

# Scrapbook







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**AND GARDEN**

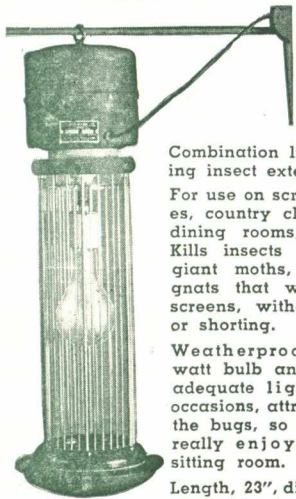
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Christmas box contains red, white and blue Morning Glories; Scabiosa; Zinnia; Sweet Peas; Marigold; Larkspur; Bachelor Buttons; Alyssum; Petunias; Gaillardia; Vinca; Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>; Semesan; 12 plant markers; 1 waterproof pencil. Regular value, \$2.85.....\$2.00

### VEGETABLES

Christmas box contains carrot seed; lettuce tomato; Squash; beet; pepper; radish; cucumber; parsley; turnip; beans; English peas; garden Nitragin; Semesan; Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> tablets; 1 pound Vigoro; 6 markers; rainproof pencil. \$1.50 value.....\$1.00

Christmas box contains large size packages of beans; peas; lettuce; radishes; chard; tomato; squash; pepper; turnip; carrot; mustard; beets; 12 plant labels; rainproof pencil; garden Nitragin; B<sub>1</sub>; Semesan; value \$2.80—\$2.00

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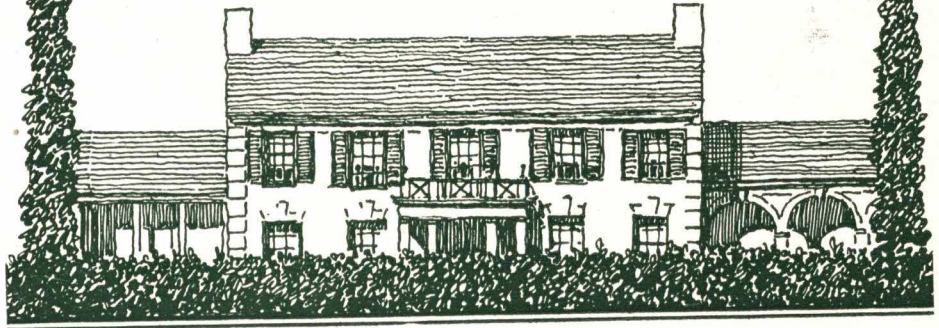
Alice, Alice Garden Club  
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Marshall, Amaryllis Beatty Club  
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Meridian, Meridian Garden Club  
Mission, Mission Garden Club  
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Palastine, Pioneer Garden Club  
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Garden Clubs are taking increasing pride in having their Club name on the 100% Honor Roll. Officers find that when all members receive the official magazine regularly, it is easier to maintain active interest. When sending in renewals and additions state definitely whether your list represents 100% of your membership.

# Southern Home and Garden

Vol. 10—No. 12

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DECEMBER, 1942

Last Spring, when Wm. S. Henson purchased an interest in Southern Home & Garden, Uncle Sam had not made such inroads into civilian manpower. Since that time, his chief production man has entered the service, and other important shop and office personnel has had to be replaced. It became increasingly difficult to spare time from his other interests, to devote the time he had hoped to do in the promotion of Southern Home and Garden.

As this economic period demands intensive and undivided attention to all business enterprises, Mr. Henson, in justice to his own publishing business and to the Magazine, has reluctantly sold his interest in the Magazine back to J. S. Dicklow.

"I think this Magazine has great possibilities, and that it can be one of the most constructive mediums of education and help to home owners, of any publication in the Southwest. The growing interest of garden club members, home owners, merchants and horticulturists in Southern Home and Garden bespeaks a bright future for it. I only wish events and conditions permitted me to retain a financial and personal interest in that future," stated Mr. Henson.

No changes are contemplated at present in publication office address, or other personnel.

Thank all of you faithful garden officers and readers, who have sent in news items, written us about articles you like and made suggestions about departments you would like to see in Southern Home and Garden. The Magazine is what you make it, to a very large extent, as far as garden club news is concerned. Send in pictures of your gardens, prize tables, shows, projects, anything that other clubs and home owners will find useful and interesting.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO YOU!

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# WHAT'S EATING YOUR GARDEN THIS MONTH?

By Dorothy B. Jonson

Gardens in December never seem bleak or desolate to me. I think of them as lovely things, asleep, contented and comfortable, storing up energy for next season's vigorous blooming. At Christmas time, they remind me of little children, tucked into bed to await a visit from Santa Claus. The only quality they should lack in December is vivacity—wakefulness—and I secretly envy them their rest. I have written many times of garden hygiene and cleanliness and, if you have given your's an autumn clean-up, sprayed the shrubs and disinfected the soil in which your bulbs are planted, your garden will be filled with happy dreams through its long winter nap.

The chief threat to your garden in December is that of insect life hibernating in the soil. Late winter is the time for borers that infested some of your trees and shrubs last summer. Many species of borers are to be found in beetle or larva state around the base of the plant life which they have infested and these can be easily destroyed by using the same and proper material during the dormant season. Woolly aphis particularly prevalent on pyracantha should also be eliminated in the soil at this time by means of the copper ether product which I have always recommended as a soil disinfectant. In short, many soil pests over-winter underground and can be eliminated now.

