park commissioner, pointed out that next year will be the centennial anniversary of "the choosing of Fort Worth's birthplace."

Texas Rangers, scouting for a fort site, chose the area "at the Trinity's confluence" that is now Fort Worth.

Purchase Planned.

The Park Board plan, part of a long-range Trinity Drive program, calls for purchase of land one block east and one block west of the Paddock Viaduct on N. Main, reaching from Bluff Street to the Trinity banks.

"Unightly billboards and structures now marring this historic site of our city's birthplace would be eliminated. Benches could be set up overlooking our river," says Mrs. Lake.

Also included in the plan is enlargement of the tiny Paddock Park immediately north of the courthouse. Park commissioners hope the county will construct a new building on the east side of North Houston similar to the Criminal Courts building, ultimately forming a "scenic park plaza" north of the courthouse.

River Drive.

The long-range program of Trinity improvements calls for construction of a drive paralleling the river. All sloping and valley property between Bluff street and the river bank would be owned by the Park Department, turned into a "natural, wooded park area."

Original plans for the improvements were drawn up in 1935 but were stymied by the war, board members said.

The board also discussed means of curbing location of taverns and other establishments on property immediately adjacent to Park property on University Drive. Members agreed "it would not be feasible to attempt purchase of the land."



SITE FOR NEW PARK?—Here's an architect's conception of a proposed park area immediately north of County Courthouse, extending from the north edge of Bluff to the banks of the Trinity. Building in left foreground is a suggested new public structure.

Courthouse Park Site Land Costs Inflated

Inflated property costs faced the 100 block of W. Bluff. "I've owned that land the past 20 years, and have never given any thought to selling it, and I wouldn't sell it at a reasonable price."

Negotiations for purchase of the tract, lying in the 100 blocks of E. and W. Bluff, just behind County Courthouse, will begin immediately, according to Mrs. Will Lake, board chairman.

The property lies between the river bed and the north side of the two blocks on Bluff. "My property's not on the market," declared W. J. Meggs, 3725 Bellaire Dr., S., who owns most of

the 100 block of W. Bluff. "I've owned that land the past 20 years, and have never given any thought to selling it, and I wouldn't sell it at a reasonable price."

"I wouldn't take less than \$45,000 for it."

Board members voted to negotiate for the tract at yesterday's bi-monthly session in Rotary Park.

They postponed a move to acquire additional land adjoining the western boundary of Trinity and Forest Parks, after joining city officials in criticizing location of commercial establishments in the area.

Commercial establishments in the 1600 block University detract from the parks' scenic value, city officials say.

Absent from the meeting was a group of property owners along University who had announced they would attend the meeting to protest an anticipated move by the board to acquire the land.

"It's too late for us to do anything about getting it now," said Supt. Harry Adams. "We should have bought that land 18 years ago, when we could have bought it at a reasonable price."

senting their families in the garden preview. Sandy soils around Fort Worth lend themselves exceedingly well to bulbous plant

materials. It is a wonder more gardens do not enjoy this type of gardening. Not alone do bulbous plants offer an array of gorgeous color, but they bring to us color and gaiety at a time when other plants are still dreaming about the springtime.

Bird of the Week: Why not set up a storied martin house in your garden this year? Watch the birds swing and turn into this pleasant abode, as they make ready to set up housekeeping. They have already appeared, according to Mrs. Robert Bowman, Crestline Rd., local bird authority. The Indians and the Negroes used to hang gourds about their premises as an inducement to this bird to linger as long as possible with them. The purple martin is beginning to travel northward from his sojourn in Central and South America. His iridescent feathers make a pleasant picture; he service he gives in ridding the air of mosquitoes and first-

run insects is his greatest contribution to man. Listen to the soft conversations of the martins as they circle about your bird house.

Arrangement of the Week: An interesting arrangement of plant materials may take any one of many forms and phases, or it may be a combination. The cloth-covered frame gardens at the E. B. Cartwright Ranch southwest of Weatherford have furnished not only vegetables throughout the past winter; but just now these frames really frame a picture, a real symphony of greens in varying shades, as parsley, lettuce, celtuce, spinach, mustards and other edibles come into season. Mrs. Cartwright thinks every garden should have its frame areas, hot beds and cold frames where vegetables and flowers may be grown throughout the year.

Garden Reminders: Get roses and perennials under way immediately for Flower Show entries. May 10-12 at the Will Rogers Coliseum. Annuals should be planted just as soon as danger of freezing weather is past. Plant a few herbs in your kitchen gar-

den this year. This will insure good seasoning for your foods; and the fun of growing them, these age-old plants, will increase your own interest in gardening. They are a welcome addition to the potpourri jar too.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Watch the wild gardens at this season. New spring blooming plants are appearing daily. In woodlands the dogtooth violets, (*Erythronium*) dainty blue violets, a tiny white flower called wild alyssum or wild candytuft, woodland anemones are all in flower. The river properties and wooded hills are now greenish yellow from the blossoms of the native adelia or wild forsythia. New surprises await the plant explorer in woods and meadows. Watercress, another of the early spring bloomers, is in flower in bogs and where springs feed the ponds.

Tree of the Week: Wild plum trees and redbuds will soon provide the pictures in woods and parks. Thousands of redbud trees have been planted in parks and gardens here since 1929 when

Fort Worth was voted the Redbud City. Many more thousands were planted again this year, honoring the title. Shortly plans will be made for the annual local Redbud Pilgrimage, as the trees begin to bloom. Dates will be announced later. Denton has planted many redbuds throughout that city, and again this year will invite the public to view the springtime spectacle. Visitors who travel the main highways west from Shreveport to beyond Weatherford will find a wonder trail of beauty spread adjacent to highways when the redbuds come into flower.

Flower of the Week: Just now bulbous plants are sending forth their colorful blossoms to soften the drabness of a yet wintertime world. The crocus, hyacinth, jonquil, early blooming iris, snowdrop, narcissus, grape hyacinth and a few bold tulips are repre-

Wealth of Beauty Brought Now By Earlier Planting of Redbuds

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Local residents and visitors alike will revel in the redbuds

now flowering in parks, public and private gardens. Fort Worth, by a vote of the people, declared itself "The Redbud City of Texas" in 1929. Since that time thousands of redbuds have been planted in parks and gardens, adding to those already flourishing, and this wealth of beauty will be at the height of its blossoming season next Sunday.

Although no organized pilgrimage will be made, the public is invited to drive through the more than 100 parks and municipal gardens, which include the beautifully planted school grounds, and enjoy this scenic beauty. Denton has featured the redbud in street and school campus plantings for many years, the Redbud Trail on TSCW campus being notable.

Dallas, Shreveport and other Texas cities urge plantings of redbuds as a means of making parks, gardens and drives more beautiful in the early springtime.

Small wonder the redbud is a favorite tree here in the Southwest. Not only does it come to us in the fullness of beauty with its delightful but modest flowers at a time when there is little other floral beauty, but it is one of our choicest native shrubs or small trees. If one wanted the specimen to assume tree proportions, it should be pruned to one main trunk, allowing offshoots and branches no leeway. The redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) is a member of the Senna family.

It frequents limestone ledges and rocky hillsides, the branches aglow with rose colored or purplish red blossoms, tiny little bonnet shaped flowers which cluster at close intervals along the old wood stems. Old settlers used a tea made from the bark as a cure for chills and fevers. The Indians made baskets of the young twigs in the fall. Old world peoples have flavored pickles and salads with the dried flowers.



GARDEN GROUP—The Business and Professional Women's Club Garden group committee planning for the city-wide Flower Show Festival May 10-12 includes, left to right, Misses Vira Merryman, Helen Ewing, Mary Findley and Mrs. Clarice Latimore. Mrs. Paul V. Barmann is chairman of the group. (Staff Photo.)

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Outstanding pictures—turnips in bloom, a mass of gold, at 2905 Meadowbrook Dr.; the lavender valley in flower (henbit); west of White Rock Lake; a plum thicket in full bloom in Forest Hill; brilliant pink phlox, bedded alongside the front walk to door, 3532 Park Hill Dr.; spring flowering plants, jonquils, phlox, irises, many colors, at 2608 Scott and 3616 Park Hill Dr.

Flower of the Week—A species of among the world's largest flowering plants, a *Hydrosme*, is now to be seen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schweers, 4029 Locke. Mrs. L. B. Gary, 1236 Woodland, is rejoicing over a five-inch blossom on a King Alfred jonquil; other plants, several years old, did not bloom last year, but did double duty this season with a number of flowers nearly five inches across.

Tree of the Week—The cottonwoods, elms and alders are especially happy this spring, if one is to judge by their full flowers. The catkins on the cottonwoods dangle in the wind like fringes of emerald chenille and are very decorative. Branches of flowering cottonwoods make a pleasing indoor decoration, when used in an appropriate container.

Bird of the Week—Bluebirds are on the wing from the Panhandle to the Gulf these days, according to reports; the robins are singing and flickers are voicing their approval of conditions; from Bert Harwell's recent local investigations, we learn that both the Eastern and the Western meadowlarks, each with a different song, are singing together here just now, a rare occasion.

Book of the Week—One of the most attractive garden books to be seen, and one of the most useful, is "The Friendly Evergreens," by L. L. Kumlien. The book, just released from the press, is artistically designed and has to do with history, poetical tributes, derivation of names, characteristics, types, color, breeding, propagation, care and culture, bibliography and many other inclusive and exclusive features. The volume, profusely illustrated, is a choice item for lovers of beautiful books as well as for those who appreciate information on this popular subject.

Arrangement of the Week

Mrs. W. D. Reynolds' luncheon table at the Woman's Club, honoring members of the Wednesday Club, had a most unusual setting. Runners in definite patterns, suggesting checked gingham, colors bright yellow and white, were used, and down the center of the table were fruits, largely citrus, carrying out the yellow and white color scheme, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, with apples and eggplant

and the addition of green leaves of magnolia, photinia and mahonia for contrast; dishes were in green. Place cards were photographs of scenes on the Reynolds' Ranch. The whole was suggestive of the theme, "The Abundance That Is Texas."

Place of Interest—In keeping with Stock Show Week, we call attention today to Trail Driver Park, the only place of the kind to honor the old trail drivers of Texas and the Southwest. This park, marking the site over which many thousand head of cattle passed year after year, is located in Diamond Hill, a few miles north of the courthouse and east of the packing houses, on 28th St. The city skyline from this point is especially picturesque, in direct contrast to trail driving days.

Garden Reminders—It is not too late to get a damaging freeze. Remember this as you plan and plant. Annuals and perennials will be your biggest assets in the exhibition class at the forthcoming flower show, May 10-12, and these

should have extra care on frosty nights. Also tender plants should be given protection against strong winds. If early spring vegetables have not been planted, get them into the ground at once, spinach, lettuce, turnips, radishes, onions, beans and peas. Unless rains come, be sure to keep recently planted specimens well watered.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Mrs. N. Merrill Rippy, 1606 Oak Knoll Dr., has a thriving camellia bush in her yard. A heavy bloomer, with deep pink flowers, this shrub has been enjoyed by many persons recently. Mrs. Rippy, spending the school session in Austin, writes of the natural beauty to be found along the drive to the Mansfield Dam. "The redbuds are in full bloom," she says, "with some very dark in color, almost red. Others were deep purple; still others, light pink. In contrast were the rich dark hillside cedars and evergreens. One can not describe the beauty that nature has planted here."

Tree of the Week: Exciting admiration just now are the numerous peppermint trees (so called), a variety of flowering peach showing a two-toned effect in pink, hence the common name. At 5601 Byers, W. B. Todd home, stands a beautiful specimen of this tree. One need only see the double flowering peach trees to realize their value to the garden picture in the spring. Even the orchard peach tree is an asset to any garden scene when in flower, to say nothing of the fruit.

Flower of the Week: Everywhere the lawns are covered with dandelions just now. Although the dandelion is considered a garden pest, these bright disks of gold shining in the sun, or brightening the lawn on a gray day, almost remove our garden grudge against them. The dandelion, member of the Chicory family and a native of Greece, is a common weed today in all civilized parts of the world. There are many folk tales associated with the plant. For generations children have used the hollow stems in blowing soap bubbles and have made dandelion chains of the flowers.

Bird of the Week: Here is one bad bird, the common cowbird. Even bird lovers generally realize the stupidity of this erring species of the featured kingdom. His morals are bad, he is a four-flusher, his song is squeaking and unpleasant to hear; the female is a sneaking slacker, slyly watching her chance to lay an egg in a nest made by some other bird. Fancy a cousin of the musical bobolink behaving so? Young

cowbird gratters even forsake a foster parent who has hatched a mislaid egg, and back it goes to its own kin and kind. Fond of the insect parasite that infests the cow's back, the cowbird is a help to the cows. Here indeed is a bird, ornithologists tell us, of whom only a cow could think well.

Book of the Week: The three-volume set of Britton & Brown, *An Illustrated Flora*, is available in a new edition. This was the first complete *Illustrated Flora* published in this country. The initial edition of 6,000 copies was exhausted during the period from 1896 to 1909. The current edition, 1943, contains plants not mentioned in the first printing, certain Old World species and those from the western and southwestern United States. To all persons interested in botany this book will offer the greatest service; to many people it will prove indispensable.

Arrangement of the Week: Friends of Mrs. Maud R. Jacobs, nationally known horticulturist and lecturer, of Carrollton, Ky., will appreciate her favorite arrangement, sent in by her recently, as follows: "One of my favorite combinations is of Harrison's yellow rose and the lemon lily (*Hemerocallis flava*), combined with the foliage of the sweetbriar (*Rosa rubiginosa*). The yellow roses delight the sense of sight; the fragrance of the lily and the sweetbriar blend to delight the sense of smell. If the sweetbriar fragrance is not pronounced enough, pinching a leaf or two will increase it."

Place of Interest: Drive up to Denton this week and see the redbuds. The planting on the campus of Texas State College for Women is especially attractive. This college, North Texas State Teachers' College, and civic and garden club groups have combined to beautify this North Texas city with the native Senna, botanically known as *Cercis occidentalis*. The use of native plant materials wherever possible in Southwestern gardens is indeed commendable, making for a minimum of loss and a maximum of beauty wherever used.

Garden Reminders: By this time your garden has what? Make an inventory very quickly now and arrange to supply any thing lacking in your needs, both for the vegetorials and for the cutting color of flowers. The Spring Flower Festival will need your support and interest. Plan now to plant flowers that will give you blossoms by May 10-12. There are many quick growing annuals that will do this. Consult

Blooming Redbud Trees Make Parks Beautiful

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Today Fort Worth observes redbud Sunday. The redbud trees are

probably at their best just now, as thousands of persons individually recognize Fort Worth's official flower. Although there will be no organized tour, many people will avail themselves of the opportunity to see this picturesque tree.

The weatherman has caught the spirit of the redbud pilgrimage and has provided ideal conditions for full and free flowering this year.

Persons might find it interesting to visit the major parks of the city. One might start with a tour through Trinity and Forest parks, allowing for short stops at the Botanic Garden and the Zoo. These parks are especially lovely just now with the tender young foliage out on the cedar elm and redbud. Yellow green pendulous catkins on oaks and cottonwoods are further evidences of the springtime.

Accenting these delicate greens are the Easter tints of the forsythia, redbud and wild plum.

Other colorful and picturesque trees and shrubs which may be seen now are the common and double flowering peach, the pear plum, photinia, Japanese quince, forsythia, spirea, and others. Many spring flowers are in bloom also, such as narcissus, verbena, hyacinth, salvia, yucca, dwarf phlox, vinca, and even a few roses. In addition to parks and school grounds, all of which have innumerable redbuds in flower, (with North Side High School's hillside redbuds particularly colorful), there are several colleges and denominational schools, beautiful residential districts, home

grounds naturally wooded hills, and other high points of interest.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Franks, 405 N. Bailey, look out from their kitchen door upon a bed of everbearing strawberries, the bushes now showing both flowers and their first green fruits. One of the prettiest current sights is the purple iris bordered lane leading to the home of Dr. Joseph McVeigh, 4800 Crestline Rd. A showy springtime picture is made by the flowering wisteria in the garden of Dr. T. H. Thomason, 4451 Crestline Rd. A pair of wisteria trees extend a welcome to passersby at the front entrance to 3917 Lake Worth Dr. The W. P. Cranz garden, 308 Ridgewood, has a number of interesting features just now, among them a calla lily in bloom; numbers of hyacinths, jonquils, snowdrops, pussy willows, flowering trees and shrubs, foremost of which is a pink flowering Hopi crab tree; and a Spitzenberg apple tree featured in espalier effect against an east house wall.

Tree of the Week—The Botanic Garden is proud of a wild lemon tree (*Poncirus trifoliata*) in the area north of the Garden Center. The citrus fruits are especially attractive in Southwestern gardens, and certain of them are hardy. The dead white blossoms hugging tightly the dark shiny evergreen foliage make an attractive picture, to say nothing of the golden fruits which are highly decorative, adding to the beauty of any garden scene.

Flower of the Week—Salutes by the thousands are going out every day to the irises, generally called rainbow flowers, as the plants come into bloom in many colors in local parks and gardens. This early blooming spring flower is beloved by Southwestern gardeners. It gives more and requires less perhaps than any garden favorite. Among outstanding local iris gardens featuring new varieties of irises and many of the old standbys are those of Mrs. M. J. Sheridan, 1004 Merritt; Mrs. W. K. Rose, corner Lipscomb and Page Sts., and Mrs. S. W. Ray, 2271 Lipscomb.

Bird of the Week—For some time now ducks have been seen in formation moving across the sky, going northward. This strange picture that ducks make in flight is always a striking scene and one that conjures speculation in the mind of the beholder. The raucous chatter of these birds in flight is a further subject of interest.

Arrangement of the Week—Flower arrangements are no less lovely when they occur in one's own garden, as a vista from a pic-

ture window or an objective from a garden gate or a door of the house. The white double-flowering peach and redbud trees one sees from the kitchen window of the D. R. Tripplehorn home, 612 Alta Dr., make a breath-taking picture. All too little we take into account arrangements of color and beauty in the garden when viewed from a window. Care should be used in the blending of colors; painstaking care should be given a garden planting as well as an interior setting. Largely in both cases the same governing principles prevail.

Place of Interest—The monument in the triangle at the foot of Main St. is a tribute to the memory of Al Hayne, a victim of the fire that destroyed the Spring Palace, a Fort Worth edifice erected nearly half a century ago on the land south of the Texas & Pacific depot similar in design to the Middle West Corn Palaces, and dedicated to gardens, plants, flowers, agricultural products, music, song, and cultural interests generally. The large building, 225 by 375 feet, was decorated with agricultural products largely, both inside and out. Rare and exotic tropical plants were featured. Hayne lost his life in an unselfish effort to save many persons on the night the building burned in the spring, 1899.

Garden Reminders—Easter comes late this year, but no time should be lost now in planting annuals, roses, gladioli, stock, nasturtiums, verbena, petunias, phlox, and other early spring blooming plants. If plants appear before winter's cold is past, slight protection will prevent serious damage. Look about insecticides, consulting your reliable dealer for same. Be sure to give plants sufficient water until well established.

Southwest Gardener Should Use More of Native Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Here in the Southwest grow beautiful foliage plants, plants with unusual shapes and flowers

specimens which the Old World horticulturists exhibited at their flower shows a hundred years and more ago, species which furnished foods and dyes for the Indians and pioneers, others from which fine French perfumes were made, still others that were used in patios and distinctive gardens in Italy and Spain.

Largely we take them for granted, using them little, if at all, in our various activities. Visitors insist upon seeing our native plant materials at their best. Instead they often find poor specimens of their own plants, the plants not adjusted to our soils and climate.

Texas wildflowers are considered the most beautiful in all the world. They not only offer unusual shapes and colors, but they made a name for themselves in massing great acreages of color. Poets, artists, writers and botanists are studying them constantly, trying to interpret the charm and beauty they have for those less interested.

Northern gardeners have field men here planning introduction of certain plants, such as the Euphorbias, into the colder areas there. Eastern industries are interested in the chemurgic possibilities of our native plants. Certain of them have rubber potentialities, others are desirable as medicinal sources.

We miss an opportunity in not using many of these in landscape design in our home gardens. In most cases, natural soil conditions would lend themselves well to the use of certain plants, without treatment of soils. The following offer possibilities in garden design: marshallia, gentians, phlox, onions and garlics, senecios, blue-bonnets and other lupines, milkweeds, asters, mustards or wall-flowers, coneflowers, gallardias, thistles, mulleins, yuccas, agaves, cacti and paint brushes; among the flowering shrubs and trees we have the flowering willow, salt cedar, hawthorns, native euonymus or Indian wahoo bush, the Oswego tea plant or *Ceanothus*, acacias, mimosas, huisache, retama or parkinsonia, the wild peach or cherry laurel, swamp holly and yaupon, the black haw or viburnum, Osage orange, redbud.

GARDENING

Rules Are Given for Care of Dahlias and Chrysanthemums

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
The Dahlia, a native of Mexico, was originally a single-flowered plant. Cultivation through the years and the various crossings

have resulted in many fine double-flowered plants and in a great number of colors. Dahlias thrive best on a well-drained loam. They, like roses, resent "wet feet," but they enjoy plenty of water after they start blooming. As a rule, they seem to prefer a sloping area in a sunny location. It is desirable to stake all varieties except possibly the dwarf types. The tuber or root should be laid down horizontally, with the eye upward and toward the stake, and hole should be about six inches in depth. Cover two to three inches at first, drawing soil in later as the plant grows. Allow only one or at least two shoots to develop. Cultivate freely but lightly until about August; then cease cultivation, as rootlets grow close to the surface. It is good to give plants a mulch of stable manure, compost or granulated peat. Plants should have at least one good watering a week, with light sprinklings daily to cool and clean leaves. In planting, individual tubers should be set out and not the whole clump of roots.

Chrysanthemums have been in cultivation in China and Japan for over 3,000 years. The genus includes such unlike plants as garden pyrethrums, costmary, the common white daisy of our fields, the Shasta daisies and the Marguerites, as well as the various chrysanthemums. Chrysanthemum is from the Greek, meaning golden flower. Plants are strong scented and come in all colors except blue. Chrysanthemums, except for the new varieties which are from seed, are propagated by means of cuttings and divisions. There are made in the spring. Practically all of the florist's chrysanthemums are hardy, and soils should be light, rich and well drained. Distance between plants should be ordinarily 18 to 24 inches. Cuttings should be made in sand; divisions should be well watered when transplanted. Fertilizers should be added to growing plants from time to time. No perennial border is complete unless it contains a good collection of hardy chrysanthemums.



CONFER ON SHOW—Highland Park Garden Club committee members for the citywide Flower Show Festival May 10-12 conferring about plat plans are, left to right, Mmes. Fred Fowler, Arthur Holmes, W. B. Collup, and H. O. Wilson. Mrs. O. C. Mitchell is chairman of the committee and Mrs. Pauline Tankersley serves in an advisory capacity. (Staff Photo.)

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: The Douglas Chandor garden, Weatherford, is a bower of Oriental splendor, with a hundred or more wisterias in full bloom. These wisteria trees have been trained to circular trellises, surrounding the entrance court. Underneath purple irises, tulips in many colors, flowering lilacs, and candytuft furnish delightful contrasts. The many courts in the garden offer variety, each being an individual unit of artistry. The weeping cherry trees, in full flower beside the bridges, make enchanting pictures. The terrace adjacent to the north wall of the studio features boxwood trees in artistic design. The rustic summer house, with irises growing on the roof, emphasizes the character of the garden. Newest unit completed is the gray garden, surrounded with colonnades; here are various shrubs and plants of grayish foliage, the senisa, English lavender, dusty miller, santolina, and for a color note the red yuccas, these tying in with the reddish flecks of the native sandstones used in walks and for walls. Most outstanding perhaps is the bowling green, bordered with gardenias and roses, with outcroppings on stone walls showing candytuft, phlox, verbenas and various other picturesque wall flowers.

Tree of the Week: The dogwood tree is in the week's spotlight. A member of the Cornus family, (Cornus being the name for the Cornelian cherry), this spectacular tree excites wonder and admiration when in flower. Cornus florida, the large flowering dogwood tree, is a native of East Texas regions, preferring to reside in the under-canopy of the woodlands. Although it can be grown in the open, it likes best

a partly shady situation. There is a popular red or pink-bracted variety (rubra), cultivated in America since 1731; there is also a form with weeping branches; all species have bright scarlet autumnal foliage.

Flower of the Week: The Lady Banksia rose on the front porch at the home of Miss Margaret McLean, 316 S. Henderson St., is attracting unusual interest. The azaleas at the home of Ed Parker, Monticello Addition, and Darwin tulips, with petals 3 inches in length at the home of Mrs. Cecil E. Mallow, 2512 Willing, are other week's highlights.

Bird of the Week: Already the mocking bird is heard, singing his incomparable spring song. This welcome addition to any garden is scientifically known as Mimus polyglottos; he has no fixed migration, being usually a resident wherever seen. His only rival in song is the European nightingale. The poet, Sidney Lanier, an admirer of this heavenly bird, declared he knew the mocking bird would be hailed as "brother" by Keats and Beethoven in the spirit

world, and that all would sing together in "the choir invisible."

Arrangement of the Week: The dinner table arrangement of the North Fort Worth Business and Professional Women at the Blackstone Hotel this past week was distinctive, with Texas products used as decoratives. Bowls of garden-grown bluebonnets were used on the speaker's table; adjacent tables carried miniature oil derricks, carts of peanuts and pecans, cotton bolls, citrus fruits, miniature moss-hung trees, tiny bags of grain, small figures of cattle, sheep and other livestock, sweet potatoes, sprays of dogwood, small figures of pine trees and cones, minerals, cacti and yuccas, tiny saddles, spurs, chaps, with programs done in bluebonnet cardboard, the shape of Texas. The center picture on the table represented Fort Worth, "Where the West Begins," with a corral holding figures of livestock.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Here is a man's garden featuring beauty, orderliness and precision. George Starkey, 3804 Bunting, uses his 40x100 foot plot as a recreational interest. Once it was a weed-infested vacant lot; here now, growing in harmonious relationship is a combination flower and vegetable garden, with roses, annuals, perennials, grapes, berry-bearing plants and flourishing vegetables, the latter having been started as a Victory Garden during the war. A rustic arch, rose-embowered, marks the central entrance to the garden, and neat rows and disciplined plants look out on a well-groomed alley. In an area partly shaded by a garage and peach tree, there are plantings of red and black raspberries; and then there are strawberries (among which is the new ranger variety), boysenberries and the sweet luscious nectar berry. Vegetables here

wonder beans, cabbage, radishes, turnips, corn (with staggered period planting to insure fresh supplies). A special combination which rated highly for unusual effect was a golden yellow rose in full bloom, flanked at the base by the rich, lacy foliage of carrots.

Tree of the Week: The chinaberry tree (a native of China and Australia) is botanically known as Melia azedarach. The Texas umbrella chinaberry tree (Melia umbrauliformis) has crowded branches that emerge from the trunk like spokes. Both the fragrant flowers and the berries are decorative, and these trees should be more widely used in gardens as specimens. A close relative to the chinaberry tree is the mahogany tree.

Flower of the Week: The snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*) is now a show flower in local gardens. The shrub is sometimes called Guelder rose and cranberry tree. A related shrub, well known to this locality, is the black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*, sometimes called stag bush). Unusually good specimens of the snowball now in full bloom, are to be seen at the following places: the gardens of Charles Plaxco, 1814 Belmont, and H. B. Dorris, 2944 Sixth Avenue.

Arrangement of the Week: Beauty in design need not be confined to the indoor arrangement of flowers. Largely the same principles of color combinations and effects, even good design, may be found in gardens as well as in indoor arrangements. A real picture garden is that of Mrs. W. B. Paddock, Sixth Ave.; here are irises, lilies, amaryllis, forgetmenots, daisies, narcissi, dentzia pinks gerbas violets pansies and a host of other flowers including the little roof irises which Mrs Paddock feels are a distinctive contribution to any Southwestern garden. Another garden picture is the sidewalk treatment, a sloping area between the fence and the sidewalk, at the home of O. G. Carlson, 3300 Worth Hills. Here are delicate combinations of color that rival the famous Dresden china, a sight worth driving by to see.

Place of Interest: Even a place of interest nowadays must be a flower garden. Mrs. H. O. Griffith, 4832 Pershing, has many kinds of gay colorful blossoms, but her specialty is peonies. This plant should be more widely used in local gardens. The peony is a member of the buttercup family (*Paeonia*). It got its name from a Greek god of healing, Paian. The plant is a native of China.

Garden Reminders: Get spraying equipment in good shape and take action. The mild winter and spring have allowed for a staggering blow at your garden by the insect hordes. Plants are vulnerable, and much harm, even complete destruction, may be the result overnight.

tion and quick action is necessary in all cases. Reliable dealers can supply your insecticide needs and detailed instructions are given in each case. Follow carefully, and save both time and money.

BIRD OF THE WEEK

The loud, clear call of the cardinal is heard in gardens these days. Like a flash of fire the male bird goes from tree to tree and sings his sweetest song. His mate is clothed in a drab gray-brown dress. Soon the same calls will be forthcoming, but they will be those of the mocking bird whose very correct imitation often misleads the hearer.

GARDENING

Azaleas Will Grow in Garden if Given Natural Soil Requirements

Will azaleas grow in local gardens? The question has been asked often. Azaleas, and most other plants will grow any place if

given natural requirements. The azalea belongs to a group of well known trees and shrubs of the Heath family, not greatly different from the Rhododendrons. There are many species and named forms, among which are some of the handsomest shrubs in the world. All are natives of the temperate zone, chiefly North America and Eastern Asia. Strange to say, the word, azalea, is from the Greek for dry, with reference to the old (and false) idea that the plant likes a dry soil condition.

As plant hobbies go, nothing is more desirable than the culture of azaleas. For show effects in a garden certainly nothing exceeds the beauty of azaleas in massed color. Recently the gardens of Central Texas have been featuring azaleas to advantage. A knowledge of the needs of the

plant and adherence to requirements have given satisfactory results with azaleas.

Azaleas fall into two classes, the evergreens and the deciduous. In the first group are the natives and a few from Europe and Asia; in the second, the Oriental introductions, essentially. The range in size is from the low, shrubby, almost prostrate kinds to tree-like forms, with all lovers of an acid soil. Although many of the deciduous forms can adapt themselves to adverse conditions, if this is relatively uniform over a period of time, the most of them are impatient of dry soil conditions, due to the fact that root masses are comparatively shallow.

All azaleas can be raised from seed, from layers, both branch and mound, and in the evergreen section from cuttings of half-ripe wood in sand or a mixture of sand and peat moss. A gentle bottom heat hastens rooting. Although all require considerable moisture, especially after flowering, when new roots are in the

making, it is best to limit watering of outdoor plants as summer heat advances, this to check new growth and insure ripening of the woody stems. None will flower freely in dense shade; some like flickering shadows, but most all prefer a full sun.



DISCUSS SHOW—North Fort Worth Garden Club committee members planning for the citywide Flower Show May 10-12, are, seated left to right, Mmes. Max Farmer, chairman; J. R. Switzer and George Crowley. Standing, left to right Mmes. C. S. Bigham, Clint Shirley and Harvey Patton. (Staff Photo).

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

Garden of the Week: Oregon Sunshine, a giant flowering yellow iris, with falls when outstretched that measure seven inches in width, and with eight blossoms on the club at one time, is a treasure in the garden of Mrs. E. C. Arnett, 2528 Rogers. The studio-conservatory of Mrs. Alfred McKnight, 2212 Pembroke, has a distinctive mantel treatment; the tropically decorated mirror was once used in Mrs. McKnight's old home, and the wash-treatment of woodwork is unique; greenhouses flanking the studio entrance contain rare plants.

Tree of the Week: Today East Texas forests are shot with flame colors as the scarlet buckeye (*Aesculus*) comes into flower. This interesting shrub or small tree not only bears stems tipped with clusters of red flowers, but the opening buds and the foliage are distinctively decorative, both in form and color. The tree should be used more in local gardens, and it is easy to grow.

Flower of the Week: One of the gayest spots in town is the entrance planting at 2510 Cockrell; here are masses of dainty pinks, California poppies, lavender phlox, rose verbenas, stock, snapdragons and pansies. The pansy is a useful plant wherever grown, and its blossoms make a bright color note at a season when other plants fail to bloom.

Flower Arrangement: One of the most springlike arrangements seen this season was a crystal bowl of wisteria and purple irises in a distinctive setting for the De Leon banquet table this past week when Comanche Garden Club members

were guests of the De Leon Garden Club. After several years of war service and victory garden interests, the De Leon club now has "War Memorials" for its special project. Mrs. Ivah H. Pittman is the De Leon club's president and Mrs. Elmo Montgomery is president of the Comanche Garden Club. Guests and members of the De Leon club at the De Leon banquet were Mesdames Pittman, John Weaver, Pearl Snead, Ruby Iverson, Phynis Evans, W. H. Smith, George Rollins, A. P. Schmidt, J. D. Roch, Jeff Tate, G. Terrill, J. G. Perry, O. M. Buchan, S. G. Parks, O. H. Moore, J. R. Rice, W. R. Greenwaldt, and guests from Comanche were Mesdames Montgomery, Porter B. Franks, Leve Roberson, Charles Marshall, James Wilkerson, E. E. Blackwood, Joe H. Tupin, W. T. House, Cyril Green and C. B. Baxter. Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, was guest speaker.

Garden Reminders: Mrs. E. M. Thornton, 3728 Pershing, has a remedy for cape jasmines when

the leaves begin to yellow. Into a half gallon of water she uses a handful of Epsom salts, and this solution she pours around the ground at base of the plants. She says the remedy usually corrects the yellow-leafed condition.

April 14 1946 Iris Tours of Southwestern Gardens Are Proving Popular

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Iris tours are the vogue just now, as the rainbow flower flaunts its beauty. Easy of culture and resplendent in flower, the iris is a great favorite in Southwestern gardens. If the pioneer grandmothers who brought the first "flags" to this country could only see the rainbow gardens of today, made by these herbaceous perennials, they probably would feel repaid for all their hardships. The

blossoms were well named too by these grandmothers, for the standards and falls which form the flower give one, as one views them in a garden, the idea of a regimented army carrying beauty's banners. The genus belongs to the family Iridaceae. The family consists of over 60 genera, with probably hundreds of species. The genera are culturally divided into three groups: hardy plants, such as the crocus and the iris; sum-

mer blooming warm region specimens, like the gladiolus and the tigridia (tiger lily), and the tender greenhouse plants, such as freesias and ixias.