In the spring, we will all be busy with vegetable gardens. Thank goodness, it is generally realized that vegetable gardens can be beautified. Many fall flower shows throughout the nation have been promoted for the single purpose of demonstrating the beauty which can be effected by, or combined with, the growing of food. That is fine, as far as it goes. I personally, do not think that it goes quite far enough. *Victory Gardens are important!* Their importance and the consciousness of their importance will increase as food becomes more scarce and more costly. But I also firmly believe that real, honest-to-goodness beauty for its own sake is more important to America in this war year of 1942 than it ever was before. Your garden offers you peace of soul and comfort of mind and health of body in the midst of grief and chaos. It also offers that note of beauty and comfort and peace to every heavy-hearted passer-by. And, most of all, when our boys come back they *must not be permitted* to confront a shoddy homeland from which beautiful shrubs and flowers have been excluded by neglect.

In all the South, there is no shrub which creates such a brilliant banner of beauty as the azalea. Azaleas are really at home in the South. However, and especially through the

Gulf Coast area, they have an enemy so powerful and relentless that I feel compelled to mention it at this time. We all know it as azalea bud blight, and it is a fungus disease. You will recall that I have stated frequently that fungus spores hibernate and over-winter in the surface of the soil as well as in fence corners, piles of debris and similar places. That clean-up spray which I hope you gave your garden with a lime and sulphur oil emulsion provided a definite setback to azalea bud blight. If you haven't given your azaleas and other shrubs such a spraying, I advise

you to watch for a warmish, suitable day and do this, even yet. But what I want to tell you especially is that there is a three-page bulletin which describes, in plain laymen's language, the way in which this malady works and the important steps you can take throughout the season to counteract it. This bulletin even outlines the program you should follow in the soil in which your azaleas are growing and tells how to build up their resistance against the blight. If you have these gorgeous shrubs (and who in the Southland doesn't?) I wish that you would write and ask me for this free bulletin. It is Bulletin No. 100, and you can get it by addressing me either in care of *Southern Home and Garden* or at my home office, 495 South Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif.

Whatever else you neglect, keep your azaleas blooming. They will provide beautiful banners of courage all through the Southland all through the spring.

## "HOME HELPS"

If your recipe calls for a half cup of shortening, fill measuring cup half full of water, then add shortening until cup is full. Pour off the water and there you are if you want a fourth cup of shortening, fill cup three fourths full of water. Easy and accurate.

★ ★ ★

To remove coffee and fruit stains, put the stained part over empty vessel and pour hot water over it. Let water fall some distance to give it force. Use cold water on cocoa stains because hot water sets them.

If stain remains, apply lemon juice and place in sun or use a bleach followed with ammonia water rinse.

*Grass:* Rub with heavy suds. If spot remains, use a bleach.

*Grease and Oil, Lipstick:* Rub lard into stain. Scrape off excess. Launder.

*Chewing Gum:* Soak in kerosene or turpentine.

★ ★ ★

If you can't find your small funnel, punch a small hole through the small end of an egg shell and use instead.

★ ★ ★

When cleaning the glasses in which milk has been used, rinse in cold water before washing in hot.

★ ★ ★

Try cloth dampened with turpentine on your white enamel sink.

★ ★ ★

After you have applied polish to silver, rub with soft paper napkin in place of cloth or chamois. This will give a much more brilliant polish.

★ ★ ★

Use a paper clip for a marker for tape measures when you are transferring measurements from one part or piece of cloth to another.

### WILD FLOWER PLANTS AND FERNS.

For Fall Planting in a shady nook. Free Catalogue. *Wake Robin Farm, James Loder Park, Proprietor, Home, Pennsylvania.*

The best way to get even distribution of heat in a room is to run a small fan.

★ ★ ★

Linoleum can be cleaned easily if it is kept waxed. A dry dust mop is generally all that is needed. Scrub only when dirt.

★ ★ ★

If dried vegetables are pre-cooked in steam they will keep better, require less soaking before cooking and will look and taste better. Those pre-cooked in steam are higher in food value than those pre-cooked in boiling water.

★ ★ ★

A use for onion skins: Wipe gilt frames with a soft, dry cloth. Then rub with the skin of an onion. See how it brightens the frame.

★ ★ ★

A receiving shelf in a niche at the top and bottom approach to a stairway for articles to be carried up or down will save steps and prevent accidents.

★ ★ ★

When laying out curved edges around shrubbery and flower beds, use your garden hose. Toss it around until you get just the scalloped effect you desire, then cut your border close to the hose. This saves considerable time and effort because the hose is heavy enough to stay in place and when you finish there are no strings and sticks to pull up.

★ ★ ★

If you want large blossoms on your plants, pinch off some of the buds.

★ ★ ★

If your plants are growing tall and straggling, pinch off the tops and they will throw out branches on the sides and grow more bushy.

★ ★ ★

### SPICED CARROTS

Steam or boil carrots until tender. Combine 2 tablespoons vinegar and 2 tablespoons sugar. Add 1/4 cup butter and four whole cloves. Pour sauce over carrots. Season to taste.

### SWISS GIANT PANSY PLANTS

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# FRUIT BEARING EVERGREEN ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

By W. C. Griffing, Beaumont

Now that we are being encouraged to plant gardens for health and victory, fruit gardening holds the center of interest for the entire country. There is no special secret about growing fruits and berries, even the smallest yard has room for a few trees if properly selected and placed, and it is an easy matter to produce enough of a varied selection for an average family, or small orchards.

However, it is important to select the right variety for local conditions, and the local nurseryman should always be consulted and is willing to give planters the benefit of their experience and trials with varieties most adapted for the various soils and locations. This often saves disappointments and long delays in growing fruits, which will come into bearing and give results.

## Citrus Fruits for Coastal Gardens

Citrus fruits available in this region are as attractive for ornamental plantings as for their fruits, and can be used with the same degree of effectiveness in the foundation planting, in groups in the landscape, or in the back-yard plantings, as they can be used in the home orchard. In this group adaptable to this section, are the oranges, Satsuma oranges, kumquats, grapefruit and lemons.

Contrary to the belief that all orange, grapefruit and lemons must be grown elsewhere and shipped in for local use, this has been proved false by the introduction of the right varieties, budded on citrus trifoliata roots, the hardy understock.

Satsuma orange, "Griffing's Improved," certainly is at home in a small garden, is most attractive with golden rich fruits against the dark green foliage in the fall. Even a small tree will bear bushels each year, and can be picked as they are ripe and fresh. What could add greater joy to the household than several bushes of fruiting oranges on the lawn? The improved large fruiting type of Satsumas is the best type for planting in this area, and the fruit is far more delicious than other types.

Kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*) or sometimes called the "miniature orange," is most unique in appearance, and is often used in landscape planting for attractive color during the fall and winter. Fruits are rich golden yellow, coloring up early in the Fall, and holding on the tree past the holiday season. Fruits are delicious to eat fresh, for

W. C. Griffing, of Beaumont, flood irrigating his Satsuma orange grove, where quantities of large, juicy, sweet-flavored citrus fruits are grown.



marmalade, or just to leave on the shrub for ornamental purposes. The "Meiwa" variety is the most choice for the coastal area, a rounded fruit with a delicious sweet flavor skin.

Grapefruit, "Marsh Seedless" is the type which can be successfully grown in this area.

Lemon, "Meyer's" (*C. limonia myers*), introduced several years ago by the government is one of the finest for fruiting results. It makes an attractive evergreen shrub, and the fruits are round, medium sized, very juicy and good. They grow somewhat similar and are as hardy as the Satsuma orange, are very attractive in their natural shape with large quantities of fruits forming on trees the second year, bearing heavier each year. A few trees could be easily located on the average home lawn.

Citrus trees are easily grown and most fruitful for the Gulf Coast area, and will withstand cold with a minimum amount of care and protection by simply "banking" dirt around the trunk, one to two feet high to protect the bark from splitting in case of severe cold. Do this every year.

## Fruit Bearing Ornamental Shrubs

To please the entire household, it is well to consider and select some of the ornamental shrubs which are attractive and fruit-bearing as well. Here are some of those worthy of consideration:

Eaeagnus—This evergreen, grayish green foliage plant, is medium growing, developing in the full shade equally as well as in the sunshine, produces a fragrant and beautiful flower, and fruit that is unusual and delicious. The fruit forms during the winter season, borne along arching stems, small rounded or oblong dark red. The fruit can be eaten fresh or made into delicious jelly.

Pineapple guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*)—Grown for ornamental purposes, this shrub is known as producing delicious fruits. The leaves are light bluish-gray in color, medium growing, with clusters of bright showy red flowers in the spring, followed with small green colored fruit, which ripen in fall. The fruits are delicious when eaten fresh, or when made into jelly.

Loquat (*Eriobotrya*)—The "Medlar Plum" or ornamental shrub or small growing tree with its large silvery green leaves, forms a beautiful background shrub for general use in the lawn. It flowers during early fall, a large cluster of fawn colored flowers, not particularly attractive, however very fragrant. In the mid-winter clusters of golden yellow fruit are formed, delicious to eat fresh or made into jelly.

Podocarpus Littleleaf Yew (*Microphylla*)—A rather new semi-upright growing shrub which has proven such a favorite in the Gulf Coast area. With its bright dark shining green foliage, it is excellent as accent evergreen in the most outstanding location in the landscape. To add to its desirability, the shrub has clusters of oddly shaped fruits, borne during the mid-summer, a purplish cast with a red cap over each berry, pleasant taste and can be made into jelly, or left on the shrub for color.

Nalpighia (Barbados Cherry)—This low-growing evergreen shrub with bright pink flowers blooms during the summer and into the early fall, with bright red cherries in the late season. These fruits are good to eat, or used effectively in decorating drinks.

Mayhaw (*Crataegus Monogyna*)—Well known throughout East Texas as a native



Natural growth of the PINE-APPLE GUAVA, highly ornamental as a shrub or for fruit and flowers. Grows best in South and Coastal regions of Texas.

fruit-bearing tree in the early spring, thrives equally as well in the Gulf Coast area, most effectively use in groups or in borders in making a shrubby border. The fruit is most useful for jellies and is ornamental on the trees, the same as the flowers of the tree before the fruit is formed in the early spring.

Pindo Palm (*Cocos australis*)—This hardy type of date palm shaped leaves is used rather extensively in the Gulf Coast area, and is particularly attractive, the foliage being much like the date palm so widely used throughout the tropical areas. This variety with its glaucous color, arching forms is particularly attractive, combined with the large drooping clusters of fruits formed in mid-fall season. The fruits are about 1½ inch long and 1 inch thick, rich golden yellow, hanging in clusters over the side of the leaves. This fruit is edible fresh, or makes delicious jelly.

## Other Fruits Suggested for South Texas

While rather limited in selection suitable for bearing in the Gulf Coast area, there are other fruit and nut trees which are highly recommended for use in this area for fruitful results. A few of these trees can be planted in the rear garden, serving as flowering shrubs and trees in the spring, and fruit-bearing in the summer and fall. Those which are highly recommended include:

FIGS: Brown Turkey—medium size fruit, thin skin, yellowish-brown, most delicious for fresh or preserving.

Celestial—"Little Sugar Fig." The small purple fig, so desirable for home use, very tender and sweet. Excellent for preserves as well as for fresh fruit.