There are probably a large number of outstanding iris gardens in the city which are not generally known to the public; but among the loveliest sights to be seen just now, with thousands of blossoms at their flowering peak, are the gardens of the following persons who will be happy to share this beauty with sight-seeing visitors and to give information on iris.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—The local Botanic Garden is a highlight of Easter interest, with roses, irises, Lenten roses and other flowers at the peak of the bloom stage. In the test garden, flowers in bloom are the rock rose (Cistus), horned poppy, nine-bark, deutzia and salsify. The wildflower unit is in flower with phlox, false fox glove, skullcap, verbenas and pink root. The spider lily, a native of Louisiana and East Texas, is resplendent in the water garden.

Tree of the Week—The most popular of Texas trees is the pecan, officially honored and designated as the state tree by the Legislature, acts of 1919 and 1927. Official adoption probably came from a request of Gov. James Stephen Hogg that a pecan tree be planted at his grave.

Flower of the Week—Sharing Easter honors with the Texas state flower (Lupinus texensis), a rugged individualist in the legume family, is the passion flower (Passiflora incarnata), the latter having gathered to itself an interesting legend which has to do with the crucifixion. The blue-bonnet was made the official flower by an act of the Legislature in 1901. One of the loveliest of the passion vines is a native of this locality. Mrs. Lenn Wells, 2317 Hillcrest, has choice varieties of passion flower growing in her garden.

Bird of the Week—Texas' sweet singer, the mocking bird, was selected as the state bird of Texas in 1927 by an act of the Legislature through the interest of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Book of the Week—Homes and Gardens of Mexico, by Cora Maud Oneal, has been given the book award of the year by the National Council of State Garden Clubs at its recent annual meeting in New Orleans. Mrs. Oneal, the wife of Ben G. Oneal and a past president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., lives in Wichita Falls.

Arrangement of the Week—In the garden of C. W. Hilburn, 3083 Odessa, Paul's Scarlet roses greet the visitor and blue nierembergias of the potato family, tropical herbs with little blue flowers, add to the picture, scattered as they are along a flagstone walk. The nierembergia was named for Prof. J. E. Nierembergia, a Jesuit teacher of natural history at Madrid. Another garden with more than passing interest is that of Mrs. Will Ed Kemble, 4008 Monticello Dr., a spot radiant with the gorgeousness of peonies. The peony, a native of China, was first taken to Europe about 1800. Since that time horticulturists have been interested in the plant. Plants grow well in Southwestern gardens

from seeds which should be planted in the fall. The flowers form the second year.

Place of Interest—Enjoy the Fort Worth parks. They are veritable habitations for wildlife generally, and herein one may find recreation and pleasure, with activities both active and passive. The more than half a hundred beauty spots and picnic areas, to say nothing of the many observatory season is with us these places afford enjoyment of a varied kind. Drive through the more than 50 miles of park drives and give yourself a treat. A picnic supper in any one of them would prove heir value to the public.

Garden Reminders—Sow bien-

nials and perennials now for next year's flowers. Fill the empty places in the border with marigolds and nasturtiums, poppies, candytuft and larkspur. Get aquatic plants set out at once in the pools; there are many tropical water lilies which should be used in local gardens. Watch rose foliage for insects and disease. Destroy tent caterpillar nests. Use rotted oak leaves, grass clippings and straw for a mulch on evergreens. Remember to prune all spring flowering shrubs. Plant herbs in your garden.

THE GARDENTERIA

GARDEN OF THE WEEK—A now is that of Mrs. Philip Walker, colored poppies, the red and the pink get-me-nots are of unusual size and clematis vine shares its loveliness rear yard garden. Mrs. Ellison M. Y. ing hybrid amaryllis, a rich bright many visitors. The unusual beauty of this lily, a plant which has done well in the White garden, deserves more than passing admiration. It should be more widely grown locally.

TREE OF THE WEEK—The mountain laurel (Sophora secundiflora), a member of the pea family, is a small tree that brightens the hills in Central Texas. The fragrant clusters of violet-hued blossoms have given the name City of the Violet Crown to the state capital. The hard red seeds form in big woody pods and these were called Big Drunk Bean and Mescal Bean by the Indians. The glossy rich dark evergreen foliage is in striking contrast to the delicate pea-shaped flowers.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK—Masses of pink and white flowers are to be seen these days in meadowlands and alongside railroad tracks. These are members of the Evening Primrose family, sometimes called Mexican Primrose, and are botanically known as Hartmannia speciosa. The large wide open showy flowers are often two and three inches across.

BIRD OF THE WEEK—Flitting from tree to tree these days is a colorful noisy bird we call the jay, the name suggested by his harsh voice. His bright blue wing coverts and tail are barred with black. A black band around the bird's neck joins some black feathers on the back; under parts are dusky white. His finely crested head gives him an air of importance. He is a close relative of the pesky crow, and like his kinsman is none too desirable because of his ugly habits toward other birds.

Passion Flower Was Used For Crucifixion Example

The missionaries of old, in attempting to interpret God to the Indians, used the objects of nature.

One of the plants employed was the passion flower, with its various flower parts. The three prominent styles represented the nails used in the crucifixion; the stamens were the hammers; the rays represented the crown on the head of the Christ; the 10 petals were the disciples, the two persons absent being Judas and Peter; the green leaves of the vine were the hands of the enemy; the curving tendons were the cruel whips used to chastise the Savior; the purple color of the blossoms suggested the royalty of

the Christ; and the gold of the pollen represented the treasure of hope for salvation.

The variety of passion flower so used in the ancient legend, according to authorities, grows in the sandy lands of the eastern part of Tarrant County and throughout East Texas, as well as in the black lands of North and Central Texas.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEK—The forthcoming flower show to be held at the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum, May 10-12, will feature many unique and distinctive flower arrangements. There will also be set tables with arrangements of flowers for various occasions. Make your plans now to visit the show; bring note books and pencils; there will be many original features which will justify note-taking.

PLACE OF INTEREST—Today the Botanic Garden is at the peak of rose blooming interest. The Chatillon rose on the ramp in front of the main shelter is a mass of bright pink; this, in contrast to the rich fresh new green of the deciduous trees and the rich emerald of the evergreens, makes a delightful composition. Among the small trees now in

flower in the test garden unit are the Leucaena and the Amorpha. In this area also are the light yellow flowering columbrins, a tree with a mimosa-like foliage. Elsewhere now in flower are the Deutzias, the Philadelphus or mock orange, the huisache, the sensitive vine and the ocotillo. In the wildflower area one of the most interesting Western type shrubs is the screwbean (tornillo) with cylindrical pods.

GARDEN REMINDERS—Repot ferns now and give a dressing of liquid manure. Give plants plenty of light but little of the hot sun; place out of strong winds. Now is the time to cut back roots of trees or hedges that are robbing the soils. Divide summer and fall flowering perennials, fertilize soils and replant. Look about Memorial Day flowers; feed heavy and inspect for pests. Sow seeds of hardy annuals now; give plenty of water throughout the summer. Fill empty borders with candytuft, poppies, nasturtiums, marigolds, larkspur and Virginia stocks. Look well to the lily

pool. Water in the garden is almost a must in this locality. The effect suggests coolness and the activity of a jet of water or a fountain adds greatly to the pleasure of the summer garden.

Flower Lovers to Celebrate Rose Sunday and Easter

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. When, if ever before, has Rose Sunday fallen on Easter Day at the Botanic Garden?

Today crowds will visit the garden to pay tribute to the queen of the flower world. And what is more fitting than that the roses should be at the height of bloom here in Fort Worth's garden sanctuary, honoring the resurrection season?

Here and there throughout the city other flowers will keep open house to the multitudes of flower lovers who will be seeking beauty, that companion of springtime. Many iris gardens are still lovely and startling peonies continue to thrive in local gardens. Peonies pay big dividends in beauty. It is a beautiful world that will greet the Easter dawn in Fort Worth.

Likely the rose has reached its greatest development in the temperate zones. The plant has a history that goes back to pre-Babylonian times. The name, rose, has little variation in the different languages. It is believed for its classical form, beauty of color and fragrance.

The rose does not have exacting cultural requirements. To be sure, it resents ill treatment, wet feet, and extremes in any line of culture, but it adapts itself readily to any type of good soil suitable for garden vegetables. A mixture of well rotted animal manure (as much as even 25%) will be appreciated by the plants because they are heavy feeders. There are good commercial fertilizers to be had also. The addition of humus to hard heavy soils is desirable.

Asia has sent to American gardens many effective species, among them Rosa hugonis and Rosa xanthina, both distinctive in habit and foliage. There are probably 200 true species of roses, with many variations in form and color.

For rounded garden beauty try the fine old Scotch rose, Rosa spinosissima. And then there are the American natives, Rosa setigera, Rosa carolina and Rosa palustris, each with a distinct character. Three Asian immigrants have been naturalized, the Cherokee, Lady Banksia and the Macartney (Rosa bracteata).

Many Lily Types Thrive in Gardens of Southwest

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. Many types of so-called lilies thrive in Southwestern gardens. It is strange that more plants of this type are not generally grown. In the mind of the layman there is some confusion as to differentiation of plants.

The Amaryllidaceae family, to which the Amaryllis belongs, consists of South African bulbous herbs, which all need a prolonged resting period during the winter. To this large general group be-

long the Crinum Lily, the Lycoris, Vallota and others which produce large, lily-like flowers on a tall solid stalk (hollow in Sprekelia and Hippeastrum), the blossoms appearing before the strap-shaped leaves. Particularly adaptable to local conditions, these spectacular semi-tropical plants would grace admirably any Southwestern garden. Strange to say the snowflake, tuberose, narcissus, agave and alstroemeria are all of this large family.

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THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: The formal garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Samuels, 2432 Winton Terrace, E., has 107 varieties of dahlias, all card indexed, a feast of anticipation for late summer and fall bloom; near the greenhouse there is a high-producing vegetable garden from which a number of quarts of English peas have this year already been gathered and frozen; here are also seven and eight kinds of greens, and potatoes are in the bloom stage now; coat draped around a brass bowl on a teakwood standard for a table arrangement; on this she places a tall stem of claret cup cactus in flower, held securely with a pin-cushion control, and nearby she stands a laughing Buddha figurine.

and at present is the cedar wax-wing a roving resident without fixed seasons of migration, with a range from British provinces to Central America. This gentle, refined little bird with a pointed crest, a narrow yellow tail-band and small red spots that resemble sealing wax on the wings, should be a welcome visitor to everybody's garden. Encourage him and others of his ilk by planting many berry-bearing shrubs; remember to keep water before the birds throughout the hot summer.

Place of Interest: Again we give you the Botanic Garden. Just now it is a radiant garden, with many kinds of floral beauty, among which are the crinum lilies, ruellia, dwarf pipe-vine, Century plant, several kinds of opuntias (prickly pear), canina and American pillar roses, blue water irises, yellow aquatic varieties of irises, and a number of water lilies.

Tree of the Week: We take our trees for granted. What a drab and bleak world it would be if there were no trees! Mrs. George Eaton Reynolds, a tree and nature lover and enthusiast, 3709 Country

Club Circle, spends a little time each day drawing inspiration and deriving pleasure from the view of trees as they are seen from the rear windows of the Reynolds' home. "People are happier and better satisfied with life if they have come to understand and appreciate trees" says Mrs. Reynolds. Tree greenery is everywhere apparent these days. Take the children through a park or into the countryside and teach them to enjoy trees. A study of leaves and bark, is interesting at the present stage of season's growth.

Flower of the Week: Primroses everywhere; Indian blankets covering large areas (Gaillardias to you, if you are a botanist); dainty little winecups (Callirhoe) of wine-red, white and pink colors; white to pink to deep orchid Canterbury bells (Pentstemon) on the hillsides, (once we called them thimble flowers and foxgloves); bluebonnets a riot of azure as they flaunt regal colors; golden coreopsis, yellow star flowers (both the Englemann and the Berlandier daisy), queen-anne's-lace (wild carrot and chervil), Indian paint brush (a purple variety and a tomato red one), the dainty little trailing sensitive vine with feathery pink puff ball flowers (very fragrant), bee-balm (another primrose)—these and hundreds of other varieties of wild flowers now in bloom have helped to make Texas a botanist's paradise.

Bird of the Week: Have you placed a bell on your cat yet? If not, do so at once and help the baby birds to grow to a size to fly around the tabby's reach. Birds are needed to help us in insect control. The Southwest is a breeding place for innumerable insects which destroy vegetation and even affect the health of people, (mosquitos, for example) due to the mild climate. Of special interest for some time now

Exhibit From Your Home Should Grace Flower Show

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE

The flower show to be held this weekend should have flowers exhibited from every home. Look about your garden and see if there is not a single blossom which is good enough to share with the public. Maybe you will find a whole bouquet of blossoms, or it may be a leafy spray or a flowering branch from a shrub or tree that has design, grace, or beauty of color. Perhaps you may have a unique potted plant; bring it.

It will create interest in flowers and gardens among persons not yet interested; it will stimulate and inspire those already concerned with a desire to grow better flowers, to make and keep a City Beautiful. There is enjoyment to be had in sharing a thing of beauty. Bring your flowers to the show on next Friday morning, between the hours of 7 and 12, noon. Come later with your family and friends and see the biggest and best show yet to be held in the Southwest. Visitors

will be there from many states. They will want to see your contributions to the floral world. Do not disappoint them.

Inspect carefully every possible potential exhibit. A single insect, worm or blight may destroy your pet plant in a few short hours. Be sure to groom exhibits carefully. Do not enter flowers or foliage that are dust covered or badly blighted. Bring your best specimens and give them good grooming. Remember they are going to be judged, and you may win an award.

It is not always the plant or flower that comes from the biggest and most notable garden that is a prize winner. Many awards have been given to blossoms and exhibits that have humble quarters, in fact some of the best specimens in other shows have come from the most lowly habitations. A community flower show is the most democratic of places. It knows no class, creed or financial status. It is of, for and by the people. It binds a community

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM—Sec. 2—9 Sunday, May 26, 1946.

Native Herbs Add to Pleasure Of Gardening

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A bed of native Texas herbs would be easy to grow, and one could learn much about certain plants that the ancient peoples found to be a necessity. One need not confine one's self to native plants, for many delightful culinary and fragrant herbs would add to the pleasures of gardening.

Although the season is late, there is still time to plant seeds of certain herbs and reap a good harvest of pleasure from them. Theophrastus, 4th Century B. C., wrote charmingly of the saffron crocus and thyme which grew on Grecian hills; some of the perfumes and cosmetics in use today contain herbs mentioned by him. Lake Dwellers of Switzerland used caraway, seeds of the plant being found today among the debris of a remote era; seed of coriander were found in Egyptian tombs.

The Chinese use artemisia as a charm against the evils of life; French babies in the Middle Ages were rubbed with the juice of the plant that they might never feel cold. Lavender, mint, cummin, anise, wormwood and rue are mentioned in the Bible as useful to mankind. Herbs may be grown today as a part of the garden picture, as a border for flower beds, or in a plot to themselves. They may be used in the vegetable garden or in little beds alongside each other, separated by walks; the latter type was known as a "knot garden" in England and in Colonial America. Remember, herbs are not notionate as to soil. Be sure to plant camomile to keep your garden healthy.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: The J. T. Perryman home, 2324 Medford Ct., W., has solved the problem of how to care for the garbage pail. A well head, as a decorative note, is used as a receptacle for the pail. Flowering trees in the Botanic Garden hold the public interest just now, among which are the South Texas Retama or Parkinsonia with a wealth of golden blossoms, the bright pink-flowering Mimosa, and the green Elder. The water garden area is gay with the water lily, the pickerel weed and the water cannas in flower. Cape Jasmynes are a highlight on the terrace at the main garden entrance.

Tree of the Week: Botanists say the Magnolia blossom is the world's most perfect flower. The Magnolia trees are now blooming in the Botanic Garden. The tree, indigenous to Asia, the West Indies, Mexico and the southern part of the United States, was named for Pierre Magnol, a botanist of Montpellier.

Flower of the Week: Flower of flowers just now is the Cape Jasmine, a beautiful member of the Gardenia family. A native of China, originally it was supposed to have come from the Cape of Good Hope, hence its common name. The fragrance suggests the Jasmine odor. The evergreen shrub was named for Dr. Alexander Garden, a Charleston physician and friend of Linnaeus. Fort Worth gardens are having unusual success with Cape Jasmynes, a number of gardens now enjoying

these shrubs which have bloomed successfully for the past several years, among which are those of C. D. Wiggins, corner Lindenwood and White Settlement Rd., and Miss Eula Hunter, 3000 Ave. K. At the latter place two bushes show more than 200 blossoms.

Bird of the Week: Recent rains have brought us the sounds of the rain crow, Cuckoo family, with his kak, k-kuk, k-kuk, k-kuk! Like an exaggerated tree toad's cry. A true friend to your garden is the cuckoo, for he not only eats the caterpillars, but he makes a specialty of them, so much so that his stomach is permeated with the hairs.

Book of the Week: While A SQUIRREL CALLED RUFUS is listed as good reading for children from 9 to 12, it is of intense interest to nature lovers of all ages for it tells how the red squirrel maps his campaigns of defense and attack on the gray squirrel in the English forests as carefully and strategically as our most learned generals. This book by Richard Church is handsomely illustrated by John Skeaping.

Main Garden Roses Still Lure Visitors

Garden of the Week—The Botanic Garden continues to be a center of visitors. Now the roses are coming into their second blooming period. The fresh green hedges around the beds in the main garden and on the ramp are a novelty to visitors. The one used in the main formal area is Amour River or Chinese Privet; the hedge bordering the beds of Chateau roses on the ramp is South Texas Yaupon. In both small type uniform plants were used and these were kept to dwarf proportions by pruning branches and roots. The greenhouse has many interesting plants, with the cerise Bougainvillea and the Shrimp plant leaders in interest. Here also are the Washington State Rhododendrons to which the garden fell heir after the Flower Show. In the rockery there is a white lustre Rudbeckia, a succulent Talinum, Portulaca, trailing Morning Glory and Four-o'clocks, all in flower. In the wildflower area the Senisa, a Texas Leucophyllum, and the picturesque Moth Mullein afford interest.

Tree of the Week—A progeny of one of the world's oldest trees, the Ginkgo, a single remarkable, deciduous Chinese tree, the only species and only genus of the family, Ginkgoaceae, thrives in the Botanic Garden. Once the Ginkgoaceae, a widely distributed group, stretched back to the Carboniferous Age; now this is a dwindling family, with only this survivor. This tree, also called Maidenhair Fern tree, is resinous, with fan-shaped leaves. It is one of the finest specimen and street trees available for the Temperate Zone, and it should be more widely used in garden design.

Flower of the Week—The American Star Thistle, a member of the Centaury family, is making our rural landscape especially lovely just now, as these lavender-to-deep-purple flowers flaunt themselves. This member of the great Composite group, is one of the state's most pleasing wildflowers. It is commonly known as basket flower and Flora's powder puff, and it has a pleasing fragrance. Central Texas native flowers are now at their best.

Bird of the Week—The killdeer is a shy wild bird of the shore and marsh. The northern range is Temperate North America, Newfoundland and Manitoba. The birds winter in the Bermudas, Mexico and Central America. Naturally gentle, they learn to harbor fear when they receive the gunner's shot in their midst. Good sportsmen prefer a larger bird than the killdeer which is only slightly larger than a robin. The little killdeer plover, of the plover family, frequents the marshy meadows close to the seashore or broad tracts of grassy land near water. Grasshoppers, crickets and worms afford ample food.

Garden Reminders — The June calendar includes repairing and getting the greenhouse in order, syringing the interior for red spider, and making cuttings of poinsettias and other plants. Continue to prune shrubs after they have flowered; prune hedges; top dress lawn with fertilizer; mulch and water newly-planted trees, shrubs and perennials; train up climbing plants; use arsenate of lead as a spray for elm leaf beetle; pinch back bedding plants, boltonia, chrysanthemums and such types; and keep suckers off budded roses. For mildew on roses and shrubs, use a sulphur dust or spray with a weak solution of carbonate of soda.

May 2-1946



BLOOMS BY HUNDREDS—Miss Eula F. Hunter, teacher in Arlington Heights High School, relaxes in her yard at 3000 Avenue K and cuts cape jasmine blooms for Anne and Allen Thompson, twins of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thompson, from across the street. Miss Hunter's bushes contain hundreds of the waxy white blossoms. (Staff Photo).

Geranium Most Misunderstood Plant; Types Vary in Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Perhaps no plant is more generally misunderstood than the so-called Geranium. Blunder number one is that the nursery geranium is not included in the Crane's-bill or Geranium genus but is a distinct type, a member of the Pelargonium genus. Both however belong to the Geraniaceae family. The latter is a large genus of South African perennia herbs and shrubs, with diverse habits in the different species. It is well to divide the Pelargoniums into four groups: (1) The show or fancy types such as the Lady Washington, these having the largest individual flowers of the genus; (2) the fish or zonal geraniums, one of the best for continuous bloom and once much used for garden and window boxes; (3) the ivy varieties, admirably adapted for hanging baskets, window boxes and ornamental vases, and (4) the scented-leaved favorites with their varied fragrances, such as the cinnamon, rose, nutmeg, apple and lemon.

Texas has a number of Geranium types, such as the Pin Clover (so-called) or Filazee, these having the characteristic Crane's bill seed pods. Arsenicals will take care of the slimy dark slugs that attack Geraniums when on the plants. Tobacco and bran bait when placed on soils offers a certain control of pests. To control leaf spots, reduce humidity, take

off infected leaves, keep plants dry and avoid overcrowding. Other plants sometimes called Geraniums, or with Geranium as a part of the name, such as Strawberry Geranium, are the Chrysanthemum balsamita, Chenopodium botrys, Sagifraga sarmentosa. Pelargoniums and Geraniums were once a part of every well organized garden, and they should be used more generously today.



GIANT BED—It took a pound of Giant Zinnia seed to plant this bed which is 125 feet in circumference. Mrs. Ed Etier and her daughter, Darlene Gay Deuel, Haslet Rd. and 40th, cut flowers from stalks measuring 40 inches in height. (Staff Photo.)

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: White daisies and hydrangeas in the Ted Rix garden, 112 Rivercrest Dr., are causing many passersby to exclaim with delight. As an example of the beauty that can be shared, also showing what can be done with a vacant lot, see the northeast corner of 3900 block, Meadowbrook Drive.

Tree of the Week: A hackberry tree on the lowgrounds of beautiful Trail Driver Park, just off Decatur Road and 28th St., is one of the most graceful seen here in a long time. The branches hang low, like an elm, and the tree is exceptionally symmetrical.

Flower of the Week: This week we take you back again to the Botanic Garden where you will always find good garden design (from which to draw for your own properties) and new plants and flowers in bloom for your enjoyment. Now flowering in the Test Area are the Sea Lavender, Crinum Lilies, Lantana and Cupid's Dart (Catananche). Day Lilies (Hyperion) are adding their gorgeous floral display throughout the garden, and the Rockery and Wildflower Area are gay with Summer Phlox, Oxalis, Cacti and various prairie flowers.

Bird of the Week: The little screech owl, the owner of that wierd, shivering voice we sometimes hear in rural sections from the house eaves or from the barnyard quarters, is a deceptive fellow. His eerie cry is no forerunner of ill, as the sound would lead us to believe, nor is his dress the same at all times. His plumage is rusty red at one time, mottled gray and black another, but his services to man are always helpful, since his food consists mainly of small animals and rodents which destroy the crops of the farmer. To the agricultural world, the owl family is among the most valuable birds.

Book of the Week: "Horticulture and Horticulturists in Early Texas" by Samuel Wood Geiser is a book that should be of interest to every Texan, especially to those

who have a pioneer background centered in this state.

Arrangement of the Week: One of the most entrancing flower arrangements seen here in a long time (one with the emphasis on artistry, delicacy and grace) was a bowl of native thistles, the Scotch Thistle and the American Star Thistle (also called Flora's Powder Puff) combined, used as a centerpiece at a luncheon given recently by Mrs. Howard Kittell at Colonial Club.

Garden Reminders: Watch for all sorts of insects and pests in your garden and get at them in their early stages. Much havoc can be wrought in a few minutes, at the most over night. Make chrysanthemum cuttings now. Remember to take out tops of chrysanthemum branches to enlarge plant and make for more blooms.

GARDENING



VERSATILE FLOWER GROWER—Mrs. T. S. Rucker, 2332 Goldenrod, gets pink, blue and cerise blooms from hydrangeas grown in the same bed. She has cut 316 blooms from one plant during the season. (Staff Photo)

Phlox Is Vital Color Bearer For Midsummer Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. made in the early fall. Plants will thrive in any good garden soil, but they like richness and for best flowering results should have plenty of water during dry periods.

The word phlox is Greek meaning flame. No plant is more important as a color bearer in the midsummer garden. Both perennial and annual, usually hardy herbs, this family comprises about 50 species, with almost all of them garden favorites, and some of them native Texans, such as the Standing Cypress (*Gilia rubra*) and the Sweet William (*Phlox drummondii*).

Their long flowering period makes them especially desirable for the border or rockery. Their culture is easy—they like a full sun—and they are readily propagated from seeds, cuttings and root divisions.

The moss pink or ground pink, *Phlox subulata*, is a notable rock garden favorite, with a blue variety (the E. T. Wilson) and a bright pink (the Vivid) both desirable. *Phlox pilosa* is the Prairie Phlox, with white to purple flowers. *Phlox arendsi* is a hybrid perennial, with large loose flower clusters in mauve or lavender; Louise is useful in the grey garden and Miss Lingard is a white variety. *Phlox paniculata*, a garden favorite, is of many popular garden forms.

Phloxes sometimes suffer from leaf spot, stem nematode, root knot and mildew. A bordeaux spray, properly applied, is useful in most cases, but plants that have nematodes must have the greatest attention, that the disease not spread to other Phloxes and other plants. Remove nematode affected plants and destroy them.

Perennial plants should be taken up and divided every three years. Cuttings for spring-flowering, trailing species, should be

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Dahlias Coming Into Flowering Three Months Ahead of Time

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. Dahlias are coming into their full flowering season three months ahead of time this year. Usually dahlia day is held the latter part of October. Luther Pope, supervisor of the Botanic Garden, announces that persons wishing to see the dahlias at their best should see them next Sunday.

A popular vote will be taken, with the visitors being the judges. Pope gives as a reason for the early blossoming dahlias the fact that there was an unusually warm spring with continued rainfall.

Each year thousands of persons visit the Botanic Garden to see the dahlias. The dahlia, a native of Mexico, is an excellent plant for Southwestern gardens. A reasonably good soil, good drainage, plenty of water and a good mulch, together with fertilizer (bone meal is a good one) at the proper time, will insure good dahlias; one must watch of course for pests, such as the dahlia borer, mildew, leaf spot, wilt and stunt, all of which can be avoided through the selection of good sturdy plants and through the use of proper arsenicals.

Not only do dahlias flourish in local gardens, but other plants, such as nandinas, azaleas, rhodo-

dendrons, gardenias and camellias are giving good results, with proper knowledge of the plants' needs and good care. Among the Botanic Garden dahlias now in flower are Cherokee Brave, an oxblood red; Pluie D' Or, a giant honey color; Governor, yellow; Wing Peter, white and lavender; Producer, orange and red, and Marie, a bright pink. Other flowers now blooming in the garden are the pink Egyptian lotus, considered a sacred flower in India; zinnias, marigolds, portulaca, hibiscus and roses.

Jupati palm leaves of Brazil are used for building houses and making baskets.

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Garden of the Week—Two gardens offer more than passing interest just now—the hillside terraces (each attractively planted) at the home of S. D. Shannon, 1413 Grand Ave., with fish ponds and water lilies, and with day lilies a color note; the other is a circular bed of zinnias, thousands of them literally, about which a circular drive winds, at the home of Ed Etier, just south of Globe Aircraft, a most interesting outdoor arrangement of a popular Southwestern plant.

Tree of the Week—Miss Maude Lowry, 1617 Forest Park Dr., is the proud possessor of a magnificent *Cedrus deodara*, now about 28 years old. The tree, planted there about 25 years ago, is bearing cones this year for the first time, an exceedingly decorative feature of this unusual tree. This member of the pine family, a true evergreen type, is a native of the Himalayas, and should be more generally used in this locality, as it thrives well here. Ordinary good soil, a sunny open place and good drainage are requirements. The tree would make a handsome specimen for lawns or parks.

Flower of the Week—The Zinnia, more than any other flower, gives quantities of color to the summer garden. The plant is easily cultivated and will grow in practically any soil; however, best results are to be had when grown in deep, rich soil which has been cultivated well and fertilized. In hot, dry weather they should be watered freely, and a mulch should be placed around the exceedingly shallow roots to hold water. The plant is a native of Texas, Mexico, Colorado and Chile. It was named for a professor of medicine at Gottingen, Johann Gottfried Zinn. Years of experimentation have brought new and spectacular varieties

Bird of the Week—Of course you have seen him, a gaily colored little bird with a 45-degree-angle tail, in size about like a canary, flitting about in your trees. His head is bright blue, his breast is American beauty in color, his back and tail are green and he has a chartreuse spot between his wings on the back. The female is all-green in color, the only all-green Finch. He comes to us in April and leaves in early August. The southern range of this bird is throughout Mexico and as far south as the Panama Canal. His outdoor song is a bewitching one which holds you spellbound. When he is caged, as sometimes happens in Mexico, he loses his bright dress, but his song is nonetheless sweet. We know him best by the name of Painted Bunting or Mexican Canary.

Place of Interest—Don't overlook the enjoyment to be found at near-by lakes. Bridgeport Lake, Possum Kingdom, Eagle Mountain and Lake Worth all offer unusual pleasurable occupations and each one would make an ideal spot in which to spend a vacation. Nature lovers especially will revel in the wildlife to be found at each of these places—birds, small animals and plants. Even a drive around Lake Worth or Eagle Mountain offers much of scenic beauty just

now, with the wild flowers making splashes of color.

Garden Reminders—Keep boltonia and other aster types, also chrysanthemums (fall blooming plants), pinched back for a while yet; this makes for a better color effect with more blossoms. Insects will make big inroads from now on. Watch for them constantly. Much harm can be done in a few hours or overnight. Consult your dealer for the newest and best insecticides; follow directions carefully. When dry hot weather comes let hose run in beds rather than spraying zinnias, crepe myrtles and other flowers which are susceptible to mildew blight, thereby keeping leaves dry. Watch for black spot on roses; remove infected leaves and burn as fast as they appear.

Mrs. Will Lake Talks To Poly Garden Club

Texas has a heritage second to none in beauty and usefulness of native plants and shrubs, Mrs. Will F. Lake told members of the Polytechnic Garden Club Monday in Ann Waggoner Hall, TWC.

Beautifying and landscaping the tennis courts at TWC and planting redbud and crepe myrtle along the highway from Polytechnic to Handley are the club's projects for the year.

New members are Mmes. H. E. Allcorn, Bert Barber, R. E. Bassett, Paul Carpenter, Clayton Clark, L. G. Colborn, Tom Dinkins, Earnest Gunn, C. O. Hodge, O. W. Grounds, Lena Irvin, John C. Jenkins, W. V. Levy, R. A. Manners, J. N. Morris, L. B. Oldham, Parilee Poulson, C. H. Thornton, J. T. Threadgill, J. E. Thompson, B. U. Sears, Leonard Rowland, Louis Rowland and W. T. Thompson.

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HYDRANGEA GIRL—Miss Jackie Shelton Wood, 3500 Lennox Drive, inspects a hydrangea plant, from Greenwood Floral, on display at the Flower Festival which opened Friday afternoon in Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum. (Staff Photo.)

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Garden of the Week — Mrs. George Hunter, 1506 Harrington, is sharing yard-grown Easter lilies with friends these days. Mrs. Vera Davis, 2408 Loving, has a specialty in her luxuriant larkspurs, pink, mauve and blue. Mrs. Harriet Van Gelder, 402 E. Bluff, has a backyard garden of colorful flowers, snapdragons, poppies, larkspurs.

Tree of the Week—R. E. Jackson and wife, Silsbee, are enjoying the Flower Show. Jackson is president of the Big Thicket Association of East Texas and is interested in preserving that area of several million acres of virgin timber for posterity. Much of this land is still privately owned; some in state parks. The Big Thicket contains many unusual trees, shrubs and plants and it is thought a number of them are rare types not found elsewhere in the state.

Flower of the Week—Dandelions, sow-thistles, wild lettuce, nutgrass, Johnson grass and other lawn pests will have difficulty in surviving the new weed-killers now on the market. And the product will not kill flowers. The question has been asked: "How does the weed-killer know the difference between a weed and a flower?" The answer is: "It doesn't; one does not apply it to desirable plants."

Bird of the Week—Suburban residents and those in rural districts are now hearing the calls of two birds, each of a different order, the Bob-white or quail and the dove. The Bob-white's clear, ringing note is in direct contrast to the mournful drawl of the dove. Both birds are of definite value to the farm and garden and should have every protection. A community near Grapevine, formerly called Lonesome Dove (now called Dove), got its name from the association of the dove and its drawing notes with the first settlers who came into the location in the early 1840's.

Place of Interest—Sam H. Brasell, business manager for Texas Wesleyan College, is responsible for the following note of interest concerning a rose-embowered rock pile on the campus of the college: Here once the freshmen and sophomores buried a feud, the rocks stood for years and finally roses came to cover the remains of discord. Near-by is a so-called "bird sanctuary," many shrubs and trees inclose a shady court; but seats and benches therein look as if it might be used for other purposes.

Garden Reminders—Treat your lawn with a solution of bichloride of mercury (two ounces in 50 gallons of water) sprinkled to 1,000 square feet of lawn and water well afterward, to rid lawn of earthworms. However, earthworms do not eat living plant tissue and they are natural soil cultivators, being frequently introduced into areas which need aeration. Kill off lace bugs with a good contact insecticide; nicotine sulfate and soap make a good solution. To rid plants of mealy bugs, first wash with a good strong spray, then use a white oil emulsion according to directions; spray should be washed off in a few hours, however. For mildew, dust or spray with sulphur. Nematodes are very small eel or earth worms, not visible to the naked eye, that live in moist soil, in living plant tissue or in decaying organic matter. Rotation of plants, aeration of soils and treatment with carbon disulphide (using with care and following directions) will usually eradicate the condition.