Magnolia—Large oblong fruit, pale yellowish-green when ripe, best for skinless preserves.

GRAPES: Carmen—Bunch grape of medium size, black color, extra fine for fresh fruit or jellies. Ripens about July 15.

Concord—Also bluish-black grape, medium size fruit, very delicious for home use.

Niagra—The best white bunch grape for this area. Pale greenish-yellow when ripe. Ripens about August 1st.

PEACHES: Carmen—Large white flesh fruit, ripens in July. Freestone.

Elberta—Large, yellow flesh peach with

(Continued on Page 15)





## BEAUTY AND FOOD IN THE GARDEN FOR A DOLLAR BILL

By BILL FAGER

The dictionary tells us that beauty is "the perfection of form, resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity."

The Indians called a certain beautiful lake "The Smile of the Great Spirit." The product of a seed, that is a tree, a flower, a shrub, a bit of grass, an ear of corn, may aptly be called the "Smile of God."

The fellow who said that home is the place where the average American goes to get ready to go some place else, was too near the truth. We have reckoned the enjoyments and beauties of life in terms of hours on the golf course, or of lengthy and costly motor trips we have taken, rather than in days spent in the beauty and comfort of our sanctuaries, our homes and gardens, among the "designs for living" that reflect ourselves, and measure our net worth as beings.

Today, every one of us has a job to do, each of us must fill the place in which we can add the most to the winning of this war, this fight for the common salvation of human beings all over the earth.

He who spends his hours, apart from the daily war task, the daily job, in a sanctuary; he who makes his home and garden the center, but not the circumference, of his interests, finds strength and health, confidence and courage to do his part in the great task of finally dissipating the ruthless aggressors and the needless fears.

Many of us, alas, will know the hard reality of blood and sweat and tears, before this unprecedented struggle is finished; but a rebuilding of our home altars, with the resultant family and neighborhood solidarity, with the resultant spiritual exaltation, will make us unafraid, will make us eager to get on with the job. No one of us would want to thumb a ride through this war.

Though you and I, who are not privileged to wear the uniform of a soldier, a sailor or marine, a WAAC or a WAVE, are, so far, sheltered from the destruction of modern weapons, we must remember that alert, progressive, active good, alone, can defeat evil.

In following our thoughts of beauty, of sanctuary, of a positive job to be done, we are interested in the part our garden may play in the creation of beauty, in the creation of a strengthening sanctuary, in contribution to the war effort.

There are many ways in which we can get beauty in the garden for a dollar bill: For instance, you might buy seeds, with cultural directions, all ordinarily planted in the fall:

3,000 alyssum seeds—3,000 snap dragon seeds—300 calendula seeds—800 bachelor button seeds—500 coreopsis seeds—1,200 dianthus seeds—350 larkspur seeds—375 pansy seeds—5,700 poppy seeds—90 sweet pea seeds—a total of 15,315 seeds, all for a dollar bill. I realize that the actual count of seeds in a packet means little, but wonder if many of you realized the actual number of seeds you get for a dime. So often we feel the packet and think, mentally or audibly, how little it contains.

For a dollar bill, you might purchase enough winter grass seed to provide a thousand feet of living green turf, to challenge winter's cold and drab. Or, you might get much more than a dollar's worth of beauty from a dozen tulip bulbs.

To change the subject from beauty to food, for a dollar invested in bulk vegetable seeds, you might plant a 100-foot row of beets, a 50-foot row of lettuce, a 50-foot row of spinach, 100-foot rows each of the following: Mustard, radish, rutabaga, Swiss chard, turnips and tendergreen, all of them for a dollar's worth of seeds.

You know, of course, that in most of Texas you can now plant larkspur, poppies, phlox, Texas blue bonnets, pinks, pansy seeds or pansy plants, seeds of biennials or perennials or setting plants of these seeds, and bachelor buttons. By the way, a dwarf batchelor button, the Jubilee Gem, makes a border of rare beauty. Seasonable perennials or biennials are: Canterbury bells, columbines, coreopsis, daisies, gaillardias, hollyhocks, sweet william, wall flower.

And you know that it is clean-up time in the garden—garden sanitation is just as important to plant health as sanitation in the house is to family health. Thorough cleaning of the garden, with proper spraying, will surely reduce the number of insect and fungous pests next year. All disease infected or insect infested plants, leaves or stems should be removed, down to the last small bit, and burned. All healthy plant tops should go into the compost bin or heap.

At this point, it might be well to add that most of our garden tools will have to last for the duration. They should be thoroughly cleaned after each use, and cleaned and oiled or greased, if they are not to be used during the winter months.

When the garden cleaning is over, it is suggested that beds that are not to be used during the winter be planted to Austrian winter peas, the seeds of the peas to be inoculated with nitrogen gathering bacteria before planting.

Chemical nitrogen, because it is used in actual war materials, is not available for flowers and grass, but there will be available for you balanced plant foods, using organic nitrogen, which is permissible for flowers, grass and ornamental plantings—but I suggest that, for the duration at least, we grow a good part of our nitrogen, by planting inoculated peas, and turning them under, two or three weeks before the beds are planted in the spring to provide nitrogen and also humus to our soils.

Since President Roosevelt's lend-lease program was enacted by Congress and up to last June (the latest figures available) 900,000-000 pounds of fruits and vegetables have been shipped to the United Nations. An average civilian male eats less than 3,500 calories per day, the diet of the United States Army provides an average of 4,500 calories, and in a week of hard fighting, from 6,000 to 8,000 calories per day may be burned up by a soldier.