Botanic Garden of the Week — Highlights (flowers and fruits) in the Botanic Garden just now, in addition to the roses, are the yellow cinquefoil in the rockery, a yellow headwreath and verbena erinoides; the St. John's wort (Hypericum) flanking the cascades on the ramp and at the Garden Center entrance; Rosa setigera, the wax-leaved ligustrum, Chinese honeysuckle, berries on the agarita (native barberry), the South Texas coral bean (Erythrina), the Chinese wingnut (in flower) and the paradise tree or

GARDENS OPEN TO PUBLIC

List of gardens open to public during the flower show festival:

Hubbard Heights Garden Club—Mrs. Ruby Hawkins, 1418 Boyd, beautiful yard, fish pond in back yard. If she is not at home welcome to go through anyway. Be sure to close gate before leaving. Mrs. J. W. Crowder, 4336 James; open to visitors on Saturday only. Outstanding in that it was a rough hillside, now a beautifully landscaped home. Other outstanding features.

Lake Worth Garden Club—Mrs. Bena Hoskins, Mrs. R. E. Hutcheson, Mrs. Dalton Bassham, Mrs. Porter Hentzen.

North Fort Worth Garden Club—Mrs. George T. Crowley, off Jacksboro Highway, patio covered with wisteria, many other flowers. Mrs. A. A. Davis, 2321 Tremont, rose garden and larkspur; Mrs. George Elmore, 2202 Roosevelt, 400 rose bushes, 1,000 or more glads, many other flowers; Mrs. C. L. Plaxco, 1814 Belmont, amaryllis, lawn of St. Augustine grass, variety of plants.

St. Mary's Garden Club—Mrs. J. J. McLaughlin, 3318 Park Ridge; J. L. Tracy, 3737 Hilltop Road.

Spade and Trowel Garden Club—Mrs. Phillip Walker, 3635 Monticello; Mrs. L. G. Moreland, 2801 Travis; Mrs. Robert Ball, 2943 May; Mrs. A. O. Melton, 2600 Shirley.

South Side Garden Club—Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, 2828 May, interesting rock collection, other features; Mrs. Cecil Mallow, 2512 Willing; Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Road; Mrs. W. L. Wilson, 3005 South Jennings, greenhouse.

Sylvania Garden Club—Mrs. Max Simmons, 2120 Yucca; Mrs. J. H. Hicks, 2337 Honeysuckle.

Crestwood Garden Club—300 and 400 blocks on Crestwood Dr.; Mrs. Capelle, 212 Lindenwood; Mrs. Fay Hubbard, 108 Crestwood Dr., outstanding back yard.

Monticello Garden Club—Mrs. Will Ed Kemble, 4008 Monticello; Mrs. Earl Lewis, 3717 Lenox Dr.; Mrs. J. H. Sharp, 3559 Dorothy Lane.

Business and Professional Women's Club Garden Club—Miss Ruth Townsen, 2335 Irwin, regal lilies, water lilies, red verbena, pansies, snapdragons, red, white and blue kamani clematis, fish pond, hot house with over 75 different varieties of pot plants; Miss Mary Findley, 2704 6th Ave., Esther Reed daisies, star jasmine, mock orange, amaryllis; Mrs. L. E. Hulen, 3561 Westcliff Rd. South, pansies, dahlias, petunias, candytuft, pink and red stock, roses, espalier peach tree, shady pool with willow trees, barbecue pit, strawberries; Mrs. Paul V. Barmann, 1134 Clara, poppies coreopsis, lace

vine, larkspur, roses, pansies, strawberries.

Fort Worth Garden Club—Mrs. O. L. Burnett, 4924 Crestline Rd.; Mrs. John W. Herbert, River Crest; Mrs. Ward B. Powell, 61 Westover Ter.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, River Crest; Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Berney, River Crest.

River Oaks Garden Club—Mrs. G. H. Newman, 5124 Tulane; Mrs.

H. H. Hatcher, 1700 Meiba Ct.; Mrs. Sue Moore, 1459 Glenwick.

Home and Garden Study Club—Mrs. Vera Davis, 2408 Loving, variety of flowers, outstanding larkspur in several shades; Mrs. T. W. Parker, 2319 Ross; Mrs. W. G. Milson, 2416 Market.

The garden department of the Woman's Club suggests the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Sauer, 3811 West Cliff Rd. North, and a drive through Berkeley Addition, and through Park Hill, where many homes of members are located.

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TALL OLEANDERS—Mrs. Thelma Griffith, 2924 Mt. Vernon, inspects a canna bloom growing in front of a bed of 10-foot oleanders. The oleanders have reached this height due to the fact that Mrs. Griffith has a house built around them each fall. (Staff Photo).

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Garden of the Week—Two gardens stand out as pictures of the week—that of Mrs. B. C. Dunlap, 1508 Grand, and the Dr. C. E. McGuire place, 2805 Alton Rd. Both gardens offer suggestions for color and continuous bloom, with zinnias, phlox, candytuft, ruellia, cannas, petunias, dahlias, artemesia, verbenas, goldenglow, daisies and roses. Southwestern plants are now in their glory, among which are majestic specimens of agave (Maguey), or century plants, now blooming at the southeast corner of W. 7th, near the Van Zandt viaduct, and a profusion of coral blooms on the red yuccas, across from the southwestern corner of Stripling Junior High School.

Tree of the Week—Especially attractive just now are the Japanese varnish trees, (*Sterculia*) a number of which flourish in this locality. This tree is one of the large genus of tropical trees, grown as specimens, the flower clusters being very handsome. Good examples of this tree are to be found on the sidewalk at the home of F. E. Billington, 2926 Princeton, and in Hyde Park across from the Fort Worth Library. The smooth green bark and compound leaflets, arranged finger fashion, add to the decorative features.

Flower of the Week—In sandy lands vast areas are given over now to a variety of native Evening Primrose, the willow primrose (*Jussiaea*), a tall wand-like plant with lemon yellow flowers which grow toward the stem's tip. This plant would make an attractive member of a water garden assemblage; it is not desirable as a cut flower, petals having a tendency to fall off easily; leaves are slender and willow-like, hence the name.

Bird of the Week—While on a seashore vacation this summer, take a few notes on the coast birds. Texas has a number of interesting ones, sandpipers, gulls, herons, flamingoes. Some are beautifully colored, with herons especially of interest to artists who have made us better acquainted with the beauty of this bird.

Place of Interest—Jim Phillips, writing from his gardens in his home at San Miguel, Mexico, extends an invitation to his mother, Mrs. Edwin Phillips, to visit him—"As for you, Madam, there is waiting a blue fountain, a singing bird and a lime tree." From Tom Q. Williams comes mention of gladioli hybridizing done by Mrs. Fitzgerald of Green Glade, just northeast of the Smithfield crossroads. Mrs. Fitzgerald, through hand pollinating, has produced some new and unusual colors; a crossing of glads with honeysuckle has given the glad a more fragrant odor, and she is now working on a cross of a glad with the cape jasmine, hoping for greater glad fragrance; she has new colors in poppies, and is now interested in trying to produce a narcissus with a pink center. An interested reader, recently a resident of South America, inquires about the Mexican plant,

Albahaca. This plant is botanically called *Ocimum basilicum*, better known as sweet basil. It was well known in Bible times, and is one of the most ancient of herbs which attracted the medical fraternity. Its leaves are a welcome addition to macaroni and spaghetti and to soup dishes.

Garden Reminders—Remove at least six inches from the tops of your blossoming bachelor buttons when first blooming period is over; this will insure new blooms. Take off dead and dying foliage from hollyhocks, and spray plants well with bordeaux mixture so that they may not become infected with rust disease. To keep your baby ramblers blooming, snip off old clusters. When delphiniums finish flowering, cut stalks back. Dry tulip bulbs well in the shade, then store in a cool dry place for the summer. Order pansy seeds at once; new beds should be planted in August or early September. Pansies and violas will produce better flowers if cut back severely at this season; fertilize and water well. Watch grafted plants that no suckers grow from outside the graft. Get a good weed killer in operation, especially in walks and gravel paths.

Dahlia Day Is Red Letter Day For Botanic Garden Visitors

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Sunday is a red-letter day for the Botanic Garden, what with Dahlia Day being scheduled three months ahead of the usual date, and with bus transportation from down-town Fort Worth starting for Sunday afternoon runs at 30-minute periods.

A popular vote will be taken as to favorites. Those wishing to grow dahlias should bear in mind that they must be planted in the spring.

A few suggestions may help to produce better growth, as follows:

When dividing tubers dip the cut or broken end in dry commercial sulphur; have tuber eyes and sprouts from 1½ to 2 inches before planting. Dig hole from 10-12 inches deep and the same in diameter; throw into hole a

handful of bone meal, the same of cow manure and of hardwood charcoal; add two quarts of any good commercial fertilizer. Water, and mulch thoroughly. Replace soil in the hole, mingling with a little leaf mold, and finally plant tubers 2-3 inches below the surface of the ground; be sure good drainage is in effect.

The addition of the charcoal insures carbonized gases, and this helps to prevent inroads of detrimental insects. The dahlia, a native of Mexico, is one of the world's most spectacular and most gorgeously colored flowers. It is essentially a man's flower, most men preferring it to any other, according to authorities. Visit the Botanic Garden and see the dahlias at their best. Help to swell the vote for your favorite.

Flowering Shrubs Add Much To Southwestern Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Southwest owes much of its summer flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants among which are the Altheas, Cannas, Crape Myrtle, Vitex, Amur River Privet and Pomegranates.

Althea is an incorrect but common name for the Hollyhock family. The name is also applied to shrubby species of Hibiscus, for example the Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). The Althea is the Greek name for marshmallow. Hibiscus is Virgil's name for a mallow. There are many varieties of the so-called Althea. Local gardens feature lovely flowers of bright and shell pink, lavender, white and other pastel colors. Although slightly subject to root-rot, the Althea makes a most desirable garden shrub.

Cannas, a useful and decorative genus of tropical herbs, are greatly abused and neglected as a possibility for Southwestern gardens. Likely the misuse of them in the landscape design is responsible for this neglect. Like the little girl in the nursery rhyme "with the curl in the middle of her forehead"—"when she was good she was very, very good, and when she was bad she was horrid." The same is true of Cannas. When correctly used, as middle ground for borders against an evergreen background, these plants are useful and decorative; they should not be placed on sidewalks, nor should they be set up like sore thumbs in special circular, crescent or other shaped beds in the middle of lawns. The old fashioned Indian Shot, (*Canna indica*) is the parent of many new originations, in flowers of gorgeous color and in foliage, both plain and fancy.

Crape myrtles are now coming into flower. If generous applications of barnyard fertilizer are worked into soils in early spring, flowering will be more free and flowers larger and fuller. Gardens would be lovelier if groups of Crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia indica*) with like-colored blossoms were used in backgrounds. The Will Rogers Centennial Grounds will soon be a mass of color, as Crape myrtles produce their wavy plumes.

The Vitex, although common in the Southwest, can, through proper fertilization and pruning, be made an attractive and useful garden shrub; its heavenly blue blossoms would recommend it to local gardens.

Amur River privet, a Chinese importation, now so usual as to be almost naturalized, bears fragrant creamy white blossoms which make a pleasing picture in the background of a garden.

The pomegranate is a delicious but little known fruit in the United States. For centuries it has been prized abroad, was known to Theophrastus, and was mentioned in the Bible. The genus, *Punica*, is of the family *Punicaceae*. *Punica* is the old name for Carthage, the pomegranate having once been called the Apple of Carthage. If wanted for the best fruits, the trees should be spaced 15 to 20 feet apart each way and base shoots kept cut away, that the tree's strength go

to the trunk, upper branches and fruits. It will grow in a variety of soils, it make an attractive hedge, and the blossoms are showy and decorative. When shrub is kept pruned to a sizeable shape, it makes a very desirable pot or tub specimen. Garden varieties in dwarf size are now to be had, and flowers come in white, rich scarlet and orange red. Propagation is easy from root shoots which are prolific.



BABES IN THE GARDEN—Keith and Gail Threlkeld, whose father, James Threlkeld, has just completed a new home at 1117 Mistletoe Dr., are enjoying the informal garden of Bryan E. Hanley, 1121 Mistletoe Dr. (Staff Photo).

Phloxes and Zinnias Make Colorful Sidewalk Garden

Garden of the Week—A sidewalk garden, within property line, 810 W. Petersmith, is colorful with phloxes and zinnias; here shade trees and vines keep the place cool in appearance, and a "thank you" goes to owner from the passerby. Gardens and birds somehow seem to belong together; Mrs. P. A. Neely, 1116 S. Jennings, enjoys both in her garden sanctuary; just now the highlight of this garden is the tuberous-rooted Begonia, with several varieties, such as the rose-flowering and the camellia-flowering types being most outstanding.

Tree of the Week—The desert or flowering willow, so-called (Chilopsis linearis) is a rather showy small tree, family Bignonaceae, indigenous to Texas and the Southwest. The orchid-tinted, tubular blossoms resembling those of the catalpa are attractive, and the twisted trunks appeal to lovers of the picturesque; a good stand of these irregular trees is to be seen on the west side of River Crest Country Club, facing the golf course. Flowers appear on the new wood, therefore pruning is effective. The Greek name has reference to the lip-shaped blossom; in New Mexico the tree is called mimbre.

Flower of the Week—Just now dahlias are adding to the beauty of many local gardens. A few people failed to throw a handful of sand or gravel in the bottom of the hole where tuber was planted last spring, and plants are now suffering the consequences. Dahlias must have good drainage, and a bit of sand in the bottom of the hole helps to make this possible. Don't fail to see the Botanic Garden dahlias soon. They are attracting many visitors these days.

Bird of the Week—Happiest of all your garden visitors is the summer house wren. His merry song will thrill you beyond words. Pleasant citizen that he is, this summer resident is a destroyer of the most arduous type; he will clear your garden of vast numbers of insects. Why not encourage him a bit by building him a little house next year? He is a great home lover, and finds the housing shortage disturbing, also.

Book of the Week—D. D. Obert, local landscape architect and city forester, has just returned with his family from a three weeks' vacation spent in the Indian lands of the Northwest. He brought back to the Garden Center library an interesting Indian handicrafts booklet, Navajo Native Dyes (Their Preparation and Use). It is amazing to find a number of our own familiar wild plants described in this book. A chemurgic world lies at our very door here in the Southwest through knowledge and use of our native plants, products and by-products.

Arrangement of the Week—Mrs. George Beston floated the lemon flowers of the prickly pear in a white porcelain flat bowl for a luncheon table this past week, carrying out a color scheme of white and gold. The color and texture of the blossoms were augmented by delicate accessories and by foods.

Place of Interest—Take a walk these summer days through our pioneer burying grounds and pause for a little time to pay tribute to the first settlers. Here lie the remains of some of the city's early builders, among

CITATION OF MARY DAGGETT LAKE for THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

Dr. Sadler, the President, began the presentation of the candidates for honorary degrees by saying "and now we come to the part of the ceremony wherein T.C.U. brings honor to itself"—and I was the first of the three to receive my degree prefaced by the following remarks:

Mr. President, the name of Mary Daggett Lake is presented as a candidate for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Author, editor, musician, traveller, botanist, distinguished daughter of a distinguished Texas family, Mary Daggett Lake has carried on the noble traditions of her forebears whose vision and indomitable spirit are woven into the very fabric of our commonwealth.

That same spirit has animated her accomplishments in preserving and developing the culture of the great Southwest. Through her activities in the D.A.R., the Fort Worth and the Texas Historical societies, and the Texas Folklore Society, she has done much to keep intact the heritage of the past while striving ever to improve the present and look to the future of our city and our state.

An authority on horticulture, Mrs. Lake has written and lectured extensively on the plant life of the Southwest, has organized twenty local garden clubs, has served as Park Commissioner since 1927, and is now president of the Park Board. She is educational director of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, and since 1933, has been director of the Garden Center.

For these and many other activities which have identified her name in a vital way with the cultural growth of the city, for her deeply rooted loyalty to her native state and its traditions, for her invaluable work in acquainting her fellow citizens with the beauties and possibilities of the Texas Flora, and because her influence for the good, the true and the beautiful began in her family and extended onward to bless the entire community, Texas Christian University, its faculty and its Board of Trustees authorize you, Mr. President, to confer upon Mary Daggett Lake the Degree of Doctors of Laws, with all its rights, honors and privileges that pertain thereto.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
June 24, 1946.

Begonia Presents an Unlimited Variety of Plants and Blossoms

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The begonia is one of the great groups of cultivated plants. Mrs. Ireland Hampton, 4501 East Lancaster, has a most unusual collection of Rex Begonias and of the tuberous rooted varieties. In Mrs. Hampton's Rex group there are more than 75 different ones, with no two alike in foliage. The tuberous rooted types, are the camellia flowered and the fimbriata or fringed kinds. Colors range from brilliant and deep reds to tangerine, lemon and bright yellow, and through to white. Single flowering types are also to be desired. For a thoroughly satisfying and never-tiring hobby Mrs. Hampton thinks there is nothing better than begonias. Bulbs should be dug up and given a drying out period as soon as leaves die down, probably the latter part of October or early November. Tubers should be planted in flats in February with thick covering of good soil, 1-3 to 1/4 sand, leaf mold and peat moss; later they may be placed in pots as sprouts reach a height of about two inches; feed with cottonseed meal and hulls mulch; as plants develop, place in a lath house or under heavily foliated trees, that only filtered sun reach the plants; plants may even be given no sun, but only a good strong light. Plants like heavy moisture, and foliage should be sprayed often daily.

The first begonia to be introduced into England was begonia nitida, in 1777, about the time we, the people of the United States were settling our difficulties with Great Britain. Since then, many new originations have been developed, about 200 of them being of value horticulturally. The plant took its name from one Michel Begon, a French botanist and superintendent at St. Domingo (1638-1710). Plants are indigenous to Mexico, Central and South America, Asia and South Africa. The begonia is sometimes called beef-steak geranium, also elephant's ears, but neither cognomen gives any idea of the delicate coloring and great beauty of the flowers

and foliage. Even the rugged, rough stems have a grotesque appearance at times, and this alone gives a distinctive appearance to the plant. Probably the most popular single begonia is the wonderfully floriferous gloire de Lorraine, with the Rex Begonia the chief base for the foliage races. While many persons achieve excellent results with begonias in pots, it is said by authorities that singular and characteristic results are obtained by growing them in the earth against greenhouse walls, or in rock pockets below the benches.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey, White Settlement Road, has an antique garden. And what a delightful hobby for any garden lover! She features especially varieties of old roses, those from our grandmother's gardens, among which are the following: A number from old Louisiana and Georgia gardens; the famous green rose from her husband's mother's garden in Taylor; the Cherokee rose from the local pioneer garden of Mrs. C. B. Daggett; an old Marchal Niel rose from East Texas; a so-called "Yellow Rose of Texas" from the local garden of Mrs. Costello; from New Orleans, Cardinal de Richelieu and Louis Phillipe; from the Fort Worth garden of Mrs. Jordan, Hugonis; from California gardens, Magna Charta, Rosa Damacena and Violette, and a number of the old Moss roses; from New Jersey gardens, Old Blush, Cabbage (Provence), Rosa Spinosissima (Old Scotch), Seven Sisters and Sweet Briar (Rosa Eglantina); from New Orleans, and bearing the name of the early newspapers, is an old variety of Picayune.

Tree of the Week—Of special interest in the Botanic Garden just now is the full-fruited Chinese wing-nut tree (Pterocarya), one of the most delightful of the Garden's importations. There are a number of introductions which provide wide botanical interest and which are often overlooked by the casual visitor; this is one of them. The unisexual flowers form in drooping catkins (these actually bearing resemblance to the collapsible Chinese paper lanterns we have known), and the fruit is a winged nutlet, very decorative. The tree is a near relative of our pecans and other hickory trees. Propagation is by seeds, layers or suckers. The family is the large one, Juglandaceae (walnut), from which we get some of the best nuts for food and furniture materials.

Flower of the Week—A present highlight of the William Holden garden, 2207 Glencoe Terrace, is a variety of Chrysanthemum with shaggy yellow flowers two inches across. The plant was a Thanksgiving present from a friend last year. After it had finished blossoming, it was transferred from the pot to the outdoor garden; just now the plant, blooming out of season, as many plants are doing this year, is loaded with blossoms, probably 100 or more on the one plant.

Bird of the Week—The merry little Dickcissel (black throated Bunting), is singing his cherry song at our windows these days, according to Mrs. George Adams, local bird authority. At mating time, the male sits and sings to his mate while she carries on the laborious duties of home building, against the time of the appearance of progeny. The contribution of the male is to offer inspiration to his mate and to do a good job of bossing.

Book of the Week—If you do

not know James Thurber's "The Last Flower," you owe it to yourself to get acquainted with it. It tells the whole story of civilization in a few well-thought-out illustrations with brief text. It is a forerunner to World War III, and will prepare even those who are most weak-hearted for what's ahead. It seems strange that as simple a thing as a little flower could have so much atomic appeal!

Sunday, July 21, 1946. 10—Sec. 2—FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—A garden noted for its color and summer bloom is that of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gose, Burleson. Among the plants are petunias, cannas, roses, day lilies, irises, gardenias, sweet peas, cosmos, zinnias, morning glories, honeysuckles, hibiscuses, lantanas and four-o'clocks.

Another delightful Burleson home with a commanding view is that of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Rand.

Tree of the Week—One of the most interesting trees in the Botanic Garden is a rough-leaved hackberry. This tree near the wild-flower garden has been covered with fruit, the latter a real treat to birds. In Southwestern Texas this tree, with its sugary berries, is known as "the sugarberry tree."

Flower of the Week—The American lotus (Nelumbo lutea) is a most interesting plant, and one whose blossoms command admiration. It is sometimes called water chinquepin or yonquepin. Everywhere in shallow lakes and in artificial waterways and in bog lands one sees this superb blossom. Leaves are large, often 2 inches across, and the big showy white flowers grow upon a tall stem high above the water. In the Orient the lotus is a symbolic flower, and it enters into every form of art. In India the flower is associated with Buddha and Brahma. Tradition pictures Brahma springing from this flower heart of creative power and purity. The seeds and pods are very decorative and the Aztecs and early American Indians used the tubers as a food, baking them much as we do the sweet potato. We should learn more about the American lotus.

Bird of the Week—The brown thrasher is a friendly citizen of our gardens and orchards. He is a friend in time of need, and his inclination to build his nest near one's dooryard shows him to be a desirable visitor. His golden brown feathers give him a distinctive appearance, his rich coat being a part of his charm. He is a bit secretive about the nook for his babies—this he builds sometimes on the ground, sometimes on the low limbs and branches of trees or

Botanic Garden Successful in Growing Palm-Like Pineapple

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The pineapple (nanas sativus), one of the most interesting of the bromelias, should be more generally understood, and should be grown, not only because of their beautiful fruit, but because of their palm-like foliage. The plant is not hardy, therefore can not be grown out-of-doors, but it would make a good conservatory or greenhouse specimen. When the fruit is eaten, the top can be cut

off, with about an inch of the fruit left at base, and this top, if planted in an earth-filled pot of good soil, will make a new pineapple. In the local Botanic Garden greenhouse, this method was followed successfully a few years ago, and the plant made good foliage, and even produced its own fruit, a fully developed interesting specimen, except that the first fruiting was a little smaller than the average fruit which one sees and purchases on the market. The name, of course, is suggestive of the cone of the pine and the juiciness of an apple. Other plants which are related to the pineapple are the bromeliads of Southwest Texas and Mexico, the bunch or ball mosses (tillandsia) and even the long-haired Spanish mosses that hang from the great Southern oaks. There are numerous bromelias, hot house plants grown for stiff form and clusters of flowers.

The Spanish word "maiz" has given us the English maize, being derived from the name Mahiz, which Columbus adopted for this cereal from the Haitians. The Mexican teosinte shows close botanical relationship. Evidence shows that maize is of American origin, although its original form is not yet clear, nor has its evolu-

tion from other types been traced. It is generally conceded that the corn plant (botanically called Zea) is definitely American in origin, and that it was introduced into the Old World shortly after the discovery of the new. Types known in garden culture are the sweet corns, the pop corns and the field corns. Some of the so-called Indian corns, with mottled and brightly colored grains, together with the pop-types, such as the strawberry pop (a dwarf kind), offer innumerable possibilities as decoratives, both in the garden and as indoor decoratives, and should be more generally grown in local situations.

Arrangement of the Week—It was just a "small gathering" of what some might term "weeds," but it turned out to be a fetching indoor arrangement, a picture after the Flemish manner. For foliage there was the grey-leaved Dusty Miller or wild Artemisia, an aromatic and bitter herb of the Composite family; there was with this a grouping of wild Bergamot flowers in soft lavender colors; a few stems of Monarda (purple horse-mint) blossoms; some half dozen blooms of the orchid-tinted American Star Thistle, with varying shades, and a scattering of the supple, greyish tips of tender Vitex buds. The container was a large brandy-glass type in Alice Blue glass. When seen last, the arrangement was nestling among a collection of early American Staffordshire on top of an old grand piano. Water had long since been removed from the container and the softly faded blossoms and foliages were even more beautiful than when freshly arranged.

Place of Interest—Why not "travel about" this summer in your own community? You might start with a weekly visit to some local park. Each park is attractive in its own way, and each has been developed with regard for its geographical setting and location. Don't overlook the chain of lakes, Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain and Lake Worth. Fort Worth parks are well up in the national spotlight. What do you know about them? Now is the time to get acquainted.

Garden Reminders—Plant zinnias and marigolds now for late fall bloom. Remember, if your garden has no trees, it endures a great lack. Shear six inches from the tops of your corn flowers and give generous helpings of liquid manure to roots of plants. Give your rose beds a good soaking at least once a week these hot, dry days. If you have not already done so, remove flower heads and all dead wood from rhododendrons. Give chrysanthemums another pinching back of tops, and another feeding of a good fertilizer. Cut back petunias, sweet alyssum and hardy phlox, that fall blooms may be more profuse.

Study of Native Plant Families Will Aid in Beginning Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mrs. A. Spencer of Hamlin writes in to ask what plants to use in West Texas gardens. A study of native plant families will often give one a lead as to what would thrive in a particular locality. Next to soil, water is of most importance. However, there are certain plants which can not only survive but which thrive well with little or no moisture, drought resistants we call them. It is quite impossible to have a surprising wealth of blossoms throughout the summer, even in semi-arid localities. This, of course, must be arranged for with proper selection of plant materials. Among the shrubs and small trees recommended for such gardens we suggest the desert willow, crepe myrtle, vitex, poinciana (bird-of-paradise), tamarix (salt cedar), senisa, creosote bush or greasewood, parkinsonia or retam and the sumacs. Further, the red bud, forsythia, spireas, pomegranates and mulberries are suggested for spring bloom. The wild plum and Spanish buckeye have their place also in arid regions. Our own native barberry, the algerita or agarita, makes a pleasing specimen plant but is best used as a hedge, very effective against a native stone wall, either fence or house, with its bright red berries which follow the springtime yellow blossoms.

Banner bearers for summer color are the salvias which come in shades of red and in blue variations. *Salvia greggii* is known as the perennial sage brush; *Salvia splendens* is scarlet, and *farinacea* and *pitcheri* are, respectively, the light and the dark blue varieties. The native wormwood, dusty miller or *artemesia* is a pleasing gray foliaged plant, grows easily, and is attractive in combinations used in the indoor bouquet. The late summer blooming blue *eryngo* (sometimes called the purple thistle, although the plant is a carrot) is excellent as an indoor decorative when combined with the Texas blazing star. These plants should be grown in one's cutting garden, since a state law protects the wildlings against indiscriminate public use.

Shrub-like annuals and perennials useful to Southwestern gardens are the four-o'clocks, the lantana, cleome, coreopsis, castor beans (and what interesting tropical effects can be produced from proper use of the latter!) and asters. The sophoras, mesquites, locusts and mimosas should be more generally used where small type trees are needed. The Apache plum, snow-on-the-mountain, Mexican poppies, jimson weed (*datura*), the monardas, bush morning glories, rudbeckias, galliardias, sunflowers, marigolds,

goldenrod, celosia, the mulleins, portulacas, sensitive plants, passion flowers, evening primroses, and a host of other plants will help to make and keep a summer-time garden with bright bits of color. In the preparation of a semi-arid garden, first select proper plants; next, consider mulches and slow periodic drenching, together with cultivation which allows for free circulation of air; select soils of rather light texture, or mulch freely with compost or other humus. Bear in mind, one can surely kill certain plants with too much attention; learn what the plants need, and remember that rest is sometimes useful in a garden.

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—In the flowering season the garden of Judge and Mrs. Graham B. Smedley at Austin is resplendent with color from azaleas and camellias. Mrs. Smedley has brought in rare plants from the show places of the Old South, has planted pine trees which help to supply mulch, and has given the necessary attention to these exacting plants, to the end that her fame as a camellia grower is widespread. The natural soils around Austin are exactly the opposite to that which these acid loving plants require, but the great old liveoaks, under which many of the plants are growing, act as guardian angels to the importations. Canvas and lath houses protect the plants from summer heat and winter cold. Judge and Mrs. Smedley are enthusiastic over their adopted plant children and are glad to share the plant knowledge they have gained.

Tree of the Week—Just now the Botanic Garden Chinese jujube trees (a genus *Zizyphus* of over 40 species of somewhat spiny shrubs and trees, family *Rhamnaceae*), are loaded with fruit. In China, the fruit is highly prized and confection is made from it. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is introducing numerous varieties into sections of the country, where the tree can survive weather conditions, with good results. The Texas jujube or buckthorn, also called lote bush, bears long, black edible fruit, but is of inferior quality.

Flower of the Week—A seasonal flower, now on the wane as to bloom, also as to plants (the latter due to the beauty of the plant and lasting quality of the flower), is the Texas bluebell, a true *Gentian*, botanically known as *Eustoma russellianum*. This plant prefers a rather swampy meadow, with full sun. Its rare beauty has caused it to be a victim of the thoughtless admirer, to the end that whereas the plant was once

plentiful in most parts of Texas, it is now exceedingly rare. The Violet Crown Garden Club at Austin, with conservation a major project, has endeavored to interest the public in the protection of this plant especially, along with other disappearing plants. Among other Texas boasts, the state is proud of its several gentians, at least three that offer beautiful flowers, and one of which was used in the treatment of chills, fevers and malaria by the Indians and early pioneers, this particular plant being known as "quinine weed."

Bird of the Week—Two pets are receiving unusual attention at this time, and giving pleasure as well to their caretakers and the public. Shoofly, a deserted baby mockingbird, was befriended by Mrs. Robert Bowman, Crestline Road, and now the young fellow has the run of the backyard and the house where he feels very much at home. By day he flits from tree limb to tree limb, coming at feeding time to the screened entrance door where he gains admittance to the house and where he roosts at night. His unusual antics and bird behavior keep friends and neighbors, as well as his foster parents, keenly alert as to his welfare. George, a small turtle with a gaudy artificial back, is the favorite inhabitant of the greenhouse pool at the Botanic Garden. He was donated by a friend this last week, and already has attracted an interested group of admirers who enjoy his disportments as he goes from water plant to deep water, tiring of the public gaze.

Arrangement of the Week—From Mrs. Maud R. Jacobs of Carrollton, Ky., comes the following pleasing combination—an arrangement of Harrison's yellow rose, the old fashioned lemon lily (*Hemerocallis flava*), and the foliage of *Rosa rubiginosa* has especial charm. It appeals both to the sense of sight and to that of smell, and the blending of the lemon lily and the sweetbriar fragrances is delightful. The sweetbriar foliage offers the right color value to the flowers of both the Harrison rose and the lemon lily.

If Vegetable Garden Space Is Limited, Cut Down on Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you can not give space to a vegetable garden in its entirety, why not arrange for a part of the flower garden space to be devoted to a few choice vegetables that can be used as food for your family table? Authorities from A&M tell us we should be planning now for winter vegetables. Everyone is complaining about the high prices of good vegetables. Meet this emergency by raising a few of your own. You will be surprised at the flavor of your own home grown products. While the midsummer season is with us it seems hard to think in terms of garden making, but preliminary steps should be taken now. If you have a stand of non-bearing tomatoes, cut off the plant to a place where several young sucker sprouts appear on the main stem. Apply a handful of 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer around each plant and work the ground thoroughly. This should make for a fall crop of fruit. Cultivate and fertilize other summer stands of okra, peppers and others to maintain summer and fall production. Take out all old vegetable plants and burn them. Clear ground now for early planting, remove weeds and cultivate soil. If soil has enough moisture in it to allow plowing or spading without developing clods, do this at once. If fall is dry, this mulch will be invaluable.

Plant only heat tolerant vegetables in August or September, such as onions, mustard, turnips, Irish potatoes, squash, radishes and cabbage. Leave space for cool season vegetables to be planted later, lettuce, carrots, beets and spinach. Watch about your young fruit trees. If trees have been planted within the last two years, be sure to give plenty of water. A good soaking every seven to ten days will mean a minimum of loss. Wrapping of exposed trunks of one-year-old trees is helpful in reducing sun blister. Grass clippings or straw placed about the soil at base of tree will help hold moisture. It is good to remember that tree roots do not grow vigorously in hot soil. Just now pecan nuts are in process of development. Plenty of water on pecan trees will help to produce meaty nuts. Water every 10 to 14 days, soaking ground to a depth of two feet. Irrigate strawberry plants every five to seven days if you plan to carry plants through the summer. Place plants under a sun shade, if possible. Maybe you have been wanting a hot bed or cold frame garden. Now is the time to plan for this. It will prove useful the year round. The Garden Center, located in the Botanic Garden in the west end of the greenhouse, will be glad to help you with your gardening problems. Telephone 7-3330.

Annual Frontier Roundup and Fideo will be held this year Sept. 4-7. Purses will total \$2,120 plus entrance fees, according to F...

Garden of the Week—The Will Rogers deep red zinnias at the garden of Mrs. H. F. Stute, 2321 Ashland, are attracting much attention. Dwarf varieties of zinnias are used in the border foreground, a pleasing contrast. Another enthusiastic gardener is J. A. Whitener, 3140 S. Henderson. On a bed 40x50 feet he is growing more than 200 different dahlias. At the southeast entrance to the Botanic Garden, the crepe myrtles are beginning to bloom.

Tree of the Week—O. B. Howell, Amarillo tree specialist, gives an accurate chart of Amarillo weather since 1905, as shown in the cross section of an old cottonwood tree cut from the courthouse lawn in June. The tree's growth rings show a definite correlation to rainfall conditions registered by the weather bureau during the past 41 years.

Flower of the Week—The crepe myrtle is a true pinch-hitter for gardens, massing its color at a season when color is badly needed. A good helping of barnyard manure administered to soil at shrub's base in early spring will astonish the crepe myrtle grower. And do not forget the water when the season is dry.

Bird of the Week—In one respect, man has a rival in the bird world. Not only is the bird the greatest of aviators, but he is the best of the world's travelers. A bird carries his own engine in flight, and it rarely gets out of order. And the fuel supply never gives out.

Arrangement of the Week—Summertime is a glorious season in which to find the "something different" for your table decoration. Just now there are the seed-pods, summer fruits, various celosias (such as the Princess Feather, Cock's Comb) and the amaranths, soon the *eryngiums*, the golden-

rods, and the ironweeds will gladden the landscape. Lovers of nature are never at a loss to find a new and distinctive combination in the outdoor world. And the asters and Maximilian sunflowers are just around the corner.

Place of Interest—Take the children to the Children's Museum, located in the De Zavala Elementary School, 1419 College. Here, at 9:30 every Wednesday morning classes are held which feature the collection in the museum and other local collections. A considerable number of art objects, curios and relics, and domestic utility pieces are already assembled; and across the hall is another room attractively arranged with natural history objects. The museum is open daily to the public from 9 to 12 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday. The Garden Center Exhibition Table will feature a collection of "Grandmother's Glass" this week, among which are antique bottles, vases, silver holders for table relishes, covered dishes in the famous "barnyard assortment" popular half a hundred years and more ago, millefiores paper weights, lamps, the cake stand and many other pieces which were favorites in the early Victorian era. The public is invited to see this unusual collection.

August 11 1940
GARDENING **Art** **Expect**

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Not long since a colony, better say colonies, of black locust (pre-ferring black locust) leaf miners went through the parks and countryside devouring the leaves on the burr-oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa*), also called mossy-cup oak. The trees in many cases seemed to be entirely defoliated, but authorities say that new leaves are now coming on the trees and that likely no heavy tree loss will be entailed. These colonies move and work rapidly, and before one is aware of their presence the damage is done; and they move on to other and more fertile fields. If you have such trees on your premises, remember to look about them at this same time next year, and spray with arsenate of lead, applied while tree's leaves are yet young and tender.

If you have the lacy mimosa in your garden, you may find it is being subjected to sun-scald. The tender bark, having little or no protection (due to delicate leaf structure) from the sun is often affected with this blight. You may find new shoots appearing on your tree near the scald portion, nature's way of helping to protect the suffering tree. In future, plan to plant such trees on the east side of your house preferably, or near a larger, heavy-leaved tree, that the mimosa may have some shelter from the noonday and heavy heat of the afternoon. A sun shield, lathe or board, placed against the tree on its west side, might help. Do not be discouraged if this lovely tree dies, for it is at best a rather short-lived tree in this locality; and after all, you may plant another younger and better tree to take its place. City Forester Obert seems to think that treatment for a bad case of sun-scald may only make the situation worse. Nature, in its own good way, may take care of the tree.

Watch about tree pruning; inefficient methods may cause tree cavities to form which will produce serious injury. Pruning cuts, properly made and periodically dressed, will not decay. Sometimes branches split off at a V-shaped crotch. Better take off such limbs when the tree is young and branches pliable; otherwise brace with rod and cable. If a cavity results at the base of twin trees or where two trees grow closely together, remove one of them when the trees are young, give proper attention to the wound and no doubt it will heal rapidly.

Are you troubled with tree roots growing into sewer pipes? If so, take a tip. If water still runs, pour into sewer fixtures crystal copper sulphate and flush through lines. Apply the same doses once each month until the condition improves; follow this with four one-pound doses of the copper sulphate each year. You may not get immediate results, since it

takes some little time for roots to die, decay and pass through pipes. Failing in this, remove the roots with roto-rooter, an electrically operated machine. If all else fails, call your plumber.



CACTI COLLECTION—Miss Lois Stoner of Victoria inspects the cacti of her brother-in-law, Ed G. Parker, 3600 Hamilton. The 50 varieties in collection include a specimen of "old man of the mountain," a face-shape covered with a long silky hair-like growth. Some of the more grotesque have been achieved by grafting structurally different plants upon one another. (Photo)



VALUED BLOOM—This Syriacus or althea shrub, valued as a garden subject because of its late bloom, is a highlight of the garden of Mrs. Will Ed Kemble, 4008 Monticello, shown inspecting the lavender double blossom. (Staff Photo).

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Mrs. James T. Taylor, 4811 Camp Bowie, an early president of the Fort Worth Garden Club and an ardent gardener for years, has a garden which bespeaks the good taste of the owner. With a firm stand of evergreens, a lawn which is cool and inviting, and seats at convenient places, this garden offers summertime charm and year-round hospitality. Even the passerby gets a thrill from a glimpse into the tropical terrace at the home of P. Floyd Maben, 154 Riverside Dr.; and the huge leaves of the bananas seem to wave a greeting. Terraces and patios, both of which seem to be a natural setting for this climate and locality can be made more than ordinary through the use of the mimosas, castor beans, poincianas, caladiums, bananas and other large leaved plants. The Philodendrons, such as *Monstera (deliciosa)* and the Cuban ivy; also the Chinese evergreens (so-called) add charm to this type of garden. Potted plants, begonias, geraniums and ivy types are welcome additions.

Tree of the Week: Just now the mesquites, Texas' most characteristic tree, are going into the fruit stage. In many cases the bloom still hangs on together with the green pods, the blossom carrying a distinctive, persuasive odor which may one day be worth something to the industrial Southwest, as the public begins to realize the potentialities of this tree. One of the finest of French perfumes, a notable import, comes from an Acacia tree, with scarcely more charm. This tree is in the front rank of interest just now, as chemurgy investigates the resins which the tree produces. Watch the Texas mesquite. It may prove to be quite something more than an artist's model, or a victim of indiscriminate slaughter.

Flower of the Week: The South Sea Island Hibiscus (variety brilliantissima), also called Chinese Hibiscus, is one of the show plants of the Botanic Garden, with its brilliant red blossom and deep rich green foliage. It is one of our most desirable bedding plants, and for middle ground, where there is need for summer color, nothing could be finer. Relatives of this plant are the okra and the cotton, two of our best utility plants.

Bird of the Week: An ancient axiom says: "Knowledge is power." Knowledge is still power. If mankind understood the various kingdoms about him; their interdependence upon each other; how to derive benefits without exploitation, man would be the better for the association. When we think of birds of prey, we indiscriminately condemn. Most of the hawks, the buzzards, the crows and others are useful in destroying harmful insects, decaying animal matter and small animals which eat grains, such as rodents. Bird study would make an interesting hobby, and much information could be obtained which would prove useful to the individual.

Place of Interest: The natural world about us offers abundant interest at any time and at all seasons, but summertime seems to be the season which presents perhaps the greatest pictures for the amateur explorer. Butterflies are numerous among the flowers, and this is the season for mating and for making more and more worms. Bees are gathering pollen, and Sir John Lubbock was right when he said, "Bees prefer blue flowers," if we investigate. The black iridescent wasp is building his house in cement and between the bricks, making sure of a firm foundation. Pill bugs are multiplying by the millions with every drop of rain, and houses which seem to be "bug proof" find these pests seeking shelter indoors. The beautiful gold-eyed lace-wing is getting his fill of plant lice; and ants are busy "ranching" with the aphids which they catch, place upon the roots of a plant and seek out later for the juicy "milk" which the aphids produce. The robber-fly, armed with dagger, darts here and there, seeking the blood of his prey; his big green eyes, fuzzy body and

humped back make him a vicious looking fellow, which he proves himself to be.

Person of the Week: Today we salute a man who likes to scatter beauty. Mack Karr, for 25 years, has lived in the vicinity of White Lake, near Meadowbrook. Upon arriving from France, he became enamored of our American lotus, secured plants from a local nursery and set them out in a slough in the Trinity bottoms alongside the road that continues beyond E. 1st St., crossing the river this side of White Lake. Here they are today, a mass of creamy white beauty, acres of them in full bloom. Karr feels a particular pride in this bit of beauty he has built into the landscape, and well he may.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Importance of Trees to This Area Particularly Stressed

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In the introduction to Sir John Evelyn's famous voluminous book, "Silva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," published in England in 1664, the author says, in the introduction:

"Since there is nothing which seems more fatally to threaten a weakening, if not a dissolution, of the strength of this famous and flourishing nation than the sensible and notorious decay of her wooden walls, when, either through time, negligence or other accident, the present navy shall be worn out and impaired."

A contemporary, in writing a feature about Silva, remarked, "Soon after the publication of this work, which made its appearance under the auspices of the Royal Society, the spirit of planting trees increased to a high degree; and there is reason to believe that many of our ships which, in the last war, gave laws to the whole world, were constructed from oaks planted at that time."

Trees have ever been considered highly important in the life of any race or people. Here in the Southwest, where there is a dearth of them, they should be more important than in some other parts of the world where they flourish more easily. The earlier races valued them as symbols of various phases of life experiences; they used the groves as temples in which to worship their gods, as shelter for their families, as materials for land and sea use. Trees, we have learned, hold the soils through their root system. Is this not reason enough, here in a land where soil erosion presents a problem, for planting trees? Trees furnish moisture through their leaves which collect and again distribute this moisture. Is this not something which concerns us here in a part of the country where moisture is none too plentiful? Trees, through distribution of shade during hot, dry weather, make the atmosphere cooler, in addition to furnishing moisture.

Mrs. C. A. Gantt, local biology

stitute of Design, an organization Paepcke serves in the capacity of chairman of its directors.

FORMAL OPENING.

It's possible Paepcke will be in Fort Worth when the show opens. If he still is in the West, where he is developing a year-round resort as an extra-curricula activity, he may be persuaded to leave his new interest for a visit here.

Jacobson likely will be here for a lecture on art in advertising. J. S. Doughty, who made arrangements for the exhibition during a recent visit, will be here to supervise the display. And certainly, Jean R. Neil, manager of the Fort Worth plant of Container Corporation, will be host at the formal opening, but he doesn't promise to answer questions on modern art.

teacher, urges upon the public the importance of a study of trees, their contributions to mankind, their characteristics and varied values, their operations, and the definite need for help from the public in their preservation, especially here in the Southwest. Every part of a tree is filled with interest, every part has a function, a "point of departure and return" (in play parlance), and tree study makes this phase of vegetation a vital and thrilling adventure.

"Take a drive through a wooded section of our parks," says Mrs. Gantt, "and notice the cooler atmosphere. Along University Dr., from Crestline south and through Trinity and Forest Parks, one finds surcease from the heat on a hot night. Trees make the difference."

"Branches, roots, leaves, trunk, bark, sap, flowers and fruits, all may have undreamed of possibilities," stresses Mrs. Gantt, "as we enter the new postwar world of chemurgy and its industrial potentialities. Let us be slow to destroy a tree; let us use every means possible to give diseased trees intelligent care, and lastly, let us determine to plant more and more trees, beginning this next winter when the planting season again is with us."

Garden of the Week: Today we take you into any Mexican quarter of any Southwestern city. Here you will find the true gardening spirit, a tender love of plants and a certain understanding of the mysteries which they possess. The lot may be small, the porch may be the size of a pocket handkerchief, but you will find hanging baskets (these may be only tin washpans or lard pails) and they will be trim, orderly (usually painted) and there will be flowers everywhere. The Mexican people love flowers.

Tree of the Week: The so-called wild chinaberry tree (*Sapindus drummondii*) is a member of the Soapberry family, and it is especially decorative just now with its greenish fruits. Later the amber berries will glow in the sun, as the marble-sized fruits reveal their inner-orange colored pulp. Pioneers and aborigines used this indigenous tree's berries as a kind of soap, the name *Sapindus* meaning "soap of the Indies." In China and Japan, where this tree is also native, the berries supply a soapy suds for hair rinses and for washing delicate materials. This tree may one day be found useful to chemurgists.

Flower of the Week: Crepe myrtles are beginning to flower in local parks and in private gardens. If you own a crepe myrtle shrub, why not trim it (for a change) to tree proportions, and enjoy the effect it may produce? Some of the Old South gardens, even those in the old part of East Texas, are made beautiful by the trees.

Bird of the Week: The travels of birds is a subject that should interest everyone. Some birds like to take long journeys with little preparation. Swallows like to rest along the way. We see them often, great colonies sitting on the telephone wires. Thousands of birds roost in the swamps and marshes as they journey along in their great migration. The ancients believed when they left a given place (in migration) that they had gone to the moon. They thought, too, that certain birds, like the swifts and swallows, hibernated in bogs and mud, as do the frogs; and the cuckoo was believed to turn into a hawk in the fall.

Book of the Week: Comes a book, "The Gardener's Bug Book," by Cynthia Westcott, with innumerable illustrations, many in color, listing 1,000 insect pests and their control. Surely no gardener or horticulturist would wish to be without this authentic record of insect control, probably the best book yet given to the layman on this subject.

Place of Interest: The Garden Center Exhibition Table, west end of the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden, will this week feature a showing of overseas curios, relics, souvenirs and war trophies belonging to Tom W. Brown, 4205 Lovell. Among them are a 22-karat antique hand-made watch between 150 and 200 years old, which is wound and set with a key; various kinds of guns; a silver tea set and a fringed Chinese silk wall hanging, hand embroidered.

Classes in Popular Botany Held Weekly at Garden Center

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Classes are now being held for the study of popular botany at 10 a. m. each Saturday at the Garden Center, and the public is invited.

The study of botany will make gardening a more enjoyable pastime. Mrs. C. A. Gantt will conduct the classes which will be aided materially by occasional tours through the Botanic Garden and by field trips where plants may be seen and observed at first hand. The study of the interdependence of the various kingdoms will reveal startling information to the layman. The cycle of producer-consumer which each kingdom in turn assumes in the continuation of species is in itself a fascinating subject. Plants are an older type of life than animals.

The earliest plants were probably tiny green jelly-specks, which floated freely in water. The story, of how these primordial plants were able to secure for themselves sufficient quantities of dissolved carbonic acid which they manufactured into green living material when given sunlight, is a story with enough romance and adventure in it to satisfy the most adventuresome person.

Drought resistant plants, such as certain sedums, the cacti and the yuccas, are able to store within

themselves the necessary foods and liquids against weather conditions. Their very tough skins prevent evaporation, and the network of fibers, which is the skeleton of the prickly pear, is a work of art second to none, as well as a definite protection. The flowers of each country seem to be adapted to the insects of the place; likewise the birds that swallow and disperse certain fruits are the very special ones for the case. Not only is a whole plant of interest, but its parts offer charming entertainment when we understand their operations. We might even ask the question: "When is a plant not a plant (as we commonly think of plants)?" The answer might well be: "When we (mere human mortals) understand them."

Burleson Women Organize Garden Club to Help Beautify Their Town

BY KATIE CASSTEVENS.

BURLESON, Aug. 24.—Twenty civic-minded women of this community met last week at the Methodist Church here and formed the Burleson Garden Club.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Fort Worth Park Board, spoke and assisted in organization of the new club.

"You are Fort Worth's gateway on the south," Mrs. Lake said. "We want you to be a beautiful gateway." She advised the group to have a beautification plan for the whole town and work toward that detailed plan rather than on unassociated smaller projects.

"Visitors coming through here from the North and East want to see what is native growth here," she observed, "not a sickly counterpart of things they may grow so beautifully. Plant our native trees and shrubs."

Officers elected were Mrs. Har-

old Warren, president; Mrs. Russell Shannon, vice president; Mrs. Jack Taylor, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Rufus Haynes, historian.

Full support of the Burleson Lions Club was promised by Harry Rand and R. G. K. Deering. Working jointly with the newly organized Garden Club, the Lions will finance beautification projects.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week—Today's garden is within the reach of everyone, and the kind of garden which will give pleasure from many angles. It is a garden that belongs to every day and age we have ever known, until the present. Here in the Southwest the modern day and time has, for some reason, been unmindful of herbs and the pleasures and profits to be had in such a venture. The garden of paradise was filled with herbs; the old Greeks and Romans knew and loved them; Shakespeare's day and country could not have been (nor his literature) without this type of plant; the ancient Indians of the Western Hemisphere depended upon them for their very life; the Spaniards in Mexico and Central America were intimately acquainted with herbs and their value, and the gardens of the old missions, founded by the priests, consisted almost solely of herbs. Let's have more herb gardens.

Tree of the Week—A very interesting small tree, of legendary account, grows in the tropics. *Nyctanthes arbor-tristes*, a night-blooming member of the Jasmine family, is said to have been a native of the fabled Atlantis, and its seeds were supposed to have been carried from the island to Egypt by priests when they migrated to Egypt for the building of the pyramids. The ancients gave it a very high value, assessing to it vibration and astral significance. Both the Oriental Indians and those in the Western Hemisphere attached much medicinal importance to its flowers; and they thought the essence of the flowers assisted in exteriorizing the spirit into the highest mysteries of a multiple universe. Here is a tree that will bear acquaintance.

Flower of the Week—Snow-on-the-mountain, also called white-topped spurge, is a member of the Euphorbia family, a plant family that embraces many specimens which may come mightily into the chemurgy picture in a not too distant date. *Euphorbia marginata* is the botanical name of this spectacular plant now blooming on our prairies, which, even to look at it, makes us cooler even before we hear its common

name, "summer snow." This common native plant is used as a border plant in the cultivated gardens of the North. Seeds of this plant may be obtained at seed houses, and it should be more widely used in local gardens. The white-margined leaves make good background material for bouquets and indoor arrangements.

Bird of the Week—The bird world presents some queer relations. It is difficult to believe that the whippoorwill, the night-hawk, the chimney-swift and the hummingbird are kinsmen. The whippoorwill, or chuckwill's widow, as it is sometimes called, is the "Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland," in the bird world. The aggressive and useful night-hawk seems quite different from his relative, the dainty hummingbird which flits among the flowers of our gardens. Probably not over one or two hummingbirds are indigenous to this locality, but scientists have named about 400 species in the Western Hemisphere.

Bug of the Week—Would it make you feel any better if you knew that the common red spider or red mite (a tiny subject probably smaller than a chigger) which infests your plants is known to the scientific world as *Paratetranychus*? This leaf-sucking pest can be controlled with dustings of sulphur, but a yearly treatment with an oil spray will keep this mite under control, applied usually in early or middle summer.

Place of Interest—Luther W. Pope, Botanic Garden supervisor, returned this week from the Jacksonville, Texas, area where he discovered an interesting grass and a beautiful blue flower. The latter, *Nama ovata*, is a member of the Waterleaf family which grows in swampy places and around the edges of bogs. Its rich, rare, true blue flowers make this plant especially attractive. Both of these "finds" will probably see a counterpart of themselves in the garden a bit later.

GARDENING



GLADIOLUS HARVEST—Nearly 35,000 bulbets, including 8,000 medium and 400 exhibition bulbs make up the gladiolus harvest from a 450 square foot plot in the yard of J. W. Beeman, 1204 E. Allen. Picardy, King Lear, Jonquil and mixed colors are included. The bulbs will be placed in cold storage until next year's planting. (Staff Photo).

Now's Your Chance to Make Flower History With Day Lily

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
Texas is writing horticultural history with varieties of day lilies. If you would raise your gardening achievements in the eyes of your flower-growing friends, by all means get into the ranks of the day lily growers. Almost daily, new varieties are being produced, many fine ones right here in Texas. For years the colors were more or less limited, but now this plant is to be found with flowers that rival the rainbow, the present range being from a creamy peach to the yellows, then through the different shades of yellow to the red, maroon and purple tints. According to growers, the true value of the day lily is its hardiness. It flourishes under a varied range of soil and climatic conditions. In situations wet or dry, acid or lime, sand or clay, sun or shade, the day lily is not notionate and will continue to grow in clumps for many years without any special culture. Day lilies can be very effective in the perennial border when planted in groups of three to five interspersed with other plants.

Height should be kept in mind, for there are tall-growing plants that may be used in background and middle ground, and there are the smaller growing kinds for foreground placement. Especially good are they when placed in the foreground of the evergreen shrubby border, in a solid planting 2-3 feet wide or in groups of 3-5 between shrubs. In this way, the day lily may be useful as a medium with which to fill in the unsightly gaps which so often ruin the border. The day lily

is not a bulb but a herbaceous perennial, genus *Hemerocallis*, which is a Greek word meaning "beautiful for a day." Plant divisions in full sun or in part shade in any good garden soil. Set them from 18 inches to two feet apart, with the roots spread out over soil before placing loose earth over them. They should be planted the same depth as when removed from former location. Any time is said to be good in which to plant day lilies; the sooner they get into the ground, the better they get established and the sooner the blooms will appear next season. Do not disturb plants for the first few years after planting. They seem relatively free from disease and insects.



Mrs. C. Brevins, 2214 Market St., enjoys her garden for the color and succession of bloom it affords. With zinnias, marigolds, danlias (both the large flowering and the dwarfs), snapdragons, perennial phlox, cosmos, altheas, pomegranates and crepe myrtles; these summer-flowering plants allow for cutting bouquets for hospitals and friends. Mrs. M. Frank Kinney, 4229 Pershing Ave., shares with neighbors and friends the beauty of her flowering quince, now in fruit. In early spring, it was a mass of gay, tomato-red blossoms, a shrub similar to the true quince which has a fruit that resembles the pear, and with a guava-like flavor. The quince is a single species of medium sized trees, constituting the *Cydonia* genus, of the famous Rose family. It is a native of Persia and Turkestan, and has been cultivated since before the Christian era. *Chaenomeles* is the botanical name of the early flowering quince that gladdens our gardens in early springtime; the many-seeded quince-like fruits, while not especially desirable to

use as a food, are occasionally employed in the making of preserves.

Tree of the Week: Of the genus *Salix*, we have the huge group of quick-growing trees and shrubs known as the willows. The Osier and some others are cultivated for basket-making, and a few furnish the drug salicin, an ingredient of aspirin. All willows are decorative, but the Pussy Willow and the Golden Osier are two of the most desirable specimens for gardens. The red network of roots of the willows that skirt the lagoons at the Botanic Garden have furnished a subject for artists on numerous occasions. The willows are said to have been the cause of the West Texas "War between the Sheep and Goat Men and the Cattlemen."

Flower of the Week: Coming now into flower on the hills and prairies is the so-called purple thistle (*Eryngium leavenworthii*),

or *Eryngo*. This spectacular plant is a member of the Carrot family and is used extensively in flower arrangements and indoor bouquets, due to attractive colors in flower heads and bracts which have lasting qualities.

Bird of the Week: The bright cheery song you hear from tree tops in early mornings is the little house wren, no doubt. Birds are beginning to migrate already; listen for their voices in the night when you can't sleep. How many can you identify by their cries from the air? If you want a hobby, try birds. Remember, when planting time comes this year, to plant berry-bearing trees and shrubs for birds.

Pest of the Week: Recent rains have brought a deluge of snails. Snails and slugs are not insects, but mollusks—akin to oysters, clams and other shell-fish. Overnight harm may be done by snails and slugs. If possible, pick snails off plants; place a ring of lime on soil around (but not including) plants; a bait of metaldehyde, combined with calcium arsenate, scattered around plants will help to get rid of slugs and snails; there are many good snail eradicators for sale in the supply houses as well.

Garden Reminders: September, the bulb-planting month is about to be with us again. Consult your nurserymen and seed and plant catalogs for some of the newer varieties of plants now available. The growers are offering many attractive new plants since the close of the war. Order today and plant this fall the new everblooming 1947 rose, Enchantment. This new rose is a magnificent peach-pink hybrid tea variety with exquisite fragrance and dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Why not give your rose garden a distinctive note by planting only roses with personality? Or do all roses come under this category? Daylilies are a beautiful addition to any garden; plan to include them in your selections for this coming year.

GARDENTERIA FOR WEEK

GARDEN OF THE WEEK—The pomegranate shrubs at the house entrance, 1409 Grand Ave., home of Miss Jeannette Farmer, are loaded with fruit as big as apples and bright red in color, a delight to the owner and the passerby. White zinnias in the foreground of a front flower bed against the white walls of the house, home of Mrs. Ward B. Powell, 61 West-over Ter., give pleasing emphasis both to the beauty of the entrance door and to the usefulness and beauty of the flower. Window boxes, second floor, northeast corner West 7th and Throckmorton Sts., in Fort Worth's busiest downtown section, mark a step forward in town beautification, and give pleasure to the thousands who pass that way daily.

TREE OF THE WEEK—A popular Botanic Garden tree, bald cypress, a deciduous conifer, is growing alongside the large lagoon in the water garden area. It is much admired for the symmetry of its branches and its bright green foliage. In East Texas and Louisiana cypress forests, the old trees develop a formation from the roots, a rounded protuberance "knees," arising from the water near the tree, giving a gnome-like, grotesque appearance to the woods.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK—The Chinese hibiscus, also called the South Sea Island hibiscus, is blooming in parks, the Botanic Garden and in private gardens these days. Its lovely large, vivid red blossoms and rich, glossy, dark green foliage make it one of the most desirable of our summer blooming shrubs.

PEST OF THE WEEK—The tent caterpillar is a definite and general nuisance. It is found on walnut, pecans and other hickories. The web or tent which this insect creates is sometimes intricate and beautiful in design, and because of this one can forgive him much. The best method of eradication is arsenate of lead spray. Consult your dealer for proportions.

IDEA OF THE WEEK—Plant a few seeds of sweet basil, mint, marjoram, summer or winter savory or other pungent or sweet smelling herb in pots for your kitchen window. Use the leaves as they come along for seasoning of meats, teas and finger bowls.

PLACE OF INTEREST—Members of the Garden Center Botany Class are having fun these days studying the lower forms of life, algae and mosses, found in the lagoons and waterways at the Botanic Garden. A small piece of algae, which to the naked eye is a bit of slime, when viewed under the microscope, shows minute detail, beauty of design and sheer grace. Ferns, with their indefatigable spores, offer another lower form of vegetable life. Classes meet at the Garden Center at 10 a. m. every Saturday for field trips and for study. The public is welcome to attend. Mrs. C. A. Gantt is the instructor.

Now Is a Good Time to Visit Nursery, Parks and Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now is a good time to visit the nurseries and the parks and private gardens of your friends, that a study may be made of those plants that will make desirable summertime bloomers. Today one finds the Chinese hibiscus, plumbago, zinnias, marigolds, senisa, dahlias, morning (or Texas leucophyllum) glories, perennial phlox, cosmos, sunflowers, cannas, altheas, crepe myrtles, daylilies, rain lilies, redwing shrub, senisa, the French mulberry (especially colorful with its clusters of purple berries that grow on a slender stem), Pampas grass.

One sees every interesting specimens of various grasses, both the cultivated and decorative varieties and the native grasses, many of the latter being also exceedingly decorative in flowers and seeds. Texas has nearly one half of the species to be found in the U. S. A. Altheas and crepe myrtles, if fertilized in the early spring and given water along as needed during the summer, should furnish bloom for an extended period, in fact, until frost. Sunflowers should be used more generously in the background, or for alley planting, because these will attract the birds to your garden. Cannas are now to be had in a

number of colors, and this plant, with its large glossy foliage, is a desirable summer flowering number; it should be planted in middle ground of the border in clumps or across the length of the bed; if plants are very tall they may be used as background material.

The French or Spanish mulberry (a native Callicarpa) which grows in the riverlands of the Trinity, develops clusters of showy bright purple berries along its upper stem. The Texas Leucophyllum, or ashes plant (also called senisa) is a very desirable shrub; its soft grey blue-green foliage and bright orchid colored flowers, that appear when rain is imminent, make a never-to-be-forgotten picture.

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Preparation of Soil Important For Fall Vegetable Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Preparation of soil is of first importance in the making of a fall vegetable garden. Before plowing cut and remove all weeds and refuse. Spread a coating of manure over the surface and plow only to a depth of 4-5 inches, as deep plowing tends to dry out the soil; avoid this. Break up all clods and lumps, rake soil fine before planting seeds. If soils lack fertility, work in a commercial fertilizer; however, this should be used in areas of adequate rainfall and where soils are sandy.

Vegetables carried over from the spring season should have a dressing of fertilizer, such plants as green and hot peppers, okra, field peas, egg plant, pole butter

beans and summer tomatoes. Apply fertilizer 8-12 inches from the plant on both sides of the row, using 3 pounds to 100 feet of row; if soil is dry, irrigate before or after applying fertilizer.

Hardy plants and those resistant to disease should be used for the fall garden. Use one-fourth more seed than for the spring garden, as germination is not as good as in the spring. Soak hard seeds in warm water over night, such as spinach, beets and Swiss chard. Irrigate soil before planting or plant soon after a rain. Stir soil frequently to conserve moisture and prevent packing. Remember deep cultivation may injure the roots of growing vegetables. If a shallow furrow is made between rows, this is better for watering purposes than rapid watering or sprinkling on the surface.

The following vegetables should mature between now and the coming of frost, according to A&M Extension information: stringless green pod beans, Southern tendergreen curled mustard, Irish potatoes and radishes; semi-hardy vegetables that can be planted now are English peas, turnips, cabbage, beets and Swiss chard; other hardy vegetables for fall planting are carrots, collards, onions and spinach.

THE GARDENTERIA

GARDEN OF THE WEEK: Fort Worth gardens of 50 years ago reflected the French plantings of New Orleans to a marked degree. Here on found the fragrant plants that Shreveport and New Orleans gardens used, the magnolia, star jasmine, oleanders, palms, and other semi-tropical plants. Wrought iron seats added to the picture, as well as Italian marble and elaborate bronze fountains. The garden of Mrs. R. C. Bell, 706 Conner, has a number of crepe myrtles and altheas.

TREE OF THE WEEK: A tree can merit the attention of everyone. Such a specimen is to be found in the front yard, corner of Noble, Retta and Sylvania. Another unusually large one is to be seen on the hillside in the 1300 block on Grand Avenue. These evergreen trees mentioned are Cedrus deodara, a native of the Himalayas, members of the Cedar or Juniper type. This tree prefers a well-drained, loamy soil.

FLOWER OF THE WEEK: At this season of the year moist places along railroad tracks, and in river bottom lands one finds a tall branched swaying plant with tiny blossoms growing on the upper part of the supple stems. This smartweed is botanically called Persicaria, and its colors vary a bit from deep rose pink to a pale pink, almost white. It is a bright addition to the winter's approach.

BIRD OF THE WEEK: Have you heard the song of our state bird, the mocking bird, as much this year as formerly? If not, why not? Usually this bird's clear sweet song resounds from every tree in the springtime and summer; and the night is made even gayer because of this friendly song. The Botanic Garden has missed the usual number of mocking bird songs this year for some reason, and individual gardens are regretting the bird's absent song.

BOOK OF THE WEEK: A brochure by Dr. J. K. Dyksterhuis, The Vegetation of the Fort Worth Prairie, a scientifically prepared and intensely timely and entertaining treatise should be of concern to many people. Native grasses and flowers are featured along with types of soils and geological settings. This booklet is a definite contribution to the Tarrant County and Fort Worth background, and is the first authentic tract to feature, as extensively as this does, the native vegetation of the Fort Worth area. Fort Worth, the capital of the Grand Prairie region, flanked by the Cross Timbers, both the east and west sections, is truly the "Queen City of the Prairies," a title which was given to the town in 1876, the year the first railroad, the Texas & Pacific, came to this place. This brochure adds to the charm and interest of the Prairie City.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEK: The Garden Center exhibition table will feature a setting this week of Audobon place mats, bird figurines and a grouping of berry-bearing branches that birds like, making it possible for the public to study shrubs and trees which should be planted in one's garden if one wishes to attract birds to the place. This is the second in a series of basic Americana being featured each week at the Garden Center.

PEST OF THE WEEK: Euony-

mus scale is causing some trouble to the Eunomus shrubs just now. Bitter-sweet plants frequently are infested with it. Euonymus and scale seem to have a sort of affinity each for the other. The males are slender and white; the female of the species is brown, resembling the oyster shell scale. Oil emulsion sprays are useful; a forceful spray with a miscible oil is valuable in ridding shrubs of this pest; use a one to 20 dilution—a one to 15 dilution will be more effective but it may spot the leaves somewhat.



FRAGRANT—A decorative effect is given by blossoming Yucca plants in front of the rock garden wall at the home of Mrs. John A. Kee, Forest Park and Mistletoe Blvds. These plants, blooming profusely for the first time in 10 years, have attractive white flowers which open fully late in the afternoon and are fragrant at night only. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).

GARDENING

Woods Are Inviting, but Beware Of the Many Poisonous Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

This time of year the woods offer many allurements. We are attracted by bright foliage and are inclined to gather the flowers and leaves, but some of these plants are poisonous and should be avoided. Poisonous plants are of two kinds—those that harm us by mechanical means, prickly pears, etc., that produce thorns and spines, and those that exude a poison.

In this locality we think first of the poison ivy. It should be easily recognized by its three-part leaves. The plant is conspicuous as a vine and its habits resemble those of the Virginia Creeper, except that the latter has five parts to its leaves. Some of the clovers, those having unusually hairy parts, are injurious to cattle.

The spines of the prickly pear likewise cause the hair-and-spine-balls which are superinduced in stock which eat the plants. The two most virulent poison toadstools are Amanita muscaria and Amanita phalloides, the former carrying muscarin and the latter phallin.

The Jamestown weed, also called Jimson Weed and Datura, with belladonna properties, is harmful, the seeds being especially so. Some of the Primulas are poisonous to some persons. The nettles have nuisance properties rather

than being really poisonous. The foliage of most of the Larkspurs is poisonous, likewise that of the foxglove, the latter with digitalis. The root of the Christmas Rose (Hellebore) is a violent heart poison, and all parts of the oleander are poisonous.