Which brings us again to the subject of vegetable gardens. Our garden can be, not only a sanctuary, but also a provider of vitamins, or minerals, essential to our physical wellbeing.

There are several reasons why the planting, tending and harvesting of vegetables in our gardens are now patriotic duties. We must keep well, and vitamin rich. Our home vegetable garden does much to make us individually fit for our war effort, it saves needed food for our war workers in industrial centers, for our armed forces, and the armies and peoples of the United States, and it adds zest to our table, with morale-building variety that cannot now be purchased in the markets.

Greens, such as spinach, Swiss chard, turnips, mustard, rape, kale, tendergreens, are rich in vitamins and minerals. They can well be planted in most Texas gardens.

Don't forget that your vegetables, to be fully nutritious, must be grown quickly in rich soil. Vegetables vary in their nutritive value in direct proportion to the fertility of the soil in which they grow.

Certainly, we should not dig up established plantings, nor should we destroy the beauty of our back yard garden, by going "all out" for vegetable production.



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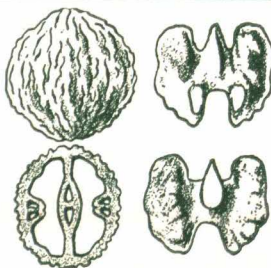
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TYLER, TEXAS



# COMMUNITY GARDEN PLANNING

By Mrs. Geo. Hill, Jr., Houston,  
Chairman of C. V. D.-O. for Houston and Harris County

There seems to be two avenues of approach, one through the organization of strong committees to carry on work outlined and directed by the County Agent, the other through courses of study and research ("survey" would be a better word) as to the Farm and Garden Program, its purposes, how to obtain the maximum benefit to the community from it, and the channels through which information and direction can best be achieved.

One locality which has worked most successfully for some time has a setup which seems particularly sound. It runs in brief as follows:

#### Four Committees for

- The Home Garden
- The School Garden
- The Neighborhood Garden
- The Preservation of Produce

The *Home Garden Committee* to handle the following problems:

1. Advice and information to inexperienced gardeners.
2. Procuring plants and seeds from those with a surplus for use in school gardens and for the needy.
3. Finding tractors that would be available and manpower that could be used for the plowing and preparation of community (or neighborhood) and school gardens.
4. Feel out the need for neighborhood, community, or school gardens offered in connection with business organizations.

#### The *School Garden Committee*

1. To determine through work with the School Board and P.-T.A. whether and where school gardens are needed in connection with the free Cafeteria system.
2. To organize and assist with such gardens, on a basis of gardening advice as to vegetables most suitable for the soil, location and nutritive value.  
(In this locality the P.-T.A. has carried on most of the actual work with the labor furnished by WPA.)
3. Study a permanent plan for the provision of the schools, embracing the planting of fruit trees where possible.

#### The *Neighborhood Garden Committee*

1. Make a survey of how many neighborhood gardens will be wanted and where—then to assist in the location of suitable plots.
2. To apportion the plots to the needs of the participating families—and to arrange a small fee to care for the plowing, harrowing and fertilizing. (The average division in the locality studied was 50x100 feet.)
3. To organize or procure competent supervision for the gardening.
4. To provide for instruction in suitable preservation methods. (Such as local demonstration agents could direct.)
5. Information booths established in advantageous locations for general advice in gardening, soil problems, and the suitable tools and their care and use. These booths also to handle surplus plants when available and when main centers of supply are not easily accessible to the neighborhood, notifying other groups when a surplus is on hand for the use of the more needy. This also applies to surplus

crops that cannot be preserved. (These booths need be open only at stated intervals.) Could be a home or a shop of some sort.

#### The *Preservation Committee* to:

1. Investigate the best methods of dehydrating, canning, and storing and to procure instruction for groups desiring it.
2. Locate canning centers where women can bring their surplus vegetables and have the use of pressure cookers, etc., under supervision in scientific manner.
3. Arrange for the preservation of the summer crops of school gardens.

Information should be given all along the line in the planting of flowers and beautifying of yards and ornamental gardens. Along this line, courses in simple landscape design for the small community could be held. An intelligent course of that type should be made available to the public as well as suggested design for proper growth of vegetables and food crops. Following this thought:

Another study that could be made by a group is that of applied Bio-Dynamics. Most amazing results have been obtained through their application by several groups of my friends. It is not a highly complicated matter, and certainly the best sort of conservation of soil health. The results in animals fed on food grown by Bio-Dynamic methods are startling. The theory, it seems to me, can be summarized as the proper conditioning of the soil to revive and conserve soil health by:

1. Proper fertilization by compost made with or without manure and soil treatments;
2. Proper crop rotation and *juxtaposition*;
3. Proper cultivation.

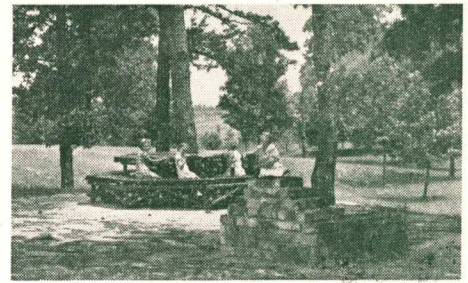
But to go on to the other type of program of instruction of workers for your direct use, and of classes to be held in many community centers, for instruction of gardeners.

A series of talks by competent persons selected by the Agricultural Division, with directed studies would take care of the training of volunteers who could then be sent out to do the jobs; surveys of school cafeterias when desirable, the desire or need of neighborhood gardens, and of what should be furnished to the needy in the way of seeds, plants, and even equipment (and perhaps of locating sources of such things) whatever falls under the plan that could be delegated to an intelligent volunteer.