The foliage of all rhododendrons and Mountain Laurels is known to affect people in various unpleasant ways. The seeds of the castor oil plant and those of laburnum anagyroides (golden chain) are dangerous. The Solanums (deadly nightshade) (we call them nettles or sticker weed) are plentiful in a number of forms in our cowlots and barnyards. Their foliage, when wilted, is said to be poisonous. The bright blue blossoms of several species, those without prickles, are quite beautiful, the yellow-flowering ones mostly bear stickers. All have small yellow tomato-like fruits.

If suspicious that one has been poisoned by a plant, call a doctor at once. Some of the narcotic

Fallen Autumn Leaves Should Be Added to Compost Bed

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

October is the month of the falling leaf. Frequently we rake up these so-called dead leaves and burn them. Leaves are never fully dead; we may burn them, but even their ashes have life giving properties and will contribute to plants a certain chemical value. The best we can do is to provide our garden with a compost bed, and place these leaves in this bed; or we may mulch the leaves into the garden bed directly. Gradually a mould will be formed and this is of great value to your plants. The oak leaf which is tougher than most leaves makes perhaps the richest compost.

A fresh mulch makes excellent protection against cold for tender plants. A little fertilizer along will add to the glamor of the chrysanthemum bloom, especially liquid manure. Be sure to take notes, when the chrysanthemum bloom, on your favorites.

October is one of the year's best months for garden bed preparation and for the planting of bulbs and hardy perennials. Such plants as daisies, phloxes, campanulas

make clumps difficult to divide if they remain undivided too long.

About once in three years is a very good rule to follow for dividing and transplanting. If there is a large clump of long standing, take off the outer shoots and replant these, discarding the tough, hard central portion. In transplanting any plant or in planting for the first time, be sure to put plants of like habits and needs together, grouping respectively, plants that like moisture, shade, or little moisture and those that like full sun.

THANKS EXPRESSED FOR THOUGHT AND EFFORT GIVEN TO CITY PARKS

A Fort Worth family expressed thanks for the enjoyment received from the parks of Fort Worth in the following letter to the Board of Park Commissioners:

We want to tell you how much we enjoy and appreciate Fort Worth's many wonderful parks and our awareness of the planning, thought and effort that have gone into them. Oftimes when driving through Trinity and Forest Parks I seem to feel the kindly thought and human understanding back of this planning. Too much artificiality, so prevalent in many park systems, has been kept out of Fort Worth parks, and I wonder if you realize just what this has meant to the people so tired of sham and synthetic values.

You have allowed nature's all-wise beauty and restfulness to remain—you haven't imposed any "keep off the grass" signs or curtailed any of the pleasures people want to take there. Somehow, during the past difficult four years I have loved the park department for all these things—the untiring effort in keeping tidy places in a messy world, restful places for tired, confused people, people who may or may not take the time or the trouble to tell you. I know your work is greatly appreciated—I hear so many say so. May you receive as much happiness as you give.

Sincerely,
MRS. W. S. PICKETT,
2416 Rogers.

Garden of the Week: Mrs. Willard Smith, 3711 Birchman Street, has poinsettias six feet tall, and growing taller. The Christmas potted poinsettias, when placed in the open ground, continue to thrive, with proper care, until cold weather. These are not hardy and should be cut back and repotted for house use before cold weather. The plant is exceedingly interesting with its vivid flower bracts. Mrs. Smith's fine growing plants have been given dressings of bone meal and plenty of water. The unusual St. Augustine grass is another enjoyable feature.

Tree of the Week: The screw bean tree or "tornillo" (Prosopis pubescens), a native of West Texas and one that will grow well here, is a relative of the mesquite. Its queer twisted or spiral seed pods give the otherwise delicate-foliaged tree a grotesque appearance; these pods contain a high percentage of sugar and are sometimes used in the making of molasses.

Arrangement of the Week: The exhibition table at the Garden Center this week will feature a special setting in honor of the women visitors attending the American Public Works Association. Out-of-print books featuring landscape design and architecture will be an added interest. The Botanic Garden flower highlights are: Test Garden Unit—Barbados cherry, Crotalaria, Cassia, Blood Flower, Lantana, Ruellia and Ice Plant or Frost Weed. In the rockery is the Angel's Trumpet vine (Acleisanthes), a hitch-hiker that came in by accident from West Texas on a cactus plant a few years ago, the vine with a ground spread of six feet or more; and a Kentucky aster of unusual beauty.

Garden Reminders: This is the month of peony planting. Old clumps may be divided and moved now. In purchasing new stock be sure to select good strong divisions; firm down and water well. Be sure to get all sorts of bulbs planted immediately. Plant hanging baskets with oxalis for winter flowering. Prepare rose beds now. Make a rose garden this year; a few discouragements should not cause anyone to discard roses. No flower is more lovely than a rose. There are good old standbys waiting for a new trial; new ones begging for a chance. Stake heavy dahlias, that fall winds not break their stems; they carry a load with the large blossom. Rake and burn all leaves and fallen tree branches that may be infected.

ed. Make a compost heap with tree leaves that are in healthy condition; vegetable parings are excellent fodder for the compost. Make cuttings from geraniums to use as house plants. Give chrysanthemums needed attention from now on. If rainfall is scarce, be sure to water well. Be sure that all garden equipment is in good condition; the season for most use is just ahead. Make late plantings of, lift, divide or transplant Japanese and Siberian irises. Divide lilies-of-the-valley and plant or transplant day lilies. Get the rockery in shape for new plants and some of the old favorites not yet given space. Divide and reset perennials, but only those that bloom in the spring.

GARDENING

THE GARDENTERIA

Garden of the Week: Recent rains have reversed the seasons with some trees, shrubs and plants. At the C. M. Davis garden, 2055 Ward Parkway, a redbud thinks it is spring and carries its cerise blossoms with seasonal dignity. Mrs. Clarice Lattimore, 1808 Thomas Pl., has a pear tree in both fruit and flower; also columbines in bloom. Mrs. R. R. Bostwick, 1224 Lowe, is enjoying a night-blooming cereus, a rare beautiful flower. Mrs. P. A. Neely, 1116 S. Jennings, has a stand of poinsettias more than 10 feet high.

Tree of the Week: When making out your nursery list for this year's planting, remember to include a few redbuds. The redbud is Fort Worth's official flower and one or more of these trees should be found growing in every yard. Plan also to have fruit trees, pears, peaches, persimmons, cherries and plums. These trees not only provide delicious foods, but they add, when in flower, to the beauty of your garden. Likewise, plant pecans and nut trees. The pecan is a beautiful shade tree. It is also the official state tree.

Flower of the Week: Just now one sees on the roadside tall way- ing stems tipped with a deep but bright blue flower, a fall-blooming salvia. Other salvias of interest in Texas gardens, such as the spring-blooming salvia, a handsome wayside plant massing a glorious blue along our highways, and the red salvia or scarlet sage. Salvia greggi is a brilliant red flowering variety now blooming profusely in gardens, a fine bedding plant for massed color in the fall.

Bird of the Week: Wild geese have been flying southward for some time. Headed by a captain who issues orders in direction by a loud honk, honk, at times the flying wedge moves in V-formation almost as one bird. Sometimes the picture the birds make in flight is as of a crawling serpent. Sometimes the flock moves Indian file, straight as an arrow.

Pest of the Week: Of old we were told to "consider the ant." The ant is said to outnumber all other terrestrial inhabitants and it is found throughout the world in every climate. It belongs to the Hymenoptera, from which group come the bees and wasps. Of more than 8,000 species probably most of them are beneficial to man, with only a few species harmful. Here in our mild climate even the harmless ones can become pests.

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Botanic Garden Dahlias in Fine Shape for Year's 2nd Showing

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
The Botanic Garden dahlias are in readiness for the celebration of a second dahlia day this year, Sunday.

The first was held in June and the plants were at a summer blossoming height at that time, due largely to the early and warm spring and to good rainfall.

The plants will continue to bloom until frost, probably in November. The dahlias are unusually tall this year, many varieties growing to 10 feet.

Among the most beautiful this year are the dark lavender Commando; the lavender Blue River; purple Omar Khayam; pink and white King Peter; the white Real Glory; the white Mrs. Bradley Geist; the yellow Xantine; the yellow-penciled-with-red Golden City; orange Producer; the ever popular oxblood-red Cherokee Brave; the scarlet Nancy Mitchell; carmine Maffie; the lavender-pink Cherokee Rose; and the pink Marie. The miniature and dwarf types are blooming profusely as are the pompons.

Arrangement of the Week—East Texas golden top, buffalo and mesquite, johnson grass, nut grass, tickle grass and more than 100 other grasses will comprise the Garden Center arrangement this week.

Texas grasses should be of interest to the public. Not only do they sustain livestock, but they have held the soil of the open

prairies and have prevented erosion to bedrock.

Three-fourths of all species of grasses found east of the Rocky Mountains are native to Texas. It is to the great grass ranges that Texas owes the development of its livestock industry. As a decorative note for interiors, spectacular and beautiful flowers and seeds of grasses offer unlimited suggestions.

Outstanding among these are the canes, pampas and bamboos; other members of the grass family include wheat, corn, rice, rye, barley, oats and many others.

For bold tropical effects in the garden certain of the grasses, such as the sugarcanes, the pampas and the bamboos, should be used more generously. The bamboos and canes are hardy in this locality and could be used in background planting, for bold specimen effects and for fences and as boundary line emphasis. A garden walled with bamboo is at once exotic and picturesque. Many other grasses could be grown for their decorative foliage, such as the Coix variety and the variegated or colored leaf form of sweet corn.

For masses and as edges there are some annuals of which seeds should be sown where needed. The perennial grasses are best grown, as are the perennial garden flowers, with seeds sown in flats in the cold frame. After the second or third year they may be easily divided in spring or fall.

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PERSIMMON TIME—Larry Brady, 4, samples the fruit from a Japanese persimmon tree growing behind the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brady, 860 E. Mulkey. He knows how to pick 'em, too. A little young for tree-climbing, he uses a ladder to reach the heavy-laden branches of the 10-year-old tree, one of the four growing around the Brady residence. (Staff Photo).

GARDENTERIA

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Garden of the Week—Vegetable gardens can be as interesting as flower gardens. A tract of land bounded by the Trinity River, University Dr., Northwest 12th St. and Jacksboro Highway, used as a truck garden, offers interest to every passerby. The orderliness of the vegetable rows, the continuous use of fertilizers, plowing of soils and the display of seasonal vegetables offer a challenge to plant vegetables.

Tree of the Week—An evergreen tree of unusual beauty that thrives in this locality is the cherry laurel. This small tree, a native of the southeastern part of the United States, bears fragrant creamy white blossoms and a wealth of rich, bright glossy leaves. It is especially desirable as a specimen for use in home-ground beautification.

Bird of the Week—Birds we know as permanent residents to be seen now in the Fort Worth area are the turkey and the black vultures, the sparrow hawk and the red shouldered and red tailed hawks, bobwhite quail, spotted chaparral lark, the mourning dove, the barn owl, screech owl, barred and burrowing owls, belted kingfisher, the red-bellied woodpecker, blue jays, crows, white breasted nuthatch, English sparrows, meadowlark, redwinged blackbird, bluebird, cardinals and the mockingbird.

Pest of the Week—Gardeners are being troubled with snails, due to recent rains. These little mollusks gather in untold numbers, huddling themselves together about plants and on walkways, even about dooryards where they constitute a general nuisance. Commercial slug and snail baits will rid the premises of these undesirables, these preparations being available at local supply houses.

First Step in Building Lawn Is to Prepare Soil Properly

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.
In making a desirable lawn, the first step is to prepare the soil. Spading the soil deeply, all sticks, stones or other objects of size should be removed, then weeds allowed to come up, and later cut deeply to eradicate.

When soil is heavy, a top dressing of sand, sandy loam or manure should be spaded into the ground thoroughly, and then packed lightly with a water-weight roller. It is wise to allow other weeds to germinate and die later in cultivation.

When it is time for the grass seeds to be sown, they should be thoroughly mixed and sown evenly, one pound to every 250 square feet. The surface should then be raked lightly, loosening the soil for good receptivity, and rolled once with a covering of clean, white sand.

A fine spray should be used in watering, preferably in the morning.

Unless grass begins to lose its good green color, there will be no need to fertilize it. In the spring and fall one might use cottonseed meal, ground fish fertilizer, manufactured sewerage or tankage (20 pounds to 1,000 square feet) in order to produce a thick sod. Ammonium sulphate (two pounds to 1,000 square feet) used as a solution during the summer, and followed by a thorough watering, is advantageous.

Arenaria or Scotch moss, a plant

which forms dense green, moss-like mats, is now widely used between stepping stones instead of grass, and blends well with other lawn grasses in partly shaded areas. St. Augustine is rapidly finding favor here. Vinca minor is a good ground cover for shade or sun, and there are a number of money-worts which thrive in shade also. Bermuda is still the standard for most lawns.

When wire worms, which sometimes cause round, dry patches to appear in the lawn, or Brown Patch, a disease caused by fungus, occur, Semesan or some other organic mercurial compound will prove a good remedy. Bichloride of mercury (one part to 1,000 parts of water) is another cure for brown patch.

To get rid of wire worms and other injurious types, sprinkle the lawn with one pound of lime to five gallons of water. Air-slaked lime dissolved in water will sometimes banish wire worms.

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Select Proper Roses and Give Them Good Place in Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Working hand in hand with the creative artist in other fields is the person who plants a rose. The rose, most classical and most beloved of all the world's flowers, should have a prominent place in every garden. Of recent years Southwestern gardeners have found it difficult to grow roses, but there is a rose for every soil, if one takes a little trouble to ascertain the desirable ones.

According to Dr. J. Horace McFarland, foremost among authorities on rose growing in America, "the job is to find that particular rose and put it in that particular garden where it will be happiest."

In a recent communication from Dr. McFarland, he says further: "In your Botanic Garden I hope you will distinguish the parks of Fort Worth more with such roses as will grow well, especially with your native Texas varieties. I should like to see you establish every plant native to Texas in that garden, whether it be annual, perennial or shrubby and give it a Texas label. Then I should like to see you give out information as to the roses that do best in Texas."

Cultural directions for rose

planting are in part as follows: Plant roses as soon as you receive them from the nursery. If weather or other conditions do not permit this, keep roses, well packed, in a cool place or "heel in" in the garden until a more convenient time. Plants coming in from a long distance are sometimes dried out, and if this condition prevails, place wrapped roses in a tub of water for a few hours until they revive, or upon immediate planting, soak with water. Before planting, inspect bushes carefully, cutting out all broken roots and shorten those that may have excessively long roots.

In this locality established roses should be pruned in late February. If pruning is done in the fall, do not prune as severely as in spring. Dig hole large enough for root growth, arranging a little mound of earth beneath the roots and spread roots down over this. Work in fine soil and when covered press down firmly with hand. Water well, and when soil settles after watering, fill in hole with more soil and tamp down, covering bush to where ring shows it had been planted before. Any good garden soil should grow roses well. Add fertilizers as needed for growth.

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DAHLIAS ATTRACT VISITORS—Late blooming dahlias in Botanic Garden attract the attention of Rev. and Mrs. William Panos, 2516 Field St. In their travels as evangelists of the Assembly of God, Rev. and Mrs. Panos visit parks along the way. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).



"MUMS" THE GOOD WORD—Chrysanthemum Day will be observed in Botanic Garden Sunday as well as in the Garden Center where the flower will be shown in arrangements. Mrs. William R. Scott, 4725 Calmont, inspects a rich yellow gold spoon chrysanthemum, blooming on the north end of the dahlia bed in Botanic Garden. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann.)

GARDENING

Chrysanthemum Blooms at Peak for Botanic Garden Show

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Botanic Garden chrysanthemums are now offering a gorgeous array of color, with many varieties on display. Some of the bushes stand from three to five feet in height, and all are loaded with bloom. There are a number of popular varieties, such as the rich dark Red Velvet, the peach colored Symphony, Lavender Lady; Rose Glow, the ever-popular Pink Dot, Yellow Dot and yellow Spoon, the beautiful favorite, Avalanche, and the bronze and peach Mrs. Pierre du Pont.

exhibition table and in the greenhouse. There will be no ribbons or other awards, and the displays will be complimentary to the public.

Thousands of visitors to the garden in the last few weeks have enjoyed the unusually fine dahlias.

The chrysanthemum, native of China and Japan, was introduced into America shortly after its advent into Europe, about 1795.

Any good garden soil will grow chrysanthemums. A secret of prolific bloom lies in keeping the buds and branches snipped back until about a month before the blooming season starts. The plants should be kept well watered all summer and through blossoming season.

This Sunday is designated as Chrysanthemum Day at the garden, and the public is invited to bring arrangements or displays of chrysanthemums between 12 noon and 1 p. m. to be featured on the

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Garden of the Week—Today we pick up the iris garden of Mrs. S. W. Ray, 2271 Lipscomb. Mrs. Ray's fine irises have interested the planting committee of the White House grounds, and she has been invited to send some of her choicest specimens to Washington.

information pertaining to the chrysanthemum, flower of the month in local gardens. You will be amazed at the different flowers you will find listed under this head of chrysanthemums. This large genus of annual and perennial herbs is a valuable addition to Southwestern gardens, blooming as they do in the waning flower season.

Tree of the Week—Just now the cottonwood trees are putting on their dresses of gold, heralding the autumn season. The cottonwood can withstand heat or cold, drought or moisture, and is a dependable shade tree. It is a member of the Populus family to which the aspen and the poplar belong. The tree's flowers, which appear before the leaves come, are highly decorative. The pistillate flowers from some species become offensive from the "cotton" which is dropped from the seed capsules.

Bird of the Week—The wild turkey, a supposed native of Texas, was an introduction from South America, tradition says. It was first believed that the bird came from Turkey, hence the name which has clung throughout the years.

Flower of the Week—Look over the dictionary soon for

It's Time Now for Planting Bulbs for Spring Blooms

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Holland bulbs are again before the buying public in this country. Plant now for spring bloom. Nothing can add more to the early garden picture than bulbous plants; and remember to plant early spring flowering shrubs, which will enhance the picture. Bulbs which should be planted at once are tulips, hyacinths, crocus, jonquils, daffodils, narcissus, dutch iris, anemones and ranunculus.

Fruit trees, flowering peach and crab, wild plum, redbud (the redbud being Fort Worth's official flower) and dogwoods should be planted soon.

Be sure to get choice varieties with strong divisions of the following shrubs: everblooming gardenias, abelia, photinia, purple sage, camellia, mahonia, hypericum, jasmine, pyracantha, nandina, cherry laurel, Chinese holly, ligustrum, crepe myrtle, wisteria, forsythia, and everbearing strawberry plants.

If planning on a lawn of St. Augustine grass, sod with roots and runners, is the best medium for this type.

Get beds ready for plants. Fertilize before planting, and mix fertilizer well into lower soils. Apply paradichlorobenzene for borers in fruit trees.

Pansies should be planted now for long blooming season. Plants

GARDEN READER SENDS THANKS

Mrs. Roy Doak of 207 Bellevue Dr. in Cleburne is a person who believes in expressing her appreciation openly for the better things of life which she enjoys.

"I have been thinking for a long time," Mrs. Doak wrote the Star-Telegram, "that I would like to express my appreciation for the interesting and helpful gardening articles in the Star-Telegram. Will you please tell Mary Daggett Lake this for me?"

Mary Daggett Lake has for many years conducted garden columns in the Sunday issue of the Star-Telegram.

should be kept in good condition during growing season, with sufficient moisture to produce bloom.

Pampas grass should be planted this fall. This highly decorative grass would add to the background planting.

Canna roots should be set out this fall, and sweetpeas may be planted any time now.

Remove all dead wood on trees and shrubs and burn diseased foliage of trees, shrubs and roses.

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Garden of the Week—The rear garden at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Deen Sr., 2420 Refugio, is a delightful example of a well-planned outdoor living room, with a garden house, terraced units, large specimen trees and a sunken rose area. Also there are a juniper wall and entrance arched gate to the servant quarters.

Tree of the Week—Just now the elms, cottonwoods, hackberries and ash are putting on their garments of gold for the autumn color parade; the Indian wahoos, Spanish oaks, persimmons and sumacs are adorning themselves in

the burnished reds and scarlets that excite the wonder and admiration of the nature lover; the rich dark green foliage of the liveoaks afford a pleasing background for the gorgeousness of the other trees.

Flower of the Week—The morning glory family is rather large in Texas; just now one sees the morning glory vine twining itself graciously about the dead and dried weeds of the roadsides, over the poles and alleys in our cities,

but this spectacular vine could be used to good advantage in garden design, especially the cultivated varieties, such as Scarlett O'Hara and the Heavenly Blue.

Texas Fig Recommended as Prolific, With Choice Fruit

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mrs. Cleo Capps who owns a five-acre tract just outside Cleburne writes concerning the best varieties of plants for her home grounds. She wishes to know about everbearing figs, strawberries and gardenias.

The Texas fig, while not quite as large as the magnolia and brown turkey varieties, is a prolific fruit bearer and fruits are choice. Among good everbearing strawberries the gem is a good dependable one. Gardenia fortunei (jasminoides) is the usual nursery and florist gardenia, with the dwarf radicans a close runner-up in popularity.

Mrs. Capps also wishes to know if there is a better specimen tree for her tract than the towering lombardy poplar.

There are other specimen trees recommended for home ground beautification, among which we suggest the favorite, the liveoak, the Spanish oak, the Chinese elm and the cedar elm. Why not try a crepe myrtle tree? Select the color liked best for flowers and prune tree to one single stalk. Parts of East Texas and the Old South reveal some of these stately old trees; the bark is smooth and velvety, grayish white in appearance, and exceedingly desirable; the same might be said of the vitex shrub, pruned as for the crepe myrtle.

A further question is: "What would you suggest to plant near a large outdoor fireplace built of native white rocks?" For this situation one might use the native Texas sheared holly or yaupon, the cherry laurel or wild peach, the wax-leaved ligustrum, mahonia

Arts Building on Nov. 12; Joseph Knitzer, concertmaster of the Cleveland Orchestra and a winner of the National Federation of Music Clubs \$1,000 award in 1935, will play on Nov. 13.

Under the direction of Julius C. Exhibition, and the drama department will produce Noel Coward's "Hay Fever." Noeltz the art department will offer a Thomas Eakins Centennial

and the photinia, all of which are good evergreen dependables. For the flagstone terrace which will be part of this area we suggest the St. John's-wort or hypericum, a golden flowered evergreen plant which seems to thrive in this locality, this to be used as an outside border for the terrace.

Other shrubs which offer possibilities for homeground beautification are the redwing, a yellow-flowering type with seed bracts of scarlet, giving the plant the appearance of having stems that are flame tipped; the waxy bayberry, a hardy evergreen native that bears decorative berries useful in indoor arrangement; the spirea; the cotton rose, one of the loveliest of the double hibiscus plants. The use of the yaupon for pit as well as for the terrace would make a most attractive setting, with terrace especially featured with pruned or sheared plants.

Garden of the Week—One hears of wall gardens, but today we pick up the front wall of Dr. and Mrs. Dewitt Neighbors' home, 2221 Edwin, and commend the planting of euonymus hedge that almost reaches the housetop. The shrub has been painstakingly pruned to form a distinctive pattern on the light brick wall, tying the house to the grounds in a pleasing manner.

Tree of the Week—One of the most interesting native trees is the East Texas bayberry, Myrica cerifera, also called wax-myrtle and tallow shrub. This small hardy evergreen shrub or tree grows well in Central Texas localities and should be used more extensively. Its parts are pleasantly aromatic and the waxy fruits are a dark grayish color, very decorative as to placement on the branches.

Flower of the Week—Yuccas

are blooming now, after the fall rains. The yucca flowers, called "Candles of the Lord" by the Mexicans, are not only picturesque with their cream colored wax-like beauty, but they make a delectable salad. When used in this way the flowers should be clipped close to the small stem that holds them, washed thoroughly and chilled before serving with a French dressing or other salad oil; blossoms should be just entering the open stage, but not fully open.

Rock Garden Should Be as Far From Trees as Possible

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Several points should be observed in the placement of a rockery. Such a spot should be as far removed from trees as possible, because trees sap the life from the soil, and branches dripping from winter rains may cause injury to leaves of tender rockery plants. Drainage is important, and 3 to 4 inches of good gravel should be used as a base to insure this. Some parts of the rockery should have the advantage of full sun for lovers of sunshine. Only such rocks and stones should be used as appear to be indigenous or native to the locality. Avoid the dressed or artificial appearance of stones. Stones should be so laid that all water drains into the rockery, and soil should be so placed in the crevices as to hold. Wall gardens may be made attractive by following the rules for such effects. Most important in the wall garden is the foundation trench. If possible arrange for the top stones to be on a level with the eye, that is, allow for wall not to be over four feet in height.

The following list offers suggestions for easily grown rock garden plants: goldentuft (Alyssum saxatile), with one inch wide golden yellow flowers; the large-flowering blue-white Rocky Mountain columbine; the double white-flowering rockress (Arabis); the bright purple daisy-like Alpine aster; the Carpathian bellflower with porcelain blue flowers; many kinds of garden pinks (Dianthus); seduma, vari-colored; violets; phlox; the white-cup Nierembergia, bearing white flowers with yellow or rosy throat; Saponaria, the rock soapwort, with rose colored flowers; Saxifraga, mossy varieties with white or pink flowers; crested iris; statice, silene and the Alpine forgetmenot, Myo-

sis, blue with a yellow throat. Flowers for a dry wall may be poppy mallow, cheddar pink, creeping gypsophila, evergreen candytuft, vernal iris, moss phlox, stonecrop, rock speedwell, goldentuft, avens, sunrose, plume grape hyacinth, thrift, plumbago, coral-bells, mother-of-thyme. Care should be used in planting that moisture-loving plants be grouped and drought-resistants be given a special place.

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Garden of the Week: See a cotton rose (Hibiscus mutabilis), also called Confederate rose, a native of China, in the front yard, southeast corner Harrington and Central Avenue. This tree-like plant has large bright pink double flowers and creates a sensation wherever grown. It should be more generally used in the Southwest, where it seems to be hardy. Close of kin is the Rose of Sharon, the Rose of China and the Roselle, the latter being one of the most spectacular in the Hibiscus family.

Tree of the Week: The twisted, gnarled trunks of the chaste tree or Vitex would recommend this unique tree to any garden that featured distinctive types. Not alone is the trunk picturesque, but the pungent fragrance of the

foliage, the bright blue flowers and the tree's hardiness here in the Southwest would add to its value as a garden specimen.

Flower of the Week: The chrysanthemums are still a Botanic Garden highlight and local gardens are featuring unusual ones, both as to type and color. Now is a good time to select varieties for next year's garden. This sun loving flower brings gaiety to fall gardens as no other flower can do, and it should be given a place in every flower border.

Garden Reminders: Plan now for indoor potted plants. There are a number of good ones from which to choose, but the little used geraniums, violas, primroses, Chinese lilies, varieties of philodendron are all decorative. Don't forget to include a kitchen window box for herbs, using plants in pots that these may be removed from time to time for a water or sun bath.

Evergreens May Be Planted When Not in Active Growth

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Evergreens may be planted any time when not in active growth, either in the early spring or in the fall. If well cared for after planting they can be set out safely almost any time, because nurserymen have them balled and burlapped, ready for planting any season. In-between-season planting is best, before heat and drought of summer and cold of winter are here and roots can get set and into growth.

Care should be used at planting time that roots are not allowed to dry out; keep balled material well wrapped. Most failures in the growing of evergreens are due to drying out of roots, insufficient drainage, planting too deep and the application of fresh manures. Conifers should be well mulched and soils should be light, open and porous, but with a deep, rich surface soil; they do not like stiff, clayey soil.

There seems to be an evergreen

type for every garden situation. There are the broad-leaved kinds with showy flowers, such as the gardenias, magnolias, cherry laurel, sopheras, etc. Tall ones, mahonia, rhododendrons and viburnums, are useful in particular places. The rhododendron is best adapted to shady conditions, but mahonia, the common native prostrate juniper and the Japanese yew (which some authorities consider the best evergreen grown) also do well in shade. For swampy places the bald cypress, the American holly and some of the arbovitae are of value. As trailers for ground covers there are certain evergreen plants which have a special purpose, the vincas (major and minor), English ivy, Hall's honeysuckle, the partridge berry, euonymus (radicans) and the pachysandra. In the case of the holly family particularly, care should be used to place groups of both sexes, or sparse berries may be the result.

sonnam. Long, Roy, EM 3c; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Long, Rio Hondo. Long, Thomas Edward Jr.

Garden of the Week—Tall poinsettias in full flower grace the south side of the house at 1714 College. With some protection against early frosts, this beautiful Christmas flower, a member of the Euphorbia family, could easily be grown in gardens here. A court at 1504 College is regal with floral gold of chrysanthemums used in a background flower border. The chrysanthemum glorifies the autumn garden as no other flower can.

Tree of the Week—The Spanish oak or spotted oak is one of the most colorful trees to carry autumn coloring of red and scarlet. Just now it is coming into color, along with the sumacs and dogwoods.

Flower of the Week—Mrs. L. K. Budd, Temple, reports a shrub which is new to her, the Duranta, commonly called pigeon-berry, a member of the Verbena family, and indigenous to Florida and south to Brazil. The flowers are lavender and the yellow fruits hang in clusters. The shrub seems to be hardy in Mrs. Budd's garden at Temple.

Bird of the Week—When you plant shrubs and trees in your garden to attract birds, be sure to include the coral-berry or buck-bush, a native Symphoricarpos, and the native Barberry, Agarita. Both of these shrubs bear reddish berries of which birds are fond. The brown thrasher which nests at the Botanic Garden is exceedingly fond of the fruits of these shrubs.

Arrangement of the Week—One of the most interesting arrangements seen recently is now on exhibition at the Garden Center, the setting being one of a room display done by the Halton Jewelry Store. Eight hand-carved and hand-decorated wood figures of Chinese immortals stand across the mantel and at each end vertical copper containers hold over-arching branches of silvery eucalyptus foliage, together with sprays of Texas bayberry (loaded with the frosty-looking small beady berries) and juniper twigs.

the whole brightened with scarlet nandina berries.

Pest of the Week—Watch for plant lice from now on. These pests can impair the growth and beauty of your house plants. Use a rotenone spray preparation for this trouble. Remember that early inspection and proper care saves time and money later on.

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Garden of the Week: A number of gardens have poinsettias in bloom, among them that of Mrs. Mary Frances Drake, 3311 W. 7th St., and that of Mrs. Joe McGee, 1109 Belzise Ter., the latter having left her poinsettias out during the winter season; they kill back after a freeze, but come again from the root in the spring.

Tree of the Week: The native East Texas sweet-gum tree, genus *Liquidambar*, family Hamamelidaceae, is one of the state's most spectacular trees. It likes a moist, rich soil, and is hardy from Zone 3 southward. The genus name is from the Latin for liquid and Ara-

bic for amber, and has reference to the fragrant resin in an Asiatic species. Few trees present such gorgeous scarlet coloring during the autumn season as the native Texas sweet-gum. The twigs and young branches are corky-winged and the alternate leaves are starlike, resembling a maple.

Flower of the Week: Look about in your own back yard or over your neighbor's fence for the first signs of spring, already apparent. Here you may find the little wood

anemones, commonly called wind-flowers; the rosettes of the thistles; bluebonnets; Indian plume or standing cypress; wild geraniums, better known as crane-bille; wild flax; henbit and the wine-cups, sometimes called wild holleyhock.

Arrangement of the Week: The room decorations feature at the Garden Center this week by Mrs. Max Farmer are especially unique and offer suggestions for interior Christmas decorations in any home. A novel treatment consists of a pampas grass Christmas tree strung with scarlet cardboard bells of Chinese design.

Sunday, Dec. 8, 1946. 10 - Sec. 3, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

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Christmas Tree for Birds To Be Hung With Food Dec. 15

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Next Sunday at 3 p. m. school children and an interested public will celebrate an annual custom at the Botanic Garden, the Bird's Christmas Tree. There will be a program featuring Christmas stories and carol singing and gifts such as a bird might enjoy (various kinds of foods, suet, fruits, grains of all kinds, dried bread slices and other gifts dear to the heart of a bird) will be hung on the tree, a large mesquite in an area near the Garden Center. It is fitting that the mesquite should be selected for this occasion, inasmuch as it is one of the most distinctive and characterful of trees in this locality, a number of which grace the Botanic Garden. Birds require three things of the forest; a supply of food, shelter from enemies and a place in which to build their nests. The Fort Worth Branch of Administrative Women, realizing the importance of bird life in the community, and endeavoring to fur-

ther interest in the conservation and preservation of bird life generally, have for the past several years had charge of these Bird's Tree program and will present the program this year.

The custom of remembering the birds at Christmas originated in the Scandanavian countries. There each year when the grain is gathered into barns, one sheaf is kept for the birds and this is placed on a pole near the barn or house or a tree is decorated with grains and other foods that birds like.

The birds are already frequenting the Botanic Garden in large flocks, for here year after year they are offered protection, all of the Fort Worth parks being bird sanctuaries. In the garden birds are given extra food throughout the winter. At the accustomed spot, the Bird's Tree, already mocking birds, cardinals, brown thrashers, blackbirds and many others have been seen lately, expectantly interested in the forthcoming event.

GARDENTERIA FOR THE WEEK

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Garden of the week: The Botanic Garden offers a year-round study of good design for local gardeners. Here and there are corners which anyone might duplicate to advantage in his own garden. Suggestions are offered for plant materials that will grow well in this locality, and many fine specimens of roses, trees, shrubs, annuals and perennials are to be seen in a sturdy stage of growth. Consult the Garden Center for further information, telephone 7-3330.

Tree of the week: Mrs. E. L. East, 1325 May, is tending a baby Sophora tree, better known as Texas Mountain Laurel, and is eagerly watching its development. The seed was planted about a year ago, and the baby tree is now about 1½ inches tall. Texas Mountain Laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*) is one of the most beautiful large shrubs or small trees which grow in the hills around Austin. They are especially lovely when the blue-lavender flowers appear.

Flower of the week: Jonquils, narcissi and other early spring

flowering bulbs are blooming now. Several local gardens are boasting "firsts" with this seasonal plant. One must not take these plants seriously, however, as weather barbingers, for spring can be far behind, even when these plants bloom.

Bird of the week: Bill Potter, local enthusiast, reports having

seen the ivory-billed woodpecker in regions around Meadowbrook Club. An old Indian legend says that once all woodpeckers had grey heads, that they might not be so easily seen by hunters, but after watching the Indians mash berries and paint themselves red, the birds decided to do likewise.

Arrangement of the week: In planning something gay and suitable for the Christmas decoration, remember that this is the time when the spring and fall seasons meet. Why not work out a combi-

nation of flowering bulbs and the bright red berries of the nandinas, the redhaws and the pyracanthas? A few leaves may be taken off the berry branches here and there to eliminate stiffness.

Gardeners Are Urged to Make Use of Hotbeds, Cold Frames

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Why not give gifts this year that your garden-minded friend would enjoy? The department stores, nurseries and seed houses have delightful and unusual gifts.

In your own yard why not try adding hotbeds and frame gardens? Recent bulletins from A&M College furnish information on this important subject. Hotbeds and cold frames can be used for cuttings of half hardy plants and many tender favorites that need shelter. The cold frame will be especially useful in bringing into quick growth a good crop of summer flowers. If cuttings are to be used in the fall, be sure to work a large amount of sand into the soil. Remember that an early vegetable garden may be made in these beds, thus giving an extra treat for the family table.

Good drainage and as much sun as possible are two requirements for a successful venture with hot-

beds and cold frames. The standard size for frames is three by six feet. Have them run east and west, that beds may have the maximum of sunlight during the late afternoons. Build the south side of the frame six inches lower than the north side; this will allow for more sun and less water, the latter being the better able to drain off in this way. Be sure that all sash fit tightly, and heap earth all around the frame up to the top. Both these precautions will help to keep out the cold.

Ventilation is important at all times, especially so in the first days of spring; this may be done by raising the sash. Tops made of screen wire produce a partial shade from the excessive sun heat of late spring and at the same time allow for ventilation. Hotbeds may be filled with any good garden soil; well decayed manure and decayed straw make good enrichment.

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TO "BLAZE" THE TRAIL—The Crestwood Garden Club committee making plans for the planting of 95 redbud trees, Fort Worth's official flower, to form a redbud trail through Crestwood addition, are, left to right, Mrs. W. C. Deaigh, president; Mrs. Hugh B. Smith and Mrs. Jack Tavener, chairman. (Staff Photo).

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MRS. J. PAUL ANDERSON, member of the Monticello Garden Club, arranges a Christmas decoration of cotton bolls, pine cones and gourds on the front door of her home, 3604 Dorothy Lane. (Staff Photo.)

Many Flowers Suitable for Decorations During Christmas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Plant dictionaries list a few flowers that bear the adjective Christmas, among these being the Christmas Begonia (*Begonia socotrana*); Christmas Berry, with two plants so designated, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* and *Schinus terebinthifolius*, the latter being called Christmas-berry tree in California; the Christmas cactus (*Zygocactus truncatus*); the Christmas fern (*Polystichum agrostichoides*); the Christmas rose (*Helleborus niger*) and the ever-popular Christmas greens.

The latter has to do with the custom (which still prevails today) of decorating the house with native green plant materials at Christmastime. Desirable green wreaths can be made of any number of plant materials grown for the purpose, such as the ligustrums, the photinias and mahonias, the mountain laurels, even the magnolias, where they abound in private gardens.

It is not good form to take trees

from the native landscape or any public properties.

The Christmas Begonia is a native of the Island of Cocotra; with rose-pink flowers in a long cluster, lovely in itself but largely used by hybridizers to produce the Begonias used for the Christmas trade. The Christmas cactus is sometimes called Crab cactus, and takes the holiday name from the fact that it blooms often at the Christmas season.

The Christmas fern is sometimes called the Dagger fern. It is a hardy evergreen type, with fronds about two feet in length, these growing from the crown of the stem.

The Christmas rose has drawn to itself many legends. The plant, one of the Hellebores, was known to the ancients who found many uses for it, despite the poisonous qualities attributed to it generally.

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Garden of the Week: Indoor gardens are the vogue for this season of the year. One of the most distinctive is that of Mrs. Roy Saunders, 205 North River Crest Dr. Here, in a delightful picture window near the east entrance door are hanging gardens, baskets and arrangements of green and growing plants; tropical plants so placed that they give pleasing effects, unusual specimens that would delight the heart of a landscape architect. The different combinations have definite design, the whole a unit of artistry. Best of all, these plants show tender care and the genuine interest of the owner.

Tree of the Week: Why not try growing your own Christmas tree? Before the commercial trees were available the native evergreen liveoak was a favorite tree for the Christmas celebration. Could not one be grown from an acorn and used as a sort of talisman for the family celebrations year after year, the varying stages of growth and development being of interest from season to season? Then when large enough to make a place for itself in the garden, it could be transplanted. One might use the native deciduous swamp holly in

the same way; the effective decorative note in this case would be the bright red berries against the grey bark of the tree's bare branches. How thrilled the children would be to see the first berries come into the picture!

Flower of the Week: Remember the story of the little girl who grieved because she had no gift to lay at the feet of the Christ Child? As she wandered along, hoping a miracle would happen

Local Fireplaces Glowed With Yule Logs During Holidays

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Local fireplaces glowed with wood fires this holiday season. In some cases the Yule log has been carried over traditionally from year to year; in others, warmth has been of primary importance. There is much interest attached to the burning of the various native woods, particularly the mesquite, oak, ash, sycamore, cottonwood

and others. Even their ashes are of value, particularly to a gardener.

For long the soapmaker and the charwoman have known how to use ashes to advantage; nowadays ashes have a more cultural value, and certainly ashes have furnished us some of our best known and best liked colors. Of course the fruit trees furnish the best wood for the household fires, due to the pleasant aromas from the ashes. The mulberry is an exceptionally pleasing wood for the fireplace, but more mulberry trees should be grown for chemurgic reasons as well.

Perhaps we should give more thought in this age of so-called artificial fires to the skill attached to actual fire making. The ash tree, we are told, makes a good hot fire, better when unseasoned. The poplar has a tendency to throw up sparks, if not seasoned for a good year. The sycamore is best when dried under cover for a season. The elm is difficult to "catch fire," but it is slow burning and throws a bright flame, once it catches on. Remember, embers throw out considerable heat, and should be taken into account; preserve them and feed accordingly. An old saying goes: "Five logs will burn to your heart's desire; four logs will burn, but not so much fire; three logs will cover the fireplace space; two logs have nothing but grief in store, and one will lie there—nothing more."

The local garden center will feature cross sections of various native woods this week. Also wood specialties will be shown. Books and other information showing uses of woods are to be had in the garden center library.

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Garden of the Week:—A holiday highlight, full-fruited and brilliantly scarlet, is the *Cotoneaster* shrub, a member of the *Crataegus* family, in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, 1920 Rockridge Ter. This particular one is the *pyracantha speciosa*, and it is a "shining example" of what this choice shrub will do in this locality when placed in a sunny exposure on a rocky hillside. Of interest to Fort Worth friends is a word from two outstanding Austin gardens: that of Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, remarkable this holiday season for its large and beautiful rose blossoms, and the camellias of the Graham Smedley garden, now at the height of their bloom period.

Tree of the Week:—Most spectacular of the Christmas decorations perhaps is the mistletoe, a parasitic plant that attaches itself to different kinds of trees and bears interesting pearly berries. As the bunches of leaves and berries age a bit, after being detached from the tree upon which it feeds, they take on a golden or yellowish cast, giving reason for the name, "the golden bough," which has been coined in literature concerning the plant. Many legends have grown up about the mistletoe, once thought by the Druids to be of divine origin, and therefore never to be allowed to touch the earth.

Flower of the Week:—Nomination for the week's flower goes to *Cydonia japonica*, better known as flowering quince. Numbers of these shrubs are scattered about in local gardens, and many of them are now beginning to flower. Their brilliant red blossoms in the dead of winter make this shrub especially desirable for Southwestern gardens.

Bird of the Week:—Harbingers of springtime, also a cheery note of color as well as of song, is the cardinal, better known as the red-bird. This bright-plumaged bird, the male, seems to like to have his

mate alongside as he goes from garden to garden inspecting the prospects for his next year's food supply. The female redbird is only slightly shaded with red, her dress being one of the most drab in the bird world, a sort of mouse color.



The calendula, a tender annual often grown for winter bloom in the greenhouse, is blooming profusely outdoors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cunningham, 3648 Westcliff Rd. S. (Staff Photo.)

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GREENHOUSE'S ADVANTAGE—Mrs. H. G. Townsen, 2335 Irwin, adds an ornamental pepper plant to her collection of rare flowers and tropical bougainville vine in the greenhouse where the temperature is kept at 48 degrees. (Staff Photo.)

January Has Much to Offer Nature Lovers Over Nation

Parks and rural woodlands have had much to offer to the nature lover during the past few weeks. Squirrels have been busy laying up winter supplies against the present cold weather with ice and snow. Frogs are embedded in the underground awaiting the springtime; even so an occasional tree toad may be heard when the thaws come.

Now is a good time to visit the gall maker's home; many kinds and shapes are to be seen on oaks and other trees, and on stalks of goldenrod and cattails. The red fruits and seeds of the Indian wahoo bushes (*Euonymus*) and the buck-bush (*Symphoricarpos*) are showing through the ice and snow. Crystal trees offer much to the artist and the person who appreciates design, and the other winter silhouettes made by stark tree forms likewise intrigue one's fancy.

The various tumblewoods, large stiff leaved-rosin weeds and other such plant materials, when caught in the drifts of winter, are exceedingly picturesque.

Wolves are prowling around these nights, seeking food and concerning themselves with the selection of a fate for next year's home-making. Native armadillos are skillfully housed in underground chambers until warmer days appear. Fleet-footed mice skim across the iceways, enjoying nothing more than a carnival of snow and sleet, as they seek food. The rabbits and prairie hares, warmly clad, seem also not to mind the weather "so the wind don't blow."

In the coast lands of the Pacific and the Gulf country fish are beginning to spawn, and the California coast acacias, both in the open and in conservatories, will be in flower before the end of

in the world are those between 45 and 65, and any woman who doesn't discover it when she reaches the earliest date, is cheating herself. She can achieve complete happiness if she will.

the month. Starlings, robins and blackbirds are entertaining thousands of people with their "swirls and turns" in the sky as they hunt food and water, difficult to obtain with snow and ice everywhere. January, the Month of the Snow Moon, according to Indian lore, has a surprise in every corner.—M. D. L.

Proper Planning, Equipment Important in Garden Making

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Garden making usually follows close on the footsteps of the holiday season. First in importance is the preparation of a plan. This should be well worked out on paper before the soil is touched. Plant and seed catalogs should be studied with a view to including such of these as one may need.

Good garden implements should be provided; poor equipment has spoiled many an otherwise good garden. Soil operations consist of good drainage, spading or plowing of the soils, proper harrowing or raking to free soils of clods, rolling to prevent undue escape of moisture, fertilization, top-dressing, proper planting of various seeds to correct depth.

See to it that for all gardening purposes there is a well-drained, deep, fertile top-soil. This should consist of a medium amount of plant food; it should warm readily and should be rich in humus,

porous and friable, absorbent and retentive of moisture. In all cases, types of plants to be used, their native habitat and environment, their requirements and needs, should be studied before selection.

Look over all bulbous plants stored and discard diseased roots. Watch house plants for mealybugs, white cottony masses, and destroy this pest immediately by washing off. Keep Christmas house plants well water until they finish their blossoming season.

Tuberous rooted begonias may be started now from seed. On fair days spray ornamental trees and shrubs with oil emulsion to rid them of scale infestation. This is the ideal tree, shrub and rose planting month.

Are your bluebonnets, larkspurs, phloxes and other hardy perennials on their way from seeds planted last fall? If not, plant seeds the first warm day.

BROADER CONCEPTS DUE

Stronger Bonds Urged for Persons in Horticulture

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A broader concept of horticulture, almost revolutionary in a way, is making strides in America. Many persons are thinking that there should and could be a stronger bond between those who grow plants, play with plants, study plants and make organization rules governing these activities.

There is a well-defined back-to-the-land movement. Those who discern these facts realize there are many stumbling blocks in the way of better horticultural activities. It should be the intent of all such persons to see to it that the mistakes of the past not be repeated. There are educational programs which are highly informative. These should be brought before those who are in greatest need of them.

New plants are being developed almost daily. Growers are realizing the need for more general information of a kind that will truly be of value to those who would indulge in plant experimentation. The local Garden Center is fea-

turing this week some of the new vegetable introductions, developments of the Burpee Seed growers of Philadelphia. Here are the photographs and descriptions of new vegetables this year, including an outstanding hybrid tomato, a white radish, a new hybrid egg plant and two varieties of hybrid sweet corn.

These same growers are introducing new plants which were runners-up in this year's All America Award, as follows: giant snapdragon, rich

color, the Bronze Medal Winner for 1947; an all-double petunia, "Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower," (the Silver Medal Winner) with rich salmon flowers, exquisitely double; a gay dwarf single marigold, "Naughty Marietta," which received the Honorable Mention Award; the clear, rose-pink all-double petunia, "Rose Marie," another, All America Bronze Medal Winner. Other new originations are the primrose marigold, the first of its color in the carnation-flowered type with fragrant foliage; the marigold, "Frills," a frilled and waved, with odorless golden orange color, beautifully foliage.

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Plant Catalogs Should Be Saved for Future Reference

Study your garden catalog carefully. Read and mark such matters as seem to be important to your garden plan. Save your seed and plant catalogs. They are of value and should be preserved for future reference. Plan on an accessory or two for this year's garden, a new fence, an arbor, a pool,

colonnades or seats—any one of all will add to garden pleasures.

Plan now for crop rotation in your vegetable garden.

Remember to bring in some budded branches for indoor bloom, as these come along on shrubs and trees. Winter bouquets are always inviting in appearance, and they suggest the springtime. Use painted or glazed pots for house plants, as the ordinary clay pot is very porous and dries plants out too readily. Get pansies started in outdoor beds. Soon the wild forsythia (*adelia*) will be blooming, to be followed shortly by the cultivated forsythia shrub.

Get indoor cuttings started of begonias, geraniums, coleus and other bedding plants. Repot them as they start making growth. Give your garden spot a good spread of barnyard manure. Watch about added soils; they can introduce a good weed crop if care is not used.

Why not build a bird house or two? Birds help us; turn about is fair play. Keep drinking water for the birds at all times, especially when waters are frozen. Remember too that birds must eat; it is not easy to get food when ice and snow cover the ground.

Watch for scale on lilacs and other shrubs; use lime and sulphur as a curative measure.



INDOOR FAVORITE—Plants that can be grown successfully indoors with a minimum amount of care are the Chinese evergreen (*aglaonema modestum*) (left) and the philodendron. There are more than 200 species of the latter, which often climbs many feet in the tropics. (Staff Photo.)

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TREES, SHRUBS FOR WEST TEXAS

Look About Home to See What Plants Grow Best

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Knox City, has a request for names of plant materials adaptable to West Texas conditions. Of trees and shrubs there are various kind that will prove useful, with little work and care. It is well for persons wishing to use native materials to look about in their own communities and study those plants that are indigenous; look into the possibilities for their use in good garden design. All too little we discard certain plant materials, or disdain their use when a bit of forethought, added to a little imagination, would work wonders for a local situation. West Texas gardens can make beautiful pictures with members of the agave and yucca family, with certain forms of cacti, with the native robinia (or pink-flowering locust), with the ashes shrub (senisa, or leucophyllum texanum), the famous senna (redbud), the beautiful flowering willow, certain of the acacias (mostly we call them cat-claws, consider them a nuisance,

and let it go at that), varieties of lilies, verbenas, petunias, daisies, roses (especially the Lady Banksia).

There are numbers of good hardy shrubs which will grow to a greater or lesser degree successfully, such as the photinia, the mahonia (Oregon grape), the retama or parkinsonia, the huisache, the native barberry (agarrita or algerita), the various privets; the ligustrums and varieties of viburnums, the cydonia japonica (flowering quince), the golden bells (forsythia), the flowering fruit trees, certain of the citrus fruits, even apples in particular localities, dahlias, lupines, zinnias and a host of other plants. There seems to be a close relationship between the plant materials of China and Japan and those of our own Texas, at least the central and western portions of our state. The oaks, the plums, the crabapples, spireas, lilies, irises, wisterias and many others thrive in both localities. Let us learn to use these plants to advantage in good design.

Camellia Can Be Transplanted Successfully While in Bloom

Gardeners like a challenge. Perhaps that is one reason the growers in limestone regions enjoy experimenting with acid-loving plants. At this season the Gulf Coast regions are ablaze with the blossoms of azaleas and camellias, and pilgrimages are in effect. Visitors, seeing this floral beauty, are determined to introduce it into their own gardens.

A camellia is one of the few plants that may be moved successfully while in full bloom, with little or no harm to the plant.

Azaleas and camellias, also rhododendrons, if given proper care and if cultural methods are right, will give big pleasure dividends

in gardens where the growing of them has been considered difficult. It is quite possible to provide the kind of soils that are needed; also to give the right amount of moisture and sun or shade in local gardens.

These plants take the place of good evergreens in garden design, and when they bloom the garden becomes a transformed bower of loveliness, adding a charm indescribable to the finest grounds. Nurserymen can supply directions as to care and culture. Why not give yourself and your neighbors a real thrill by introducing some of these delightful garden aristocrats this very year!—M. D. L.

'Cup-of-Gold' Plant Highlights the Botanic Garden's Greenhouse Now

A highlight of the Botanic Garden greenhouse just now is the Solandra guttata, better known as "cup-of-gold" plant. The large-flowering vine is also called chalice vine, and legend says that the flowers fall when looked upon by one who is unworthy of heart. No doubt this came about through the fact that the flowers drop easily from their stem.

In Florida and California, this vine is one of the most spectacular, and when it grows to the tops of houses and is covered with the large yellow flowers, in varying stages of color, it is a wonder plant indeed. A number of Euphorbias are also to be seen in the greenhouse, among them a giant branching variety, and another—just the opposite—straight and vertical, with no side-branchings. A Pandanus, palm-like in appearance, is of special interest, as is the cylindrical-leaved Sansevieria (pronounced San-se-vi-EE-ri-ah), the latter now in flower. Azaleas are in bloom also here, and the Monstera deliciosa (one of the

also, in the garden proper now. succulent plants offer interest low, are effective. A number of dark blue flower tinged with yellow pink flower bracts holding the long Bilbergias are in flower; the popular interest. The tree-orchid, red foliage, continue to be of the begonias, with their variegated giving the plant a grotesque form. large container in which it grows. grown beyond the bounds of the usually large roots which have greenhouse. It has developed numerous. A large rubber plant is one of the most prolific specimens in the making new fern plants. taken root in the water below. high in baskets over the pool, have roots to the bottom ferns, hanging (Lodendron) is in flower. Aerial tree-climbing vines known as the bush-honeysuckle is in flower, and an occasional Forsythia has

WRITES FROM BAD NAUHEIM

Fort Worth Woman Sees Brussels Garden Beauty

By MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A belated holiday greeting card, sent to the Botanic Garden and Garden Center from Mrs. W. A. Brents of the Meadowbrook Garden Club, arrived last week from Bad Nauheim, Germany, where Mrs. Brents is visiting her husband, Major Brents, who is stationed there.

"I still greatly enjoy the Sunday Star-Telegram garden page, although it is a month old when I receive it," says Mrs. Brents.

She writes of the pleasure she has had in visiting the lovely gardens of Europe, in part as follows: "We recently visited the beautiful city of Brussels, Belgium, distinguished for its lovely buildings and historical background, and here were many espalier trees and ornamental iron fences. Every garden gate is different. The flower market square was filled with lovely tulips, plumosa, white lilacs and violets, house-grown from Holland. I plan to return to Brussels in the Spring for the flower festival in the out-of-doors. We have also visited Frankfurt, and found there a most interesting palm garden in connection with the botanical garden.

Mrs. H. H. Hageman of Albany asks what soils to use for geraniums and for ferns; also how long it takes gladioluses, planted in the open ground, to come into bloom. In reply we would say that most geraniums thrive in any good garden soil, and they are propagated by seeds, cuttings and roots. Cultivation is an important factor in the raising of geraniums, and while the plant enjoys some water throughout the hot Summers, it can not tolerate poor drainage. The plants are especially well adapted to the rockery and the flower border. Most of the nursery types are not hardy, and must be taken indoors when weather conditions allow for freezing temperatures.

Ferns, someone has said, are greatly to be desired strictly for the beauty of their leaves. The fern is a non-flowering plant and reproduces from spores that form on the under part of the leaf. A distinguishing characteristic of ferns is that the leaf or frond is rolled up in the bud, with the tip at the center. This is true of the leaves of no other plant. Protection from the strong sun's rays and sufficient moisture are two requirements for fern culture. Good drainage is very important, and a good soil mixture consists of equal parts of leaf mold, garden loam, coarse sand and peat moss. If peat moss is not available, substitute two parts of well-rotted leaf

mold. While the hose is important to the life of a fern, care must be used that no water stands on the beds. Standing water may make the soil too acid. In the case of gladioluses, it takes seven to eight weeks to bring out-door plants into bloom, if weather is fairly warm.

DON'T BE HASTY IN PRUNING SHRUBS OR ROSES; NEW GROWTH MAY START

Luther W. Pope, supervisor of the Botanic Garden, urges the public not to be hasty in cutting back frozen branches of shrubs. It may be that the shrub is not as badly damaged as it appears. New growth may start as soon as pruning is done, and then if another freeze occurs, shrubs may be damaged, whereas, if plants are allowed to weather conditions naturally, they may be the better for the experience.

This also holds good for roses. They should not be pruned until the latter part of February. The extent of damage can be determined only by the appearance of new growth. Preliminary pruning should be done only by experienced gardeners.

If shrubs show bark with bursting areas, likely plants are dead well below this. One might investigate extent of damage by removing a slight section of bark with a knife; wood inside of bark may help to determine the damage done.

GARDENING



LONG BLOOMER—The cyclamen, a species of tuberose perennial herb, is grown for its handsome flowers. Its blooming season extends over a period of weeks which makes it a popular house plant. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).

26th Garden Club In Fort Worth Is Organized

The organization Thursday of the North Fort Worth Junior Garden Club brought the total of Garden Clubs in Fort Worth to 26. The club was formed at the home of Mrs. Oliver Shannon and is a project of the North Fort Worth Garden Club. Mrs. Will F. Lake gave an address on "Purpose and Fundamentals of Garden Club Work."

Mrs. Orby West was elected president and other officers are Mmes. G. A. Lewis, C. W. Howington, and F. D. Smith, vice president; H. T. Hatch, historian; E. C. Helbing, secretary; Jack Bourland, corresponding secretary; J. W. Britt, treasurer, and S. E. George, parliamentarian.

A committee composed of Mmes. West, Howington and K. E. Kruger will meet at 10:30 a. m. Monday at the home of Mrs. Britt, 1501 Homan, to outline the year's program.

Rhododendrons, Strelitzia Are Garden, Indoor Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mrs. R. L. Cornish of Graham wishes to grow rhododendrons and wants information as to proper soils and culture. She is also interested to know if the bird-of-paradise plant (Strelitzia) will grow in her garden.

Rhododendrons may be grown rather successfully in the gardens of this area if given right soil conditions and if sheltered from west and south winds in midsummer. They require a light sandy loam, with one-half peat moss, one-fourth good garden loam and one-fourth sulphur and aluminium sulphate added to the sandy loam; oak leaf mold may also be added to advantage. Good drainage is essential, and protection from hot summer winds must be provided.

The Strelitzia, a member of the same family to which the banana belongs, is one of the most popular of the South African herbs. To us it is known as a tender tropical greenhouse plant. It is not hardy in this climate, but with protection from cold or grown as an indoor plant, you may be successful with it. It enjoys a medium light, good

garden loam with the addition of well-rotted barnyard manure for potting purposes.

With regard to soils, we must remember that there are 14 elements necessary for good plant growth: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen, sulphur, calcium, iron, magnesium, copper, boron, manganese and zinc. Roy L. Donahue, writing for the Extension Department of A&M College, states a fact that should interest all gardeners:

"These days we think that 5 per cent interest on an investment is good business. But how would you like a business where you could get a 95 per cent return? It's possible—and legal too!" This of course has reference to giving the garden soils what they require in the way of those 14 ingredients, with regard to the needs of particular plants. Further, the writer says, "the dry weight of most plants consists of about 95 per cent of materials from air and water and only 5 per cent minerals from the soil." It is not always easy to tell deficiency symptoms; however, other matters besides proper soils must be considered, such as freedom from disease and insects, sufficient water and due regard for proper drainage.

Program for Annual Clinic Announced by Garden Center

The Fort Worth Garden Center has announced its annual Garden Clinic to be held at the Public Library lecture hall, Feb. 27-28. Programs will be streamlined to give a maximum of information to the audience in time allotted to each subject.

Speakers will be the best the locality affords in the given subjects. The 10 hours devoted to the clinic will feature the following subjects—Conservation of Birds and Native Plant Materials, Their Purpose, Which to Encourage and Which to Destroy; Soils, How to Treat for Specific Use; Insects, (Good and Bad), What to Do; Landscape Design, Basic Principles (The Lawn, the Use of Trees and Shrubs in the Garden Picture, Civic Co-operation in Community Beautification, Street Tree Planting); Basic Principles of Good Flower Arrangement; The Vegetable Garden and Orchard (Table Vegetables, Nut and Fruit Trees, Berry-bearing plants and Herbs);

Color and Succession of Bloom in the Garden (Roses, Annuals and Perennials, Daylilies); Bulbous Plants in the Garden Plan, also Dahlias and Chrysanthemums for the Fall Garden; How to Grow Camellias, Azaleas, Gardenias and Rhododendrons in This Locality; Southwestern Plants and How to Use Them in Landscape Design; Adventures in the Out-of-Doors, A Nature Program; "Here Comes Tomorrow" (A Program on Chemistry, New Uses for the Old Plants).

Programs will start at 10 a. m. each of the two days and will close at 3 p. m. All programs will be open to the public, free of charge.

Hostesses will be members of

the Fort Worth Council of Garden Club presidents, representatives from each of Fort Worth's 27 active garden clubs, with Mrs. A. M. Tallmon, president of the council, presiding.

PLANTS CARRIED THROUGH WINTER

Ennis Woman Has Grown Geraniums for 42 Years

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

For a number of years geraniums were grown successfully in local gardens. Later, for some reason, growers seemed unsuccessful and the plants were generally abandoned. Now there seems to be a revival of interest in the plant.

Mrs. A. L. Thomas of Ennis probably holds the record in this region for continuous geranium culture. Forty-two years ago, as a

bride, she moved from her home in Decatur to Ennis. She took with her some cuttings from her mother's geranium bed, a variety with salmon pink flowers. Each year since that time Mrs. Thomas has enjoyed her flowers and has shared them with her friends.

This past season 164 plants graced the garden of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, these being the progeny of those first geraniums which were taken to Ennis from Decatur.

Mrs. Thomas says she has taken cuttings each year from the plants, these producing the geraniums for the next year. She thinks this is the secret of good free-flowering geraniums each year. In November sturdy growth from the bedded plants is removed from the plant, and is then placed in large tin containers which remain in sunny south and west indoor windows all winter where cold can not affect them.

In March each year these rooted cuttings are placed in the outdoor beds. Good garden soil is used in indoor containers and in open beds, and the plants are well watered.

Sunday, Feb. 9, 1947. 10 - Sec. 3, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

GARDENING



GARDEN BEAUTIES—William Pitt, a rich red Dutch tulip, left, which is being grown here in quantities for the first time since the war. The tulip is the official state flower of Utah. Breadfruit (Artocarpus) is cultivated as an indoor pot plant for its handsome stiff leaves and curious flowers and fruit. In the tropics it is a milky-juiced tree producing edible fruit. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).

MANY CAUSES LISTED

House Plants Turn Yellow At This Time if Not Checked

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

At this season of the year, house plants should be regularly inspected. Insects on lower side of leaves, lack of food properties and too much water are common causes of plants turning yellow. Hot dry air may cause plants to dry up and turn brown. Red spider will make plants turn greyish or whitish in color. Dropping of buds sometimes follows too much water and not enough sunlight. If they become leggy, cut them back. Soil is important. Any reasonably good soil, with the addition of a little barnyard manure is preferable. If soil seems heavy, add a little leafmold or sand. Heavy-rooting, large-leaved plants like a heavy soil; cactus types prefer a looser, sandy texture. Begonias enjoy a liberal use of leafmold. Plants should have food only when growing; never during a resting period. During growing season most plants would appreciate a sprinkling of bone meal over soils in pots. If ferns and palms have a bit of soil re-

added, they may remain in same pot for some time.

Remember to water plants thoroughly or not at all. Plants should not be watered daily, nor should they be allowed to wilt before watering. Most potted types do well in small pots; in fact, they seem to thrive best when not given too much soil area. All house plants should be provided with good drainage. Toward spring, asparagus and sprengeri ferns should have a little bit of fertilizer added, plenty of good warm sun, and sufficient water. The best showy cacti for the home are the Christmas or crab cactus and the night-blooming cereus types. The Bryophyllums, Kalanchoes and Stapelias are all good house plants. During the summer poinsettias should be kept dry. In late summer they may be brought to sunlight, cut back and may be started on their growth for winter bloom. Cuttings are easily made from the old plants. Remember—now is the time to start the compost heap; it will repay a thousand fold for your house plants alone.

GARDENING



PRETTY POTATO—*Solandra guttata* (Cup-of-Gold), a tropical American woody, climbing plant of the potato family, is blooming in the greenhouse at the Garden Center. Fragrant, yellowish-white flowers that turn a deep gold with age are interspersed throughout its thick bright green foliage. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).

GARDENING

NOW IS TIME FOR PRUNING

Roses, All Hardy Trees and Shrubs Should Be Planted

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. Try to get roses and all hardy trees and shrubs planted immediately. Now is the time to prune your roses, bush roses to about 20 inches. Prune climbers just after they finish blooming, but

GARDENING



BULB KING — King Alfred Daffodil, from the bulbous plant of the family Amaryllidaceae, which includes such well known plants as the jonquil, daffodil, paper-white, the Chinese sacred lily, and the poet's narcissus. (Staff Photo).



FORCED BEAUTY — *Lillium longiflorum eximium* — pure white, fragrant, trumpet lily a favorite for Easter Sunday church decoration, is therefore much forced for Easter bloom. (Staff Photo).

Backyard Landscaping Plan Should Provide for Privacy

Before the beds are put in order for the planting season program, one should study the grounds and uses to which they are to be put. For example, the front yard should have an entirely different treatment from that of the back yard area, or private section. It is no longer good taste to consider one's front yard a personal matter, as to how it is to be planted. One's neighbors must be taken into account.

Whole streets should be given consideration as a unit for sidewalk tree planting. A permit must be obtained from the city Forestry department for planting trees along sidewalks. Street trees should be uniformly spaced, uniform in type and pruned to a given height so that all lower branches miss the tallest vehicle that passes down the street. In other words, we must remember that the street belongs to traffic.

Then we must also remember that good taste demands that shrubs and flower beds in front yards should be placed back next to the house. Not alone does this improve the appearance of the

front yard but it has a way of tying the house to the grounds. There should be no division hedges marking property lines in front yards. No vegetable gardens, rose beds, junipers, cactus or other kinds of beds should be made between the sidewalk and the street.

The back yard, having to do with private living, whether for the use of the family socially or for service areas, may be either formal or informal in treatment. The boundary should be well planted with broad-leaved evergreens, such as the *laurustinus* or

cherry laurel, some of the taller growing privets, the tall bamboo, photini or mahonia. The central portion of the back yard, or outdoor living room, should be kept free of flower beds; these rather being in the foreground of the border planting. One or two good shade trees may be useful.

Outhouses may be planted with tall shrubs against the walls or with evergreen vines. Walks should not cut through central lawn areas, but should skirt them.



PURPLE BEAUTY — Blossoms from the *Magnolia sculangeana* (named for Pierre Magnol, a botanist of Montpellier, France), one of the handsomest of spring-flowering trees. The flowers, appearing before the leaves, are purplish white. More than 100 blooms cover a 15-foot tree at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith, 2017 Carleton. (Staff Photo.)

remember that the best bloom comes on the old wood; take out only dead or diseased canes and what is necessary to make bush shapely. Roses prefer a soil more on the acid side; they must have plenty of water, but good drainage; continuous inspection for mildew and blackspot, and shallow cultivation with the addition of a mulch or fertilizer.

Fort Worth, known as "The Redbud City," has thousands of redbuds planted in parks and in private gardens, but it should have more of them. Plant one or more this year before the planting season ends. This small tree is especially picturesque, with flowers appearing before the tree's leaves are in evidence. The redbud, a member of the

Senna family, is indigenous to almost all parts of Texas.

All early vegetables should be in the-ground now as quickly as

PLAN

Early Vegetables for Home Gardens Due to Be Planted

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE. If you plan to have early vegetables from your home garden, you must get them planted at once. How many people there are who never know the real flavor and delight of garden peas, string beans and sweet corn just because they do not grow them and use them soon after gathering! Hours and days, necessary in market transportation, reduce flavors of certain vegetables, as well as vitamin content.

First step in making a vegetable garden is to have a well laid plan. There should be no waste in space, seeds and products, and the allotted garden spot should be utilized fully. And good garden soil that has not been worn out with plants should serve, with the addition of a good fertilizer which should be worked well into the soil after the soil has been plowed or spaded, raked and made ready for the seeds.

Essential early crops for the

average city garden will include cabbage, turnips, parsnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, spinach, beets, green beans and English peas. New England spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce and radishes should be used as garden fillers, rather than as a separate crop requiring large plantings.