One of the most important facts to stress is the undesirability of wholesale uprooting of backyards, flower beds, and plots with wholly undesirable soil conditions which will only be wasteful of seed, fertilizer and other materials, as well as time that could be put to better use.

As to the actual classes, they could be set up in several widespread communities, on a twice-weekly basis, perhaps with a series of night classes also (or late afternoon) in order that men could attend. And to deal very simply with such topics as:

1. How to get the greatest return in food value for the expense and effort expended,
2. Rudiments of soil composition, how to correct, fertilization and cultivation.
3. Choice of vegetables, rotation, etc.
4. Proper planting methods, transplanting, thinning, etc.
5. Care and harvesting. Including the use of sprays, dusting, etc.
6. Preservation methods with demonstration and instruction in canning, etc. These could be amplified into a course of eight or ten lessons.



Beauty and utility combine in many of the roadside parks over the State. The Highway Department and clubs are cooperating more and more toward that end. This is the Mary Linda Park, near Simms, Texas.

## Conserving Vitamins While Cooking

Bureau of Home Economics offers the following suggestions as a summary of available knowledge about conservation of vitamin values in cooking and serving foods:

Don't stir air into foods while cooking. Don't put them through a sieve while still hot.

Don't use soda in cooking green vegetables.

In boiling foods, raise the temperature to the boiling point as rapidly as possible.

Use as little water as possible.

Don't use long cooking processes such as stewing, when shorter methods are feasible.

Don't throw away the water in which vegetables have been cooked. Use it in making gravies, sauces and soups.

Prepare chopped fruit and vegetable salads just before serving.

Start cooking frozen foods while they are still frozen.

Serve raw frozen foods immediately after thawing.

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## An Example of What Can Be Achieved With FOLIAGE FROM A TEXAS GARDEN



*First winner in its classification — an arrangement by Mrs. C. E. Beavers, of foliage from her garden— wax leaf ligustrum, Arizona cypress, pine, magnolia, new red growth from fall rose bushes and cedar seeds, placed on a board colored same as the seeds.*

### ACIDITY IN SOILS

—and what to do about it

By Sadie Hatfield, Landscape Gardening Specialist, Extension Department, A. & M. College

In selecting a timely subject I decided to discuss acidity in soils, and what to do about it, because we get a great many inquiries along this line.

An inquiry from Mrs. M. Kaufman of Dallas says: "Please advise me what kind of soil will be best for my yard. It has some kind of soil underneath called something that sounds like saliche. It is white and looks like clay. What kind of soil would you advise me to put into my yard?"

The answer was: "In regard to the kind of soil you should put in your yard, almost any kind of rich soil would help to grow shrubs in the caliche. When you have caliche soil it is necessary for you to be careful in choosing your shrubs. For instance, acid loving shrubs like azaleas and cape jasmines will not do very well. The leaves will turn yellow and the plant soon dies. If you will notice on the hills around Dallas County, many native plants are growing in the caliche soils. If you are going to grow roses, it will be necessary for you to take out about two feet of the caliche and put in soil preferably from

a river valley or other place where leaves and plant material has decayed. Roses do not thrive in your black soil unless something is done to make it less alkaline. Roses like a slightly acid soil. In the bulletin which I am sending, you will find further information about preparing soil for roses."

In the same letter, Mrs. Kaufman asked, "What can I do with peach trees, when their leaves turn yellow?" The answer was: "Your peach trees are probably suffering from a lack of iron. Treat them with copperas (iron sulphate). You can buy this at any seed store. Put two or three pounds about the roots of the tree, making a circle about sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter, Spade in and water before it has time to blow away."

In a letter from Mrs. T. B. Livingston, Sr., of Waxahachie, she asked what to do for rose bushes when they turn yellow and white.

The answer was: "I am sending you Circular 90, 'Rose Growing for the Home Gardener.' If you will read this carefully, we believe you will find the answer to most of your problems. As this bulletin states, the yellow leaves may be caused by an excess of acid or a lack of acid in the soil. I believe that it would be safe to guess that you do not have enough acid for your roses. If the leaves are yellow with green veins as is described in the bulletin, it would be well to give them some copperas (iron sulphate) at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet. This will give immediate relief to the plant, but it will be necessary for you to acidify the soil by adding sulphur at the rate

of 12 to 15 pounds per 100 square feet. The sulphur is slow acting but will last much longer than the copperas treatment."

Since these questioners live in the part of Texas where alkaline soils prevail, it is safe to guess that their problems were caused by a lack of acid in the soil. Since it is easier to cooperate with Mother Nature than to dispute with her, it is wiser to use native and other plants that will grow in mixtures of caliche and other alkaline soils rather than to spend time and money on plants that cannot grow in them. I had a letter from a public-spirited man who said it had been discovered that the soils of his county were all alkaline, and called on A. & M. College for advice on how they all might be changed to acid soils. If this were possible it would be a great mistake to make the change because some of our most valuable crops and some of our most beautiful ornamental plants thrive best in alkaline soil. It is important to bear in mind that numerous plants thrive in either soil.

Until it was discovered that roses grow best in a slightly acid soil, we heard much about "sweet soils" and people used lime and wood ashes to counteract acidity and make them alkaline or sweet. Now it seems that the tide has gone the other way, and acid soils are getting more attention than they deserve.

In the heavily wooded areas, with plenty of rainfall, where there is much vegetable matter to decay, the soils are likely to be acid. In the treeless plains, the rocky limestone areas and black land prairies, the soil is likely to be alkaline. Neutral soils are found in between and scattered about.