Onions and lettuce are two vegetables that are easy to grow and both are essential to a good salad. Both are pretty when growing and either can be used as a border to the flower border; however, if possible. Planting instructions come with seeds or plants from all reliable nurserymen. An orchard is a good investment; nothing is more enjoyable in gardening circles than to be able to gather fruits and berries from one's own trees and plants. And peach, pear and plum trees bear flowers that add to the garden picture as definitely as any other color bearers. Apply dormant sprays of miscible oils before buds appear.

used in the flower plot these should be gathered alternately rather than in a strip. Lettuce that is allowed to grow in poor soil will invariably be tough and more or less bitter; if grown quickly it is quite the reverse. It is better in all cases to plant seeds successively rather than at one time; in this way a fresh supply can be on hand at all times. If head lettuce is wanted, plants

Loosen strawberry mulches, but do not remove yet. Tie up other berry plants. Top dress the asparagus bed with salt and nitrate of soda or manure. Make up the hotbed and sow in it peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and eggplant. Get ground ready for seeds of hardy annuals; also sow in hotbeds such half-hardy annuals as snapdragons, phloxes, ageratum and verbenas. Prune and train honeysuckles, clematis and trumpet vines. Loosen protection over bulbs and perennials. Renew the lawn by top dressing with fresh soil and bone meal. Reseeding wherever needed. Consider St. Augustine grass for shady areas.

From the road program 1947.



Scene In Old Trail Drivers Park, Fort Worth

Parks Provide Year Round Recreation



By MRS. WILL LAKE
President, Park Board
City of Fort Worth

Of the thousands who visit the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show this year, perhaps only a few will know that Fort Worth has a park dedicated to the old trail drivers of Texas who drove vast herds to northern markets before the days of more adequate transportation. This park, known as Old Trail Drivers Park, located on 28th Street, just east of the Decatur highway, is situated on a beautiful hillside overlooking one of the most picturesque of the City's skylines. This is a timely and well deserved memorial to those early cattlemen who blazed trails when the blazing was hard, a citizenry which laid the foundation for a great industry. The park marks the site over which the herds once traveled on their northern trek after fording the nearby Trinity River.

Trail Drivers Park is but one of the 128 park and recreational areas which the City controls, about 10,600 acres. For over three decades, park development in Fort Worth has been guided by careful, advance planning. In 1909, when the city had a population of 73,000, the late George E. Kessler, well-known landscape architect, was employed to work out a complete park system, and he prepared plans for a number of individual park areas, such as Burk Burnett Park, a beautiful plot donated to the City a number of years ago by the late S. B. Burnett, leading Texas cattleman.

Master Plan Is Used

Large park acreages, Trinity, Forest and Sycamore Parks, together with the land around Lake Worth, were designated as park properties. In 1925 a bond issue of \$500,000 was voted for park purposes, and the firm of Hare & Hare, landscape architects and city planners, was employed to guide the further development of the park system. A master plan was prepared for parks, parkways and recreational areas, fitting previous acquisitions into a greatly enlarged program to serve an expanding city and growing population. The value of these plans was demonstrated when they became available during the past decade, to provide useful and constructive projects for relief work.

In 1933 the Park Board planned and developed the School Board's school ground beautification project, latter incurring the expense, this being done as part of the major recreational program for the City.

This included sixty-three elementary, junior and senior high school properties, of which ten were of considerable size. Park plans call for a connected system of parks and picturesque drives following the Trinity River wherever possible; and while the goal has not yet been reached, there are already something like fifty miles of such drives. Lake Worth lands include sandy beaches, more than 25 miles of lake shore drives, fishing docks, boating facilities, nature trails, shelters (many of which overlook unusual vistas), and a number of large, lighted picnic areas. All park properties are wildlife preserves where plants, birds and small animals are given protection and where nature lovers may study.

Wooded Areas Within City

Of particular interest are the large wooded areas within the heart of the City, Trinity, Forest and Rockwood Parks, which comprise several hundred acres. Many large trees such as the pecans, the oaks, walnuts and elms, measure more than four feet in diameter. The Park Department operates and maintains the Will Rogers Memorial grounds, the Zoo, the Botanic Garden and Garden Center, the latter being the Hostess House for the Botanic Garden where thousands of people visit annually. The Center is also a library of information on gardening, nature and kindred subjects, free to the public.

Recreational areas are equipped and maintained by the Recreation Department with ball diamonds, swimming and wading pools and golf courses. There are in all parks grills and picnic tables, bridle paths, shelter houses, seats, overlooks and observation points. For all of this (parks, recreational areas and library), the cost to the taxpayer is small. On a property valuation of \$4,000, the property owner pays on \$2.47 per year, an average of twenty-one cents per month. The City enjoys the largest park acreage per capita of any city in the United States, and it is nationally known for its tailor-made park system. The park slogan is: "Let's make Fort Worth a park-like city as well as a city of parks."

Texas Library Department Of Club Honors Mrs. Lake

Mrs. Will F. Lake, first chairman of the Woman's Club Texas library department, was honored guest at the department's annual "Texas Independence Day" program, held at luncheon Thursday at the Woman's Club. The meeting was the last of the club year and Mrs. John Rounsaville, chairman, presided. Invocation was given by Mrs. Warren Johnston and Table decorations were arranged by Mrs. Walter N. Dobbs. Symbols of Texas' development from pioneer days were used in the decorations. These included miniature covered wagons, stage coaches, bales of cotton and oil derricks. Blooming cactus also was used on each table.

Mrs. W. T. Macy, program chairman, introduced Mrs. J. G. Clark who reviewed "Hold Autumn in Your Hand" (George Sessions Perry), winner of a Texas Institute of Letters award. Mrs. Clark's daughter, Mrs. P. D. Henry Jr., sang a group of songs by Texas writers and composers, including "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?" which W. J. Marsh, Fort Worth composer, set to music. Mrs. William B. Henderson was Mrs. Henry's accompanist.

Star-Telegram - March 9-1947

Good Garden Design Results From Study Before Planting

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It costs no more in labor or money to have a good garden design than to construct an unpleasant picture. The difference between the two is in knowing how. Before planting, study good design and plant habits and needs.

Proper combinations are important, according to requirements, such as water, sun or shade. If

certain types require water, they should not be grouped with those that desire a dry area; if plants like shade, they should not be placed with those that prefer sun. Then, too, color combinations should be studied a bit. Strong warm colors should not be placed against cool, pastel colors, but rather colors should blend and harmonize with each other in the color border. In planting trees and small shrubs against house walls, be sure to find out how far-reaching the roots are in each case.

House foundations may be im-

paired, windows hidden and other harm result from lack of care in such cases. Unless specimens are very small and compact in habit they should be properly distanced from the house walls to allow for necessary growth.

In planting along boundary or property lines, be sure to consider the neighbor. Will trees and shrubs planted on your own property overlap roofs with their branches? Will the roots of your trees and shrubs grow into your neighbor's sewer lines? Push up his sidewalks—as well as do these things to your own properties? Rose beds, if possible, should be planted in an area to themselves and should not be hampered with too much shade from trees or in-

terfered with by tree roots which sap foods from soils.

Flower beds should never be haphazard nor should they be planted in front lawn areas in the shape of crescents, stars and such design, but they should be a part of the garden frame, adjacent to the background planting which should if possible be of tall broad-leaved evergreens. Plant deciduous trees and shrubs

while they are dormant. Fall blooming perennials should be planted in the spring; spring bloomers in late summer or early fall. Evergreens may be planted almost any time if balled and burlapped. Sow grass seeds in spring or in early fall.

GARDENING

ARRANGEMENT IMPORTANT

Planting Time Almost Here For Colorful Spring Annuals

Flower arrangement is a big subject. Pleasing arrangement of flowers, whether indoors or out in a garden, is all-important. Grouping according to color combinations that please is something else of importance.

Soon it will be time to plant the annuals upon which we depend for a lot of color; perennials should be well underway already. What can be more thrilling on a fresh spring morning, after the grey, cold days have passed, than to look out in one's garden upon a grouping of early bulbous plants in full flower, with an overhead arrangement of redbuds and wild plums in abundance of bloom! The flowers of elder and sumac cause a quickened pulse. Wild adelia and the cultivated forsythia, together with a planting of white flowering quince, creates a pretty picture when shrubs are in bloom, especially if a blossoming pear or cherry tree stands behind. The early flowering crabs, spiraea and quinces give a cheery note to any garden. One of the loveliest plantings seen in this vicinity last year was against a white brick house, a front flower bed of white azaleas in beds bordered with white tulips.

Magnolias are always nice when arranged near cedars. Holly trees are a good background for rhododendrons. Catalpa trees are interesting when used in connection

with a Spanish or Italian type house. All too little do we use the free-growing china berry, and the berries of both this one and the wild china berry, or soapberry tree, are interesting planting for a Japanese garden or plan. Other combinations which may be pleasing are yuccas and spreading junipers, golden rain-tree with yellow and lavender hollyhocks, golden privet and delphiniums, blue wisteria and pink dogwood. Pfritzer juniper combined with Japanese red maple, blue hydrangeas against a good stand of pink cannas, (the same with yellow cannas), abelia planted in front of broadleaved evergreens, blue rises and early pink peonies, lavender lilacs with Father Hugo roses, white flowering shrubs (such as the spiraea) with a border in front of blue irises, crepe myrtles massed for color in gradations of (1) light pink or white, (2) shades of lavender and (3) watermelon pink. If you have a white picket fence, try bright cannas of one color against it or plant hollyhocks.

—M. D. L.

Keep Home Design in Mind When Selecting Your Trees

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is well to remember, when selecting trees for one's home ground, that large trees are not suitable for small lots or tracts. Neither should trees appear to smother a house.

Use tall trees for a tall house planting; for low houses, select the lower growing kinds. The whole planting, in a way, revolves around the trees. If a house is square in shape, well selected trees should grace the corners, at front and sides. In this way straight lines will be broken.

While there are no hard and fast rules, it is a good idea to choose shrubs and trees that

seem proportionately right. Nothing adds to or takes away from the general appearance of a home more than the street trees on the sidewalks. There is a goal for good street tree planting; uniform kind of trees, uniformly spaced, all pruned to the same height to allow traffic to pass without accident hazard.

A permit should be secured for sidewalk trees, through the city forestry department's park office. Very often the whole appearance of a place is spoiled, no matter how good the garden planting, by the manner in which the front or street tree planting is done.

The painting or whitewashing of trees spoils pleasing effects, and does no good.

If insecticides are used, they should be as inconspicuous as possible. Nails should not be driven into trees, wires should not be tied around limbs for any purpose, nor should bird houses or hammocks be tied on limbs. The

live oak, the cedar elm, the hackberry and the Spanish oak are desirable trees to use as shade trees on large lawn areas. Consult your tree specialist for spraying directions. Many good trees have perished for lack of proper insecticide applications.

Remember to plant a few flowering trees, redbud, dogwoods, and black haws, flowering peach, or fruit bearing peach. A pear tree can give a splash of unrivaled beauty in the springtime, and pear trees lend themselves well to spallier treatment if used against a wall. The umbrellas shaped

trees (china berry, catalpa, marberry) are useful in a rear garden or an outdoor living room where abundant shade is needed. Under these, seats and tables may be placed, but care should be used here also; only one is necessary in most cases.

GARDENING

PLANTINGS ARE IMPORTANT

Careful Porch Decoration Pays Dividends in Beauty

The treatment of the house porch and the plantings that surround it are vitally important.

In this climate one may use such an outdoor room for the greater part of the year. It should be the aim of the owner to make this recreation area comfortable and attractive for the members of the family. The outlook from such a quarter should be pleasing and picturesque.

Here one may provide a delightful and comfortable environment, and at the same time surround oneself with favorite flowers and plants.

To begin with the colors used for the porch, house as well as furniture upholsterings should be harmonious. Awnings on house or porch should harmonize with the surroundings or be neutral in tone. Broad-striped awnings are preferable to narrower. Green and white, if house is white, are good colors for awnings. If porch boxes are used, the color of the box should blend with the awnings, house painting and also with surrounding flowers.

Combinations of color for porch furniture may be black and white or black and orange; ivory, with black, green, blue or red; royal blue and white; lemon yellow and Nile green; apricot and robin's egg blue; black and white with light green; hunter's green with coaching red; scarlet and black.

If porch faces the street, planting may be in the form of a hedge or screen to allow for privacy. If the porch is on the side of the house. This would allow for adjacent garden treatment. If the area opens on three sides, a high hedge should separate the utility quarters from the living area. Walks should be so placed as to keep open the lawn area.

If the house has a sun parlor, and windows are open for the summer, treatment may be similar to that for an open porch. If the porch is a piazza type, running the length of the house and opens

on the rear garden, running roses, ivies, wisteria or clematis may be planted on the pillars. Trellis screens may be used at ends of porch. Vistas from the porch should be observed, and an axis adds to the picture. —M. D. L.



—Staff Photo.

SEEN AT GARDEN CENTER—Miss Eleanor Vocke, home decorator for The Fair, adds the final decoration, an arrangement of miniature bamboo shoots, rubber plant (*Ficus elastica*) and nandina foliage, to a table display at the Garden Center. Bamboo dinnerware by Winfield in this buffet table setting is laid on a pale green Matouk linen cloth. The table will be on display at the Garden Center throughout the week.

It's False Economy to Keep Diseased or Damaged Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When planting an introduced specimen or when transplanting (if roots are bare), be sure to examine roots carefully. Roots may have nematodes or plant parts or be otherwise unhealthy. This should be determined before replanting. All broken, diseased and decayed parts should be removed and burned; if plant shows definite and unmistakable evidences of pests or disease, and and is in such condition that it can not be successfully treated, by all means discard it (it should be fit material for the furnace) and buy new and healthy stock.

To continue to give space to a plant known to be diseased is the poorest of investments from the standpoint of labor and money. In transplanting, try to keep as much soil as possible intact about roots, and specimen should be planted before the soil around roots has had time to dry out.

If plant is shipped in and it has become dry, it should be plunged full depth in water and allowed to soak over night, without removing soil or burlap. If planting must be postponed for some reason, it should be heeled in some place and kept well watered.

Remember that root activity and growth of branches should be about evenly balanced when planting. Reduction of branches is sometimes essential to permit re-

adjustments of specimen. Take care not to prune too severely—the plant has already had a shock in removal—but take off surplus branches and all dead wood, balancing roots and branches. Plant to same level as before planted, noticing color mark on main stem or trunk. Mulching is exceedingly important in this locality. In this way moisture may be the better retained, and the soils become more friable, allowing for better root growth. It should be remembered that seeds fall naturally from parent plant and are generally only lightly covered—most people plant seeds too deeply. Fine seeds should be pressed into soil, well prepared soil, and tamped down with a flat board. In dry weather seeds should be watered daily until plants appear and become sturdy. Do not weed until plants reach at least an inch in heights. Seedlings may be transplanted when two or three sets of true leaves appear.

GARDENING

Pitfalls That Discourage Many Rose Growers Can Be Avoided

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Are you one of those persons who has determined never to try rose growing again? Many people are in this class, due to several disheartening causes.

First and foremost, the types of roses that interest us are not always of proved varieties. Healthy stock from reliable dealers is important. Try some of the old standbys; for example, the pink and red Radiance. If we study the needs of a rose and assiduously give it what it wants, we shall have no fear of results.

The Chantillon, a glowing pink, is dependable for this locality and blooms from late April until the coming of heavy frost. Roses may be placed at the rear of the house, at the end of a lawn, or on two sides of rear outdoor living room to afford balance. Roses should not be placed near trees or large-growing shrubs, for these have a way of sapping the soils and devouring the foods given to roses. In order to insure bloom, roses must be well fed. Liberal applications of manure forked into beds in early spring is valuable. Keep feeding during the growing season. Early spring is the best time

for intensive fertilization.

Most roses are given too much water. Rose-bed soil should be kept lightly cultivated until August, and water should penetrate to at least a foot in depth. Water should be given during prolonged dry season, and the best time is to allow a loose drizzle to play throughout the night. In rainy seasons roses may be subject to black spot and mildew.

Even when dry weather comes, such plants should be watered sparingly and in morning only, that sun may dry off the leaves daily. Roses should be pruned in early spring, usually in this locality about the last week in February. Bloom comes on the new wood, it must be remembered. Cut teas and perpetuals back to about three or four buds.

Careful inspection of roots should be made when purchasing roses. Frequently, shipped-in roses are affected with nematodes, a disease which is highly detrimental to good growth and bloom. Consult your garden supply store for a good insecticide spray and apply fortnightly. Remember, "eternal vigilance is the price of success" with roses.

AND COVER THE BAD

Vines Bring Out Good Points in Architecture

The principal purpose of vines, other than for fruit (when they bear), is to bring out good points in architecture and hide the bad. House lines may be softened and corners somewhat less obtrusive through the use of these plant materials. Properly planted, vines may frame a window or they may cover a chimney that would otherwise be unsightly. Bare wall spaces in this way may be reduced, and vines may decorate gates, arbors, fences, gate posts, trellises, boundary walls and terraces; unsightly buildings of whatever nature may be hidden. Since trees are not desirable near a house wall, vines may make a corner or a wall of a house interesting. Very often the only way to secure privacy on a piazza or porch is through the proper planting of vines. Trumpet vine, honeysuckle, clematis and wisteria (the latter known as "the queen of flowering vines") are good old standbys and it seems strange, with a dozen or more native grapes, that so little attention is paid to the use of the grape vine in home ground beautification. Spring planting, good drainage and a sunny location are essential for grapes.

Watch about the extravagant use of Boston ivy. It will overrun a small house very quickly.

and shingles and other roofing materials can be badly damaged by this vine.

Climbing roses lend themselves exceptionally well to beautification in the same manner as the vine. Watch about color clashes, if roses and other vines flower.

Interesting in habit and foliage, the wisteria is one of our best flowering vines. Profuse flowering, it gives a cheering spring-time note to any garden; comparatively free of insects, this vine usually remains lovely in foliage throughout the summer.—M. D. L.

Botanic Blossoms to Be at Peak on Easter

Blossoms in the Botanic Garden will be at their height of beauty Sunday, Mrs. Will Lake, park board president, predicted today.

The large flowering dogwood are opening their buds, the redbuds are out, azaleas will be in the peak of their spring beauty, wild plum blossoms scent the air. And on the ground piquant pansy faces peer up from their beds and the sweet jonquils add bright spots of gold.

"It is almost as if the flowers were making a special effort to even up for a cold spring," Mrs. Lake said. She commented this is the prettiest season she has seen in a long time.

Man's addition to the natural

Thursday, March 20, 1947

Texas Native Plants Have Their Own Stock Show

By Mary Daggett Lake

From a parade with all the glitter and glamor of a present day rodeo to the official show hour, Texas native plants have their own type of performance, based on a year-round schedule. A setting of aborigines is not inappropriate in this year-round entertainment, as the Apache plum, the Indian paint-brush, Indian plume and Indian blanket throw their color lances far out into the arena and over the parade grounds. The straggled daisy and the big-drunk bean, along with the other more reputable audience, are interested spectators at the floral rodeo. Innumerable members of the Milkweed family bring their progeny to each and every performance, in fact, some of these youngsters have achieved quite notably in the world of industry. The once numberless buffalo family will be well represented always, as buffalobur, buffalo-clover, buffalo-weed and buffalo-bean and a picturesque note. Buck-bush and deer apple, in dresses of brilliant green and red, are regular entrants at the annual shows. The bull-nettle and the sullsegg (maybe you do not know the common cattail by the latter name) are notable performers in the yearly shows, and horsemint, horse-weed and horse-bean hold their own record at any performance. Sheep-sorrel, an outstanding favorite, particularly the old-timers, draws attention along with lamb's-lettuce and lamb's-quarters. Ram's-horn, goat'sbeard, goat's-rue and goat's-bush each play their parts well. Dogbane, dogwood and dog tooth violet are as popular with their admirers as are the lovely palominos in the Southwestern Exposition this year. Especially is this true of the dogwoods, for they, like the proverb, cause the world to come to them annually, wherever they choose to perform. Sow-thistle and hog-plum, the former in a garb of plain homespun, the latter a dream of a girl in a shimmering satin blouse of snowy white, enter the arena about the same time each year, and both, although vastly different, receive about the same applause, if their technique is understood.

Easter time of rebirth will be made by Mrs. Victor Tinsley, who is decorating a table at the garden. It will symbolize the Easter motif. Easter flowers will be arranged around the room.

SHORT WAVE GAVE SERVICE

POTEAU, Okla. (AP)—Frank Bray, Poteau short wave operator, stepped in to aid a GI in Paris who was worried about his family in Oklahoma City. Bray picked up a Paris station and heard an American soldier ask someone to telephone his wife. Bray did so and within eight minutes had conveyed word to the soldier abroad that everything was all right at home.

GARDENING



—Staff Photo.
TIMELY AND PRETTY—Croft lilies, a strata developed in the state of Washington, are used in this Easter decoration. Only 15 lilies are used in the 34x60-inch cross. Some of these bulbs produce as many as 16 blossoms which are seven inches in depth.

Azaleas Adorn Botanic Garden Radiant for Easter Visitors

The Botanic Garden is radiant for Easter. A new feature this year, and one it is hoped may be added to each year, is the planting of azaleas on the ramp. These plants were brought in especially this year from Lafayette, La., and timed just right for bloom for Easter visitors. Salmon Beauty is the name of this type, vying just now with the redbuds as color notes.

More and more local gardeners are trying out the camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons and other acid-loving plants from other lands. By giving the plants the same soil and moisture conditions they had formerly, the introductions are progressing quite satisfactorily.

Near the water gardens are a few young large-flowering dogwood trees. These are now beginning to bloom. Legend says that the soiled-looking, ragged appearance of the flower bracts is due to the fact that the devil tried to destroy the tree which was a favorite in the Garden of Eden. The most harm he could do was to tear a bit from the bract.

It is said the tree he climbed was a nice, straight, smooth honey locust tree, and that after lending itself to a deed so dastardly, the locust determined then and there to grow upon itself a set of thorns that this might not happen again. Since then we have had "the old thorn tree," and the beautiful dogwood.

The rockery is gay with pink phlox, blue ajuga (bugle weed) and the small yellow jonquil. A tiny-flowered pink allium blooms in the wildflower garden, a desirable wildling for the cultivated

border; likewise an American Beauty colored tradescantia which would grace any cultivated bed. Here also the claret cup cactus is in flower. The Lenten rose, one of the Hellebore family, is now in bloom.

A highlight of the rockery is the bed of pansies, many colors, many sizes of blossoms, each a sermon on the springtime. The Kerria or Japanese rose is beginning to flower, and the quince and forsythia or golden bells are on the wane. The small grass pest, Lamium or deadnettle, sometimes called henbit, affords a pleasing color note on the lawn areas, resembling the redbud as a color note. The citrus trees are in flower near the Garden Center and a Daphne bush in full bloom scatters its fragrance all about.

GARDENING



—Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann.

BLOSSOMS OF LEGEND—Dogwood trees in bloom in East Texas, with blossoms in the form of a cross.

DOGWOOD LEGEND

Perfect Tree Suggests an Ancient Tale

A small, perfect specimen of a dogwood tree in snow white bloom on the bank of a meandering stream in Davey's Dogwood Park in Palestine suggests an ancient legend of the dogwood.

At the time of the Crucifixion the dogwood had been the size of the oak and other forest trees. So firm and strong was the tree that it was chosen as the timber for the cross. To be used thus for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree, and Jesus, nailed upon it, sensed this, and in His gentle pity for all sorrow and suffering, said to it:

"Because of your regret and pity for My suffering, never again shall the dogwood tree grow large enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted and its blossoms shall be in the form of a cross . . . two long and two short petals. And in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints, brown with rust and stained with red, and in the center of the flower will be a crown of thorns, and all who see it will remember . . ."

EVEN JIMSON WEED IS PRETTY

Flower-Conscious Mexico Is Riot of Blooms in the Spring

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

(This feature is presented in honor of Pan American Week, April 13-20, that the peoples of both lands may become better acquainted with the indigenous vegetation of the respective localities.)

Many of the native plants of Southwest Texas and of other parts of the state are the same as those growing "south of the border," such as poppies, verbenas, members of the evening primrose family, the castor bean and certain of the vetches.

As one drives over the mountains from Mexico City to Puebla, one is impressed with the beauty of the indigenous plants that thrive in that high altitude. Here are blue lupines, similar to our bluebonnets, but much, much larger and of a deeper blue. Here are red salvias and the red lobelia and several different kinds of phloxes, as well as representatives of the paint brush family.

One of the most conspicuous of the native plants, one used in home ground ornamentation, is the common Jimson weed, botanically known as *datura*. In some of the more formal gardens, this plant stands year after year, is pruned to tree proportions, and

with its great twisted trunk, it presents a real picture when the flowers appear, large and trumpet shaped, several hundred on a tree top.

Among never-to-be-forgotten pictures are the masses of blue blooms which come on the jacaranda trees, that is if one is there in the flowering season, early spring. Next in line is probably the royal poinciana, with great bunches of flame-colored flowers. The Lady Banksia rose grows to second-story windows, massing its lovely pale yellow flowers against the terra cotta walls.

A spectacular plant is the *copa de ora* (cup-of-gold) vine, one of the *Solandra* family. This vine bears waxy, beautiful large cup-shaped flowers, the color of gold with a mahogany veining, and the foliage, large and brilliantly green, is exceptionally interesting. The Mexican love-vine, one of the *Senecio* family, is a most attractive golden or orange-flowered plant.

When we think of the plants of Mexico we can not forget the beauty of the white egg plants and the fragrance of the Grand Duke jasmines. Fragrance is everywhere in Mexico, and the people see to it that their gardens bear much perfume.

New Book Expected to Inspire Many to Try Growing of Lilies

Every flower lover aspires at some time or other to grow lilies. Next to the rose, the lily is more universally admired than any other flower. However, many persons think lilies are hard to grow and should be the indulgence only of the experienced gardener. Today there is a constant and increasing demand for information on lily culture for the amateur grower.

A new book, "Lilies for Every Garden," by Isabella Preston, is just off the press, and the culture of the lily, as presented in this book, makes the reader anxious to take a turn at the growing of this flower.

It was probably the discovery of *Lilium regale* in 1903 by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson that stirred the general public to a greater appreciation of lily culture. This plant was easy to grow from seed, which fact increased its popularity. When *Lilium auratum* was introduced from Japan in 1862, interest in lily growing took quite a spurt, but inferior bulbs soon caused the interest to wane. Although a number of books have been published about the lily, this recent release seems to meet a real need for Southwestern gardeners.

The question might be asked: "When is a lily not a lily?" And

the answer might be: "When it is an *Agapanthus* (to which the blue Lily of the Nile belongs); or any of several species of *Amaryllis*: *Zantedeschia* or the Calla Lily; the *Hemerocallis* or Daylily; *Convallaria* or Lily-of-the-Valley; or the *Nymphaea* (Water Lily).

True lilies are known botanically as members of the *Lilium* family. They produce a bulb, composed of loosely overlapping scales. Lilies are native of the Northern Hemisphere, and mostly they are found in the Temperate Zone. Because of this they should be easily grown in many parts of the United States. There are a number of beautiful lilies which can and should be grown in local gardens, among them the exotic *Lilium tigrinum* or Tiger Lily. Consult your dealer for reliable varieties. Try them out in your own garden. You may be the envy of your neighbor.—M. D. L.

Sunday, April 20, 1947. 10—Sec. 3, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

GARDENING



—Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann.
B&PW BELLES IN BLUEBONNETS—Beautiful and fragrant is the bluebonnet, Texas state flower, which now is blooming in profusion. Misses Virginia Hale, left, and Jesse Russell, members of the Business and Professional Women's Club, gather masses of the lovely flower to decorate the Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas, where the club's annual bluebonnet luncheon will be held Monday.

SAN JACINTO'S HISTORY

Famous Texas Battleground Owes Its Name to Hyacinth

The two most famous Texas battlegrounds owe their names to the vegetable kingdom. The Battle of San Jacinto, for which April 21 has special significance, took its name from the Spanish word, *jacinto*, which means hyacinth.

The early Spaniards, who came into Southeast Texas in the beginning of the state's history, found great quantities of the water hyacinth (*Piaropus crasipes*) growing in the streams and bayous of the region and they called one river in particular, the Hyacinth River, and the adjacent battleground took its name from the flower also. This floating mass of blue reflects our Texas summer skies, a pleasant symbol.

The famous Alamo Mission, built on the land near the San Antonio River, was erected at the site because there were large cottonwood trees growing all around, and the Spanish padres called the Mission the *alamo*, or *olmos*, meaning cottonwood in Spanish.

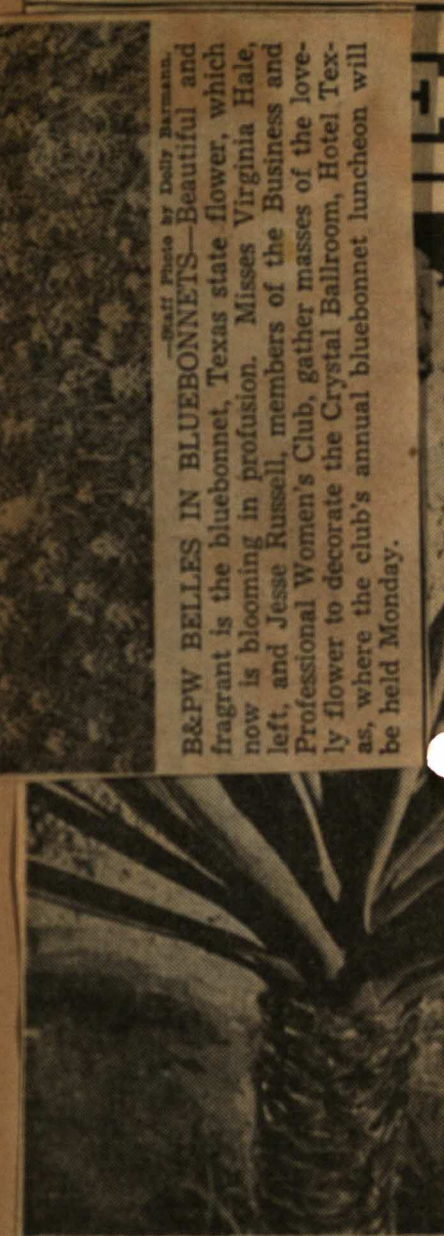
The Texas state flower, the Bluebonnet, a member of the Lupino family, was made the official floral emblem of the state by a special act of the 27th Legislature in 1901. The pecan, one of the native hickory family, is the official state tree, so declared by the 28th Legislature in 1919.

The same Legislature adopted the mocking bird as the official bird, and this likewise was a fitting symbol. No Texas summer night is complete without the sweet song of our Texas nightingale, as the bird has been called. The state song, "Texas, Our Texas," by Gladys Yoakum Wright and William J. Marsh, was adopted by the 41st Legislature in 1929. The state motto, adopted by the 41st Texas Legislature in 1930, is highly expressive with a single word, "Friendship," and the word, Texas, comes from the Indian word, "tejas," which means friendship.

It is fitting that we meditate upon the significance of these mottoes during the week, as we

celebrate various phases of our history, particularly the motto, as we conclude Pan American Week.

Although the longhorn, the mustang, the horned frog (or toad), the roadrunner or chapparal lark and other birds and animals have been used officially as symbols in connection with schools and colleges of the state, none of these have been officially adopted by the State Legislature.



THE MEXICAN

WAKES A SONG OF BEAUTY

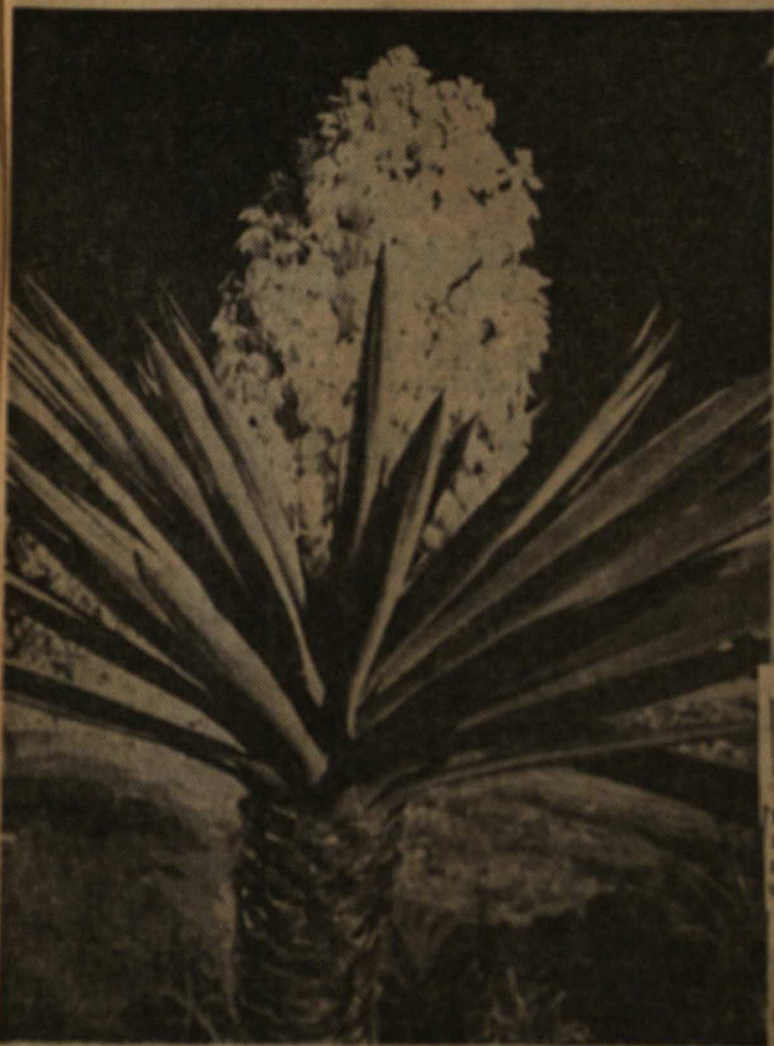
Mexican Yucca For David Russell

The poem below, written by David Russell, is dedicated to the flower pictured above. A Mexican yucca grown by Bert Vanlaningham, 1319 S. Main bears a one and one-half foot flower cluster, made up of crystal cup-shaped blossoms, surrounded by sharp dagger-like leaves.

"White Yucca."

These are the blades of daggers
Forgotten long ago
When death rode up like a
whirlwind
Out of Mexico.
This is the tall spiked tower
Of freedom lifted up,
Waking a song of beauty
In its crystal cup.
These are the bells of dawning,
White as the breath of prayer;
Never a bride of morning
So deified the air.

GARDENING



THE MEXICAN YUCCA.

—Staff Photo by Dollie Barnham.

WAKES A SONG OF BEAUTY

Mexican Yucca Inspiration For David Russell's Poem

The poem below, written by David Russell, is dedicated to the flower pictured above. A Mexican yucca grown by Bert Vanlaningham, 1319 S. Main bears a one and one-half foot flower cluster, made up of crystal cup-shaped blossoms, surrounded by sharp dagger-like leaves.

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These are the bells of dawning,
White as the breath of prayer,
Never a bride of morning
So deified the air.

Take all my heart oh Yucca,
Your blade can ease my pain,
If in such radiant beauty
I spring to life again!
Take all my dreams and fold
them
Within your snowy crest,
That they may wake tomorrow
As spotless and as best!

Colorful Iris, Now in Full Bloom, Grows Well, Seems to Like Neglect

The iris grows from a rhizome or bulb-like root stock. The genus belongs to the family Iridaceae. The plant took its name from the goddess Iris. The flowers, in six segments, arise from a spathe like bract.

Mostly the plants are native to the north temperate zone. Just now gardens are resplendent with rainbow colors as the iris comes into flower. Many southwestern towns have designated the plant as an official flower and use it in town beautification. Abilene is one such town.

The four most important groups for the general gardener are the

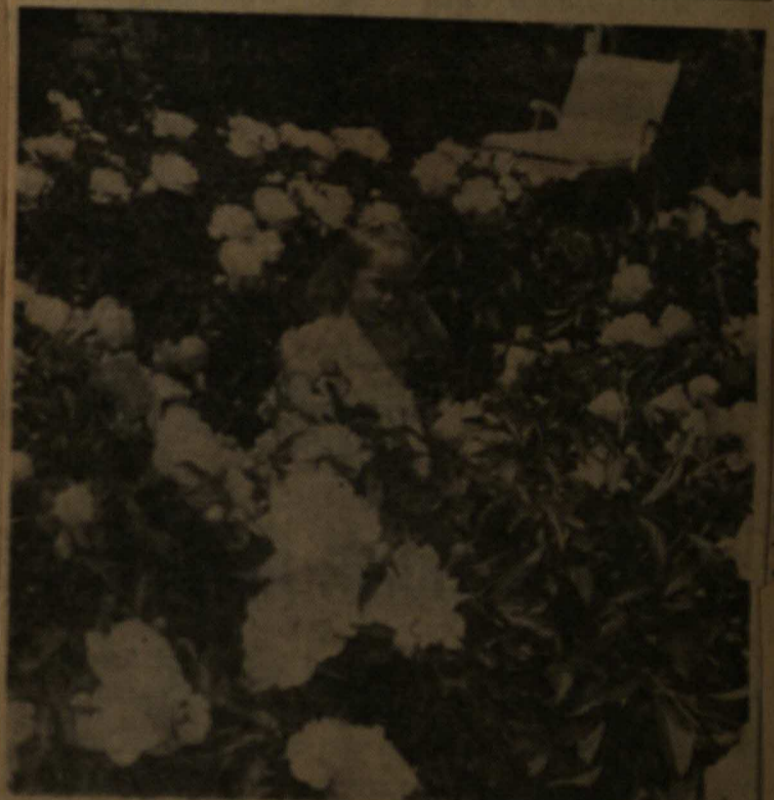
beardless and the bearded, the bulbous and the crested. It is interesting to know that the great iris family produces attractive garden plants other than the so-called irises, among them the tigridia, blue-eyed grass, freesia

crocus and the gladiolus.

The iris grows well in most soils, and is comparatively easy to cultivate. The rhizomes should

not be planted too deeply, in fact many grow almost on top of the soil, and seem rather to like wholesome neglect.—M. D. L.

GARDENING



ABUNDANT BLOOMS—White Maxima Festina and Edulus superba pink peonies bloom abundantly on each side of the flagstone walk where Susan Sherida Gibbs strolls at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Kemble, 4008 Monticello Dr. The peonies are almost as tall as two-year-old Susan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Gibbs.

Roses Now at Peak of Beauty, Fragrance at Botanic Garden

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Product of an exotic history, roses that are now in their peak of color and fragrance are scheduled to attract visitors to the Botanic Gardens on two Rose Sundays, May 4 and 11.

The plant, often mentioned in the more glamorous side of history, has also given its name to at least two localities, according to some historians. Syria might have been named after the Suri rose, for which the country is still famous, and the island of Rhodes is said by others to have derived its name from the roses that abound there.

In Father Catrou's "Histoire de Mogol" an account is given of a canal that was filled with rose water while the love affair of the

Great Mogul and the Princess Nourmahal was in progress. According to the priestly writer, the sun's heat caused the water to become separated from the essential oil of the rose and the substance floating on the canal's surface was the first stiller of roses.

But, despite its colorful background and romantic traditions, the rose, large or small, white, red or pink, must have rather common surroundings to thrive. They should receive a good supply of fertilizer if the ground is a bit sterile, care should be taken to keep them free of insects and disease and they must be shielded from the sun in some cases when first planted to prevent drying.

Miniature roses are fast becoming a feature of rose gardens. A number of varieties of the tiny and dainty plants have been developed and are being seen this season.

Their planting and care follow a general design. They should have six or eight inches of soil piled up around each plant. When the new growth on roses is four to six inches long, regular spraying and dusting operations should be maintained and be repeated about every week or 10 days throughout the summer.

Elaborate Abilene Flower Exhibit Will Close Tonight

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

ABILENE, May 3.—The most elaborate flower exhibition ever staged in Abilene will come to a close Sunday night. The Abilene Garden Club Flower Show presented it in a three-day program. Hundreds of entries, featuring home-grown flowers, were exhibited in horticultural classes, in arrangement, on set tables and in garden plots.

The show is being held at the building in the Abilene Fair Grounds and in the Armory, the latter housing the State Highway Department's annual wildflower show, specimen entries and naturalistic rock gardens. Eric Matthews was in charge of the wildflower exhibits.

Small Type Gardens.

Other entries in the Armory were commercial, consisting of type gardens and dooryards, including a Mexican setting, set tables, garden furniture and accessories, garden tools, garden foods and sprays. Highlight of

Saturday evening was a style show sponsored by Abilene merchants.

Nine small type gardens, arranged around an outside inner wall, featured porch boxes, color plots, picnic and barbecue areas, rockeries, restful nooks, shady gardens and sunny spots.

Ribbon winners in this class were: First, Mrs. L. W. Hollis, with an all-white garden; second, Mrs. M. R. Thomas, with a golden garden, and third, Mrs. L. P. Johnson, a shady garden. The rockery, featured in this collection by Mr. and Mrs. Hart Shoemaker, received favorable comment.

In the special exhibits class, perhaps the most outstanding entry was a Hawaiian table, arranged on the floor, by Mrs. Ben Cook. Other novel arrangements were Mrs. R. H. Thomason's yellow roses and yellow irises in a yellow bowl and her yard-grown red Amaryllis, featured in her mother's antique preserving kettle. Mrs. L. W. Hollis arranged an unusual display also, using all-white flowers, stock, petunias, daisies and Star-of-Bethlehem in a milk glass antique compote.

Dish Gardens.

Mrs. M. W. Daugherty's two dish gardens, one arranged in a copper skillet and the other in an abalone shell, each planted with succulents, won blue ribbons.

In the horticultural class interest was keen. A men's section consisted of single specimen entries of roses, columbines, irises, peonies and potted plants. Dr. Cyrus Ray, one of the largest specimen exhibitors, won many blue ribbons with his unusual iris blossoms.

One of the best horticultural specimens shown was a regal blue iris, Missouri, grown and exhibited by Mrs. A. B. Morris. Mrs. L. P. Johnson had several unusual hybrid Amaryllis, among which were Leopold and Regina.

Judges for the show were Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, and three Abilene women, Mes. L. P. Johnson, L. W. Hollis and Gorman Kenley. Mrs. Sam Kennedy is the club's president and Mrs. A. G. Gent is general chairman.

Large Estates on Wane, Small, Planned Gardens Win Favor

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Great changes are taking place in the American garden scene, with the small home and its attendant grounds replacing the former grandeur of large estates and elaborate, spectacular properties. This is the opinion of Dr. A. D. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, former president of the American Landscape Architects Society.

Dr. Taylor envisions streets with uniform trees, spacing and pruning in the near future, doing away with the practice of having one person grow vegetable gardens on his front sidewalk, another rose or cactus and still others junipers.

Visitors to the annual meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., at Tulsa last week were enthusiastic over the roses used in decorating the Tulsa municipal rose garden.

Dr. R. C. Allen, Harrisburg, Pa., national chairman of horticulture and executive secretary of the American Rose Society, proclaimed the rose garden one of the

best in the nation from the standpoint of design and condition of the rose plants. Nearly 2,000 rose blossoms, a gift from Missouri rose growers, were used on the tables for the regional luncheon.

The exceedingly healthy rose plants in the Tulsa garden were embedded in 12 inches of oak leaves which had been ground previously and seasoned for a year. Once, during the winter, well rotted dairy loam and sulphur were worked into the leaves and soil, after which the old leaf coating was removed entirely and a fresh supply of leaves placed on the beds.

IT'S AN IDEA
by Vera



No reason why house plants shouldn't enhance the beauty of the bathroom. Here they're shown in a huge brass pot atop a boxed-in enclosure of an old-fashioned bath tub.

WATER DURING BLOOMING

Pinch Back That Terminal Growth on Your Annuals

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Remember to pinch back terminal growth of annuals to induce a longer blossoming period. During blooming season, frequent waterings are advisable. Pink sweet peas and coreopsis often. As soon as lupines finish flowering, cut plants back to the ground. Nasturtiums, sweet peas, snapdragons and violas should be prevented from making seed, if flowers are to be induced. Top-dress perennial beds with well-rotted manure and a little fresh earth. Keep delphiniums well watered as buds are setting and flowering begins. It is a good time to lift and store tulips and certain other bulbous plants. Irises may be transplanted and divided any time now, especially those that have finished flowering. In cutting peonies, try to leave two or more leaves on the stalk. Gladioluses may still be planted. Give plenty of water to the gladioluses that are making growth. Dahlias should be in the ground and stakes set, that new tender growth may have support as it appears. Good drainage and sufficient moisture are both requisites for dahlia culture.

back straggling branches of small evergreens. Do not shear newly planted shrubs until they attain a measure of good growth. Do not prune heavily those shrubs that are expected to give fall fruits. Do not mow lawn too closely during hot, dry weather. Carefully inspect newly planted gardenias. Watch for mealybugs, one of the gardenia's greatest enemies.

Garden Group Luncheon Will Conclude Season

The garden department of the Woman's Club will close its season at a luncheon Friday at noon at the club.

The program will include "Garden Reminders" by Mrs. Paul P. Sanborn and installation of new officers, headed by Mrs. George R. Enloe, president. Mrs. H. N. Smith, retiring president, will preside at the luncheon.

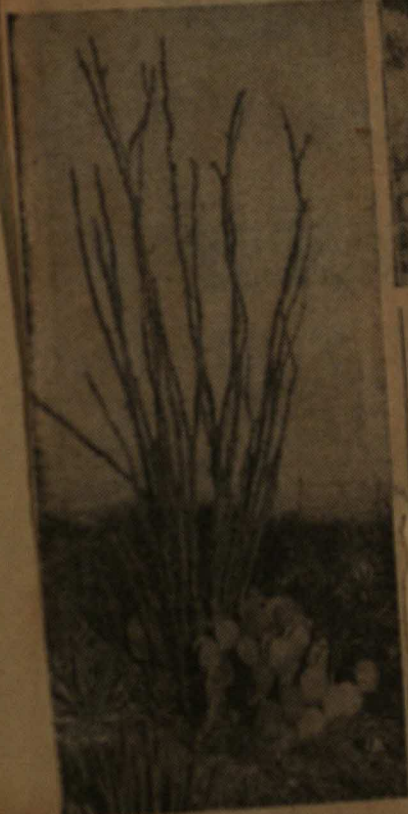
GARDENING

Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann.
Mrs. Marvin H. Brown accepts a magnolia bud from her young son Vick, right, while Marvin III searches for a full blown blossom on one of the trees on the lawn of their grandmother, Mrs. Marvin H. Brown Sr., 1000 Southland. The block-long street is well named "Southland" as it is lined on each side with magnolia trees, native of the deep South.





AUTUMN GOLD—The colorful flower bed bordering the walk at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe V. Evridge, 3700 Monticello Drive, is made up of dwarf French marigolds. Mrs. Evridge has a large flower bed area that she uses for cut flowers. (Staff Photo by Dolly Barmann).



BIG BEND PLANTS—Typical of plants of the Big Bend Park area are, at top, left, the yucca, a semi-desert plant of the lily family, noted for its striking flower clusters; at top, right, the Spanish bayonet or Spanish dagger, and at bottom, the graceful Cereus specimen, with Opuntias, commonly designated as prickly pear cacti, growing at its base.

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From a
WOMAN'S CORNER



Mrs. Lake Is Only Woman
Park Board President
In United States

By **EDITH ALDERMAN DEEN**

Mary Daggett Lake (Mrs. Will F.) upon whom the honorary degree of LLD will be conferred by Texas Christian University at its graduation exercises the night of June 24, is one of a few women ever so honored by TCU.

No woman in the community so deserves the honor. For 19 years Mrs. Lake has been a member of the Park Board and now is its president, she is the only woman in the United States to hold that office. She also is the only educational director of a Botanic Garden in the United States. She has been director of the Garden Center since its establishment in 1933.

For a long time, Mrs. Lake has led in the path to beauty in her own community. She has given nature talks at schools and in parks and gardens. She has conducted field trips for the purpose of studying plants, birds and insects. She has talked to garden clubs on gardening, landscaping, old homes and so on. In addition she has organized most of the 20 garden clubs in Fort Worth.

THERE IS no one in the community who has done more to build up the appreciation of the general public in parks, gardens, horticulture, landscaping and history.

Her interest in history takes in her own family, who were pioneers of Fort Worth. Her great uncle, Capt. E. M. Daggett, was known to Fort Worth pioneers as "The Father of Fort Worth." A facsimile of his bust was used for the first city seal and was so featured for 50 years.

His farm was located where Main St. is now. For years Captain Daggett offered a lot to any one who would build a house on it. His land started at 10th and Main and extended on south through what is now the Texas & Pacific Railway. He gave to the T&P 320 acres of the land, plus \$6000. He obtained the tract as a headright from the government for his services in the Mexican War.

Mrs. Lake was born on hills north of the city. That land, the farm of her grandfather, Charles B. Daggett, took in what is now Oakhurst and Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

WHEN FORT WORTHERS

want to know about the history of their own community, they consult Mrs. Lake. Because of her knowledge of early Fort Worth she was chosen as chairman of historical exhibits for the Frontier Centennial in 1936. She is a member of Fort Worth Historical Society, Texas Historical Society and the Texas Folklore Society.

Mrs. Lake's interests are not confined to Fort Worth. She is a past president of the Texas Garden Clubs and a life member of both that group and the National Council of Garden Clubs. Her song, "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?" is the official song of the Texas Garden Clubs.

Her home at 1415 Grand Ave., on a bluff lot overlooking the Jacksboro Highway, is filled with objects denoting her many interests. There she has Texas books, bird and flower prints, antique furnishings and old botanies and herbals, some of which are collector's items.

She is the mother of three children: Ollie M. (now Mrs. French Arrington of Canadian), Charles T. and Mary (Mrs. David) Rankin of Fort Worth. Her husband is a brother of Ollie Lake Burnett, whose home on Crestline Rd. is one of the show places of Fort Worth.

Many members of her family will be present on the night that her honorary degree is conferred, for they are proud of what she has done in her community.

Big Bend Soon to Be Ablaze in Riot of Color as Wild, Thorny Cacti Blossom

BY ROBERT WEAR.
(Fourth of a Series.)

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, April 6.—Dust swirled up in a small whirlwind column across the road ahead of us and Dr. Ross A. Maxwell, superintendent of Big Bend National Park, gestured grimly as he drove across the Tornillo Flats:

"You could carry all of the grass in this area in your shirt pocket—and it wouldn't have to be a very big pocket, either!"

Overgrazing has done just that to miles and miles of this land studded with creosote bush and clumps of "dagger" yuccas, with their large, reddish buds just beginning to burst into springtime creamy blossoms.

"Sheep and goats, especially the goats, have cleaned the ground bare," Maxwell explained, "but with a few rainy seasons, you'll be surprised how quickly the park lands will come back to their normal cover of vegetation."

In the dry sunshine of this high altitude, seeds of grass and small desert plants lie dormant for years. Then a thundershower in July, August or September may cause them to sprout suddenly, the arid lands take on a greenish tinge and within a few days, myriads of tiny plants are blooming.

Ranching Old in Area.

Ranching began in this area perhaps as early as the 1800s, when the first Spanish conquistadores were followed by a sprinkling of settlers, some of them treasure seekers, others ranchers or farmers who tilled small plots along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande.

Maxwell, by friendly negotiation during the last several years, has succeeded in getting goats, sheep and cattle withdrawn from the park area to other pastures. Some of these ranches were established as early as the 1860s and 1870s, most of them near springs which dot the area with meager sources of water.

Several times, during a week of visiting various areas of the park, we came across herds of wild burros and wild horses, many of them "wet" horses which escape from their Mexican owners and swim the Rio Grande to the American side.

"We're going to have a wild burro roundup some time this spring, and clear the scamps out of the park," Maxwell promised. "They destroy vegetation, especially eating the yucca blossoms from many acres, and pollute springs of good water which otherwise could be used."

The visitors from Eastern States, accustomed to green, lush vegetation and forests, may have the distasteful reaction at first. "What's the use of preserving this waste of dust, cactus and mountains as a national park?"

Volcanic Structures.

Then the wildness and strange beauty of this land begin to "get" you. First of all you become aware of the geological structures—evidences of violent convulsions in the earth's crust, volcanic lava flows, extinct volcanic cones and "plugs," twisted, distorted and upturned strata tossed around in a succession of tremendous upheavals.

Always there is the play of light and shadow, a symphony in color upon this land of strange mountain shapes, weird silhouettes, many-hued rock strata and beds of clay, and distant ranges which frame the Big Bend with ghostly walls.

"Someone has remarked that, 'Every plant has an odor, a thorn or a spine to protect itself in this country,'" Maxwell laughed, and closer inspection of the vegetation confirmed the truth of that saying.

Miles and miles of creosote bushes and senesia, the desert plant with grayish foliage called the "barometer bush" because it supposedly puts out tiny pink flowers as harbingers of rain, are interspersed by close-growing clumps of lecheguilla, the spine-bladed plant which causes illness among sheep when they eat too much of it. Its fiber provides strong ropes, baskets and saddle pouches woven by Mexican sheepherders.

Maguey Plentiful.

The maguey, fat-leaved, thorny "century plant" from which the Mexicans brew their powerful drinks called mescal and pulque, grows everywhere across the flat lands and even in the high valleys of the Chisos Mountains. Its tall stalk with a tuft of creamy, waxy blossoms is a feature of the landscape each summer. The sotol and agave plants are likewise numerous.

Many Mexicans make their living gathering the candelilla, waxy cactus from which wax-making plants in the border country extract a fine quality of wax.

Riding along, also, you notice the feathery blossoms of the lignum vitae, the leatherroot bush, and on many rocky slopes, the tightly curled leaves of the little "Resurrection" plant, which quickly sprouts into life if you drop it into a bowl of water.

On horseback, up the trail to the South Rim of the Chisos range, you progress into an upland zone of weeping junipers, firs, spruces, and a member of the acacia family, known locally as "mountain laurel," which has clusters of blue blossoms almost identical in size, color and shape with the bluebonnet. The bluebonnet of the Big Bend, too, grows along the arroyos and canyons, although it is a variety seldom seen elsewhere in Texas and its blossoms are an intensely deep blue color.

Blaze of Color Seen.

In the canyons of this "high country," too, you see the

madrona, a gracefully branching tree with satiny red bark, and large, waxy leaves much like those of the wax-leaf ligustrum.

Out on the flat lands of lava flows and ancient lake sediment terraces the gracefully branched ocotilla, a spiny member of the willow family, is ready to burst into blossom with the first drops of a spring shower. The flaming red blossoms will sweep this arid land with a blaze of color.

Close-growing prickly pears, "blind" cacti and other low-growing members of the family also will soon be in blossom, in white, cream and various hues of yellow, red and spectrum shades between.

Yes, the Big Bend will truly be a desert garden in late April and early May.

From a WOMAN'S CORNER



Spring Comes Rushing Forth,
A Miracle Whose Movements
We Cannot Witness

By EDITH ALDERMAN DEEN

Spring comes rushing upon us. Then she's gone.

Yesterday as it were, we looked and the trees were bare. Today we look and they are completely clothed. We wonder how this miracle of life came forth without our seeing its every movement. Yet we could not have witnessed that movement, had we sat every hour of the day with our eyes bent on one budding leaf.

The leaves have sprung into being out of the ether as it were and suddenly in the sunlight of mid-day we see new shadows on the lawn.

Life is like that. New changes come into our lives. They seem to rush upon us. But if we pause and look back we know that they haven't. A series of events has been quietly leading up to these changes. We haven't been able to witness the changing process any more than we could see the changing of the trees from winter to spring dress. But changes have come into our lives in a natural, normal way, just as the coming of spring.

I LOVE the first weeks of spring. There is something celestial about it, and you know you must drink it in or it will vanish all too quickly. I always manage to get in a few long walks about this time of the year. I feel sorry for those who think they have enjoyed spring as they rushed by in a car at a 25-60-mile-an-hour speed. They do not realize it, but they have only glimpsed her. They have not lived with her and been a part of her.

You can't be a part of the new spring life until you walk and visit with her quietly. And you have to travel away from the beaten paths to do that.

Fort Worth parks are full of nature trails where you can really feast on spring. Every year I make these trails. Each year I am more startled that spring can be so heavenly. I had forgot somehow that the fern-like growth under the trees was so graceful, that the birds chirped so endlessly, that the river wound through the land so peacefully.

I had forgot, too, how harmoniously the redbud, the white plum blossom, the yellow forsythia and the pink flowering quince combined against the light green background of shrubbery and trees. I had forgot how in keeping this green was with the soft sunlight of early spring.

IF YOU have walked in Fort Worth parks as often as I have, you never fail to be amazed that our own Park Department could be so alert to beauty. New plantings of yellow jonquils spring forth here and there. You gaze upon them and you realize that they lend as much adornment to certain areas as does a chapeau of flowers to a pretty woman's face.

Each spring, too, new plantings of the redbud bob their purplish pink heads to the gentle rhythm of early spring. You make other findings as you walk along these trails: rustic bridges over running streams, broad fireplaces under shelter houses, cook-out areas along the river, willows trailing their branches over lagoons.

Little by little, you know as you hike through these trails, Fort Worth has become a more beautiful city. You become more grateful to those like Mary Daggett Lake, president of the Park Board, and Morris Berney, who preceded her and others who have worked with them in their endless quest for beauty. For many years they have devoted themselves to an unselfish service. They would not have rested, had their own city not pursued the trail of beauty.

AND THEY have brought to every citizen of Fort Worth gardens in which a king could revel. Even the fabricated houses off Crestline Road, set up in a few weeks for war veterans, look into gardens that give the people living within them a feeling of being in a mansion, not an humble cottage.

For on beyond them lie beautifully laid out rose gardens, cactus gardens that depict the West in all of its natural beauty, lakes with water lilies and clear streams fed by springs. Nature seems to have donned her newest and prettiest dress for them. Privileged folk they are to look into a garden like this.

Privileged folk we all are when spring comes rushing in to meet

The Dogwood Tree

A LEGEND

At the time of the Crucifixion, the Dogwood Tree attained the size of the Oak and other Large Forest Trees. 4 4
 So strong and firm was the wood that it was chosen for the Cross. 4 4
 To be used for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the Trees and Jesus nailed upon the Dogwood Cross sensed this. In His gentle Pity for all Sorrow He said to it: "Because of your Regret and Pity for my Suffering I make you this Promise: Never again shall the Dogwood Tree grow large enough to be used for a Cross; henceforth it shall be Slender, Bent and Twisted. Its Blossom shall be in the form of a Cross, two long and two short Petals; in the center of the outer edge of each Petal there shall be Nail Prints, Brown with Rust and Stained with Blood; in the Center of the Flower shall be a Crown of Thorns and all who see it will Remember that it was upon a Dogwood Tree that I was Crucified; this Tree shall not be Mutilated nor be Destroyed but Cherished and Protected as a Reminder of My Agency and Death upon the Cross." 4 4

DECORATIVE FEATURE, TOO

Water Garden Advocated For Its Cooling Influence

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

This is the time of year when people begin to think in terms of cooling influences. Water is always an item of interest in this respect.

Water gardens may be of two types, those used as aquaria and gardens around which plants may grow. Water plants may be those which are submerged, which float or which are used on the edge of pools or lagoons. Solariums or even open porches are ideal places for aquaria.

Proper balancing is highly important and this can be accomplished in at least five different ways.

Plants, under the influence of light, develop oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. Excessive light, however, is not to be encouraged, since it carries with it a higher temperature and has a tendency to form a green mossy growth on plants and glass, the latter being

among the chief troubles of an aquarist. The chemistry of the aquarium demands correct balance and this is secured through proper use of plants and fishes, each largely feeding the other. Right shading and food competition keep the water clear. Plants also help as receptacles for fish nests and are useful in breeding.

The aquarium is an exceedingly decorative feature in any home, office or public place.

Exotic or tropical fish and the scavengers necessary in the clean-up processes are effective in the underwater garden. The beauty of the fresh green plant life is

refreshing to look at, and the mel-low green furnishes a good background for the colors of the fishes. A properly planted and adequately balanced aquarium should not require changing of water for a period of months, even years. Visit the aquariums on display at the Garden Center for the next two weeks.

Little Red School House of 1890 Now Wing of Stephen F. Austin Building

BY MARY HELEN McCLENDON.

More than half a century has passed since Fort Worth boasted its first "little red school house." But that same building, now the south wing of Stephen F. Austin Elementary School, still is the home of "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic" and an active part of the city's public school system.

A record of an early school board meeting dates the original structure at 1889 or 1890. The building is described in the document as an eight-room frame house with stove heat and a seating capacity of 450. Children in the district bounded by the T&P Railroad on the north, S. Main on the east, Terrell on the south and the city limits on the west could attend the school through the sixth grade, the minutes specify.

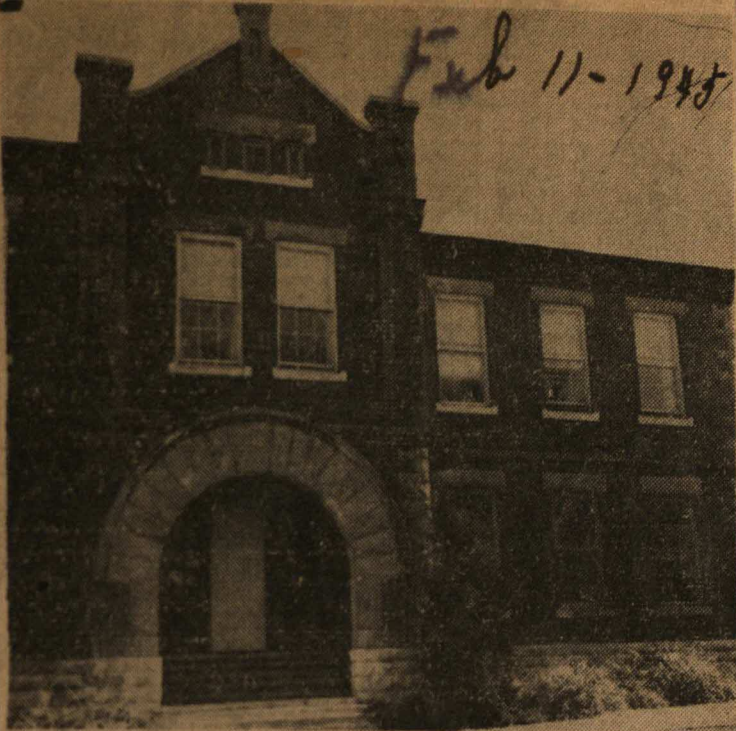
R. L. Paschal, veteran teacher and principal, recalls that the little school house had been in use about four years when he came to Fort Worth in 1894.

"M. H. Jones was principal," Paschal remembers, "and two of the teachers there were Misses Sue Buchanan and Macon Ellis. The school was quite an up-to-date building in those days."

In the earlier years of this century, eight rooms exactly like the original ones were added to the structure. In 1914 W. M. Green, now superintendent of schools, was made principal. In 1922 O. D. Wyatt succeeded him. Two years later Miss Mamie Brightwell took over the post and remained until 1942, when Forrest Hurley replaced her. Miss Catherine Waller is principal at present.

Thirteen teachers are employed now to take care of the six grades. "Our present enrollment is about 540," Miss Waller reports. "And the school is still going strong." "Why, with our recent paint job and a few repairs, Stephen F. Austin is as good as new—and ready to keep up its record as the oldest school building standing in Fort Worth."

The school is at Broadway and Lipscomb.



Still the home of readin', writin' and 'rithmetic.

2 - Sec. 4. FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM Sunday, Feb. 11, 1945.

CHIT-CHAT OF SOCIETY

There's Veiled Statue Here Too

A traveler home from Washington has called to our attention a very beautiful marble statue which has been a friend of many feminine theatergoers since 1910. The bust is of a sweet young girl in a large hat, with a dotted veil over her smiling face. That statue was bought by Karl Hoblitzelle of Dallas, in Chicago, to grace the ladies parlor at the Majestic here, when it was opened on its present site. There the marble lady smiled for many years on patrons.

The reason its interest is currently noteworthy is that the traveler saw in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington a "Veiled Nun," an 18-inch marble bust by Giuseppe Groff (who died in 1869), which is chronicled as "the only veiled marble statue in this country." Our informer thinks the cards say "in the world," but we'll settle for the U. S. A. Anyway, she remembered the friend of her childhood, the pretty veiled lady in the Majestic.

Pedestal Broken.

The veiled lady now is in Frank Weatherford's office at the Palace Theater, as her marble pedestal is broken. The statue was done by one E. Fiuchi and is a beautiful example of fine sculpture. At the same time it was bought for the Majestic, Mr. Hoblitzelle also purchased a group of wrestlers for the men's lounge. The "Wrestlers" now are on a table in the upper hall of the Hollywood. Both pieces are really fine, but feminine old-time vaudeville fans will be especially pleased to know where the "pretty lady" has gone.

Maybe Fort Worth has a master piece of marble statuary worthy of the Corcoran—or to rival the "Veiled Nun," at any rate. . . .

And speaking of "once upon a time" things: once upon a time, the Worth Building which burned recently was a fashionable hotel

here. In fact, it was the original Worth Hotel. Across the street was the Smallwood Drug Store, which stayed open all night, and in which a lone light was a beacon, especially if a hotel guest woke in the night and was a bit alarmed at being in a strange place. Many a wakeful person gained comfort from that lone light on old Main Street. . . .

She's Enthusiastic.

One of the most enthusiastic recruit for Nurse's Aide work is Ruth Glenn Hollingsworth, who works all day and can hardly wait for her night classes, and to get started on her first 150 hours of volunteer service. . . . Back in town last week with three oak leaf clusters, several battle stars and a presidential citation—and more especially his charming, pretty wife, Pat, was Capt. Bill Smutz of Pawnee City, Neb. After duty in Italy, he will be at Columbus, Ohio, for a while. He trained at Hicks Field two years ago. . . .

One of the loveliest bridal veils seen in our town was worn again when Ruth Young and Loyd Parker Jr. were married here recently. The veil was brought from Brussels by Katherine Johnson a good many years ago and has been worn by all the brides in her family. It was worn by Mrs. Allison Parker and Mrs. Alan M. Green Jr., both of Houston, when they married and they, incidentally, were the former Ruth Young's attendants in her wedding. . . .

Club Birthday.

When the Woman's Wednesday Club had its 56th birthday party Wednesday, violet and rosebud nosegays in lace frills marked each place. The table appointed with antique crystal compots, and pink, blue and yellow flowers former the centerpiece. . . . A fashion-first: Josephine Ladd in one of the ultra chic black cap-sleeve frocks, with a swishy bustle. . . . Mrs. Brooks Morris, bubbling over with postwar plans to enlarge her kitchen and make it a general eating place at

Tyler Rose Festival Will Be Held Next Year After Lapse

TYLER, Dec. 14 (Spl).—Tyler's nationally known Rose Festival, a casualty of the war years, will be revived next year.

The festival, which from 1933 to 1941 focused attention on the rose-producing qualities of East Texas and did much to aid Tyler's claim as "the Rose Capital of America," will be held during the second week in October and last for three days.

Featured as in the past will be the Rose Show, floral parade, crowning of the Rose Festival queen, and a football game.

Mike Harvey was elected president of the festival to succeed W. C. Windsor. Clark Kidd was chosen first vice president, and Jesse Breedlove second vice president.

Directors elected were:

B. G. Byars, W. Dewey Lawrence, W. B. McGinney, J. G. Atwood, A. F. Watkins, S. P. Burke, Mrs. Henry Eagle, O. M. Boren, J. H. Calhoun, Carl Shamburger, T. H. DeLay and Bryan W. Payne for terms expiring in 1948.

Mrs. L. A. Greling Jr., Randal Morrow, S. W. Hanley, J. A. Boslick, W. B. Walsh, W. C. Windsor,

Glenn Flinn, Jim Lauden, Clyde Jr., W. A. Pounds, Woldert and Mrs. Leonard I for terms expiring in 1949.

T. B. Ramey, H. M. Bell, H. Eikner, Jesse Breedlove, D. W. Wyle, Mike Harvey, W. Daniel, Claude Holley, Smith nolds, Mrs. Kenneth Miller, Frank Riviere and Clark Kid terms expiring in 1950.



"VEILED LADY."

her house—everyone comes to her fascinating kitchen anyway, so it might as well be large enough to take care of the situation. . . .

Home from the hospital and recuperating after quite a siege, Irl Sandidge. . . . And also, recuperating: Frank F. Taylor. . . . Gone to Washington for two weeks' training, then overseas with the Red Cross: Ruth Mahaffey, formerly of Stephenville, and a one-time TSCW student. . . .

Up for a short visit from Houston: Evelyn Bailey, who worked here several years. . . . There'll be hearts and flowers galore in Fort Worth Wednesday, for that's St. Valentine's Day, remember? (M. S.)