Do your roses need to have their soil made acid? How can you tell? If your roses are doing well, let them alone. If they have yellow leaves with green veins, look into the matter. You may have too much or too little acid. If there is no acid, the roses may be starving for iron because they cannot take enough from alkaline soil to make their leaves green.

For immediate relief, work into the soil about the roots, iron sulphate. This is commonly called copperas. Use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

You do not have to guess about this matter as to whether your soil is acid or alkaline. You can get a small test kit from any good seed store or order from a seed catalog. By following directions in the kit you can easily decide how acid or how alkaline your soil is. If there is too much acid, treat with wood ashes or lime. But this is rarely needed in Texas. Be careful in using either of them.

If you live in Central or West Texas you may need to acidify your soil by adding well-rotted barnyard fertilizer, decayed leaves or other decayed vegetable matter or by working sulphur at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per 100 square feet. Other materials may be used to acidify soil, but are usually more expensive than these.

Other shrubs show a need for iron in the same way as roses. That is, their leaves turn yellow, leaving green veins, and finally turn white in spots.

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## SUCCESS IN PLANTING SEED

From "Grow Your Own Vegetables"  
By Paul W. Dempsey

Be sure your rows are straight. Do not attempt to make a furrow—no matter how short it may be—without using a line. I make two stakes thirty inches long with a notch cut in the middle, or at fifteen inches. This gives me a definite measure at each end of the line for spacing the rows. I make most of the rows for the small crops fifteen inches apart and thirty inches for the larger crops.

Firm the soil around the seed as soon as it is planted. I do this by pounding the soil with the back of the hoe as soon as the seed is covered.

Moisture is most important for the quick germination of seed. If the soil is dry, it will help to use water. If your soil packs and cakes, you must not water too heavily or the little seedlings may not be able to get through. A heavy shower after seed is planted will cause the same trouble. You may be able to help by lightly raking the soil to break up the crust. This cannot be done once the sprouts are up in the soil crust, however.

Well-pulverized soil means better conditions for seed germination and root growth of the plants. Do not attempt to plant your garden until the soil is well worked over. Break the lumps up and rake the stones and trash out of the seed rows.

Fertilizer must not be put in the furrow or plant hole; broadcast it evenly over the garden surface and then mix it with the soil. We have little idea how extensive the root systems of the plants in our garden actually are. Even beets and carrots send their roots over a foot in all directions.

### SICK ROOM FLOWERS NOT HARMFUL

If you are hesitating about sending flowers to a patient because of the popular belief that they are harmful, perish the thought and send along that bouquet.

Dr. Russell C. Erb, associate dean and professor of chemistry and toxicology at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, gives his blessing to the floral decoration in a sick-room.

The amount of poisonous carbon dioxide thrown off by the plants is negligible, Dr. Erb said. A nurse, sleeping in the room with the patient, gives off far more carbon dioxide than the innocent bouquet.

Not only are flowers harmless, added Dr. Erb, but they are symbols of life and have a highly beneficial effect upon the morale and general outlook of the patient.

*Dorothy Biddle, nationally recognized arrangement authority, shows combination of chrysanthemums, evergreen foliage and nandina berries, for a holiday setting, at the Fort Worth Garden Center.*

*Chrysanthemums used were grown by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, of Wichita Falls, who was awarded the Purple Ribbon of Achievement in Horticulture, in 1941, by of Garden Clubs.*



## "WHAT'S COOKING?"

### PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

Line bottom of a 9-inch plate with ginger snaps, cutting enough in halves to stand around inside of baking dish. Fill in spaces between snaps with crumbled snaps. For filling use 1 cup canned pumpkin, 3 eggs (separated), 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 tablespoon plain gelatin, 1/4 cup cold water, 1/2 cup sugar.

Cook pumpkin in double boiler 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Mix egg yolks, sugar and milk. Add to pumpkin with salt, spices and melted butter. Stir and cook till of custard consistency. Remove from heat, add gelatin which has been softened in cold water, stir till dissolved. Chill. When mixture begins to stiffen, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which has been added the other 1/2 cup of sugar. Pour into ginger snap crust. Chill 3 hours. Top with whipped cream and candied ginger.

### MEAT LOAF

A juicy meat loaf, economical and easy to prepare:

Catsup, 1/4 cup  
Salt, 2 teaspoons  
Pepper, 1/4 teaspoon  
Egg, 1  
Mustard, 1 teaspoon  
Pork loin ends, ground, 1/4 lb.  
Beef chuck, 1 1/4 lbs.  
Onion, finely cut, 1/4 cup  
Oat meal, uncooked, 1 cup  
Water or milk, 1 cup

Use either quick-cooking or regular oatmeal. Cut onion fine, measure all ingredients, combine, mix thoroughly and pack firmly into a long, narrow loaf pan. Bake in moderately hot oven for 1 hour. Slice and serve hot or cold.

### OYSTER STUFFING

One pint oysters, 1 cup chopped celery, 4 cups bread or toast crumbs, chopped giblets, salt and pepper to taste.

### SWEET POTATOES AND BANANAS

Boil sweet potatoes till nearly done. Peel and cut in slices an inch or more thick. Cover with sliced bananas, sprinkle with maple sugar, bits of butter and a little lemon juice. Bake till potatoes are tender.



*Mrs. Peyton F. Gwynn, left, and Mrs. G. T. Buchanan, in the Gwynn garden, looking over entries for the Flower Show that was held in Wichita Falls in November, under sponsorship of the Wichita Falls Garden Club. Mrs. Buchanan is President of the club, Mrs. Gwynn Publicity Chairman. Proceeds of the show will be used by the club in their project to beautify the entrance to Sheppard Field, and around the Hospital Buildings.*



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# The President's Letter

TEXAS GARDEN CLUBS, INC.



Mrs. C. E. Beavers,  
President of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.

## JACKSBORO SHOW SUCCESS

The Victory Harvest Show, sponsored by the Jacksboro Garden Club, was another of the enjoyable affairs of this most worthwhile club. The booths were the fullest and most impressive seen here in years—even surpassing county fairs.

A most interesting booth was that of the Junior Library Club, with an attractive reading setting for all ages. The miniature landscaping arrangement, by Mrs. H. H. McConnell, showed greenery for nearly the entire year for our homes. . . . For the most artistic booth, the Garden Club with all its variety of flowers won first place; Jacksboro Demonstration Club, with its "good eats" in sparkling jars, won second place, and Woman's Club third place. For best displays, the Home Economics and 4-H Club, first place, and Red Cross second place; the colored folks' booth won third place. Other booths included: Perren Home Demonstration Club with meat substitutes; Barton Home Demonstration Club, display of vitamins; Home Demonstration Council with Drying process—all effective displays that added much to the show.

The Victory Show will be an annual affair in Jacksboro for the duration. Gate receipts for this show amounted to \$75.

Mrs. Abe Kuykendall.

## CORRECTING AN ERROR

Send your club dues to the present Treasurer, Mrs. David H. Buchanan, Temple, Texas. The officers elected at the recent Executive Meeting in Dallas do not take office until after the Annual Meeting at Houston, in the spring.

Through error, officers-elect were placed on the complete list of officers last month. Sorry if it caused any confusion to your Club.

Dear Club Members:

The Executive Board meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., clearly demonstrated the extremely "healthy," enthusiastic condition of this organization, but if further proof was needed, I certainly have it in receiving dues and the desire for membership from new clubs. To these new members, I give a hearty welcome, and to the State Chairmen this gives an added responsibility to keep them informed, interested and happy in their garden club work. . . . Be an alert member! Let's make this organization the best in the Nation! Texas Garden Clubs are now, and will continue to be an important part of the Victory program.

★ ★ ★

I am horticultural-minded this month. I have transplanted pansies, planted double larkspur in six glorious colors, phlox, and finished putting out my bulbs—some were sent me from Neches, Texas, that I trust will like Wichita Falls climate. . . . I know I am a bit late, but with the mild weather we are having this Fall, I think you can still plant many things, if perchance you have forgotten something you want badly.

★ ★ ★

The National Council has published Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor's "First Aid to Gardeners" for your information and pleasure. It tells "how," and most important, "why," and while a book this size and price (ten cents) cannot be thorough, you will find it well worth having. Write to National Council headquarters, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Another book the National Council is responsible for, at a very reasonable sum, is "A Hand-Book of Flower Show Judging," by Mesdames Jerome W. Coombs, William Crocker and Margaret Scruggs Carruth. This book clarifies the requirements for flower show judging and gives an outline for the five-year course necessary to become an accredited judge. With the strides made in growing horticultural specimens, and the artistic shows arranged for their exhibition, it is not only necessary, but compulsory, that competent judges be trained. How many of you are guilty of saying, "I go to judging schools for my own pleasure, but I do not want to judge"? How, then, can we raise our judging standard, unless members accept that as part of their responsibility?

★ ★ ★

The Southern Home and Garden Magazine is our Federation get-together. The interest in Garden Clubs is growing rapidly, and the exchange of ideas and knowledge acquired, makes this a fine medium of service. Send in reports of interesting club activities. Help the magazine by patronizing merchants who advertise in it, always referring to Southern Home and Garden.

★ ★ ★

As we approach the Holiday Season, let's remember that to be happy we must give, instead of receive. Don't let Christmas pass without giving some thoughtful service to the men in uniform, some mother's son, some one's brother or husband. That is one of the opportunities given you this year for war service work, and you will be much happier for that bit of thoughtfulness.

"God bless us every one."

Mrs. C. E. Beavers.



**SOMETHING OLD:** Anent introducers of exotic flowers: Peiresc, whose literary occupations admitted of no interruption, and whose universal correspondence throughout the habitable globe was more than sufficient to absorb his studious life, yet was he the first man, as Gassendus relates in his interesting manner, whose incessant inquiries procured the great variety of jessamines; those from China whose leaves, always green, bear a clay-coloured flower and a delicate perfume; the American, with a crimson-coloured, and the Persian, with a violet-coloured flower; and the Arabian, whose tendrils he delighted to train over the "banqueting house in his garden"; and of fruits, the orange trees, with a red and parti-coloured flower; the medlar; the rough cherry without stone; the rare and luxurious vines of Smyrna and Damascus; the fig tree, called Adam's, whose fruit, by its size, was supposed to be that with which the spies returned from the Land of Canaan. Gassendus describes his transports when Peiresc beheld the wild ginger, growing green in his garden, and his delight in grafting the myrtle on the musk vine that the experiment might show us the myrtle wine of the ancients. But transplanters, like other inventors, are sometimes baffled in their delightful enterprise; and we are told of Pieresc's deep regret when he found that the Indian cocoanut would only bud, and then perish in the cold air of France, while the leaves of the Egyptian papyrus refused to yield him their vegetable paper. But it was his garden which propagated the exotic fruits and flowers which he transplanted into the French king's and into Cardinal Barberinie's, and the curious in Europe; and these occasioned a work on the manuring of flowers by Ferrarius, a botanical Jesuit, who there described these novelties to Europe.

Had Evelyn only composed the great work of his "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," his name would have excited the gratitude of posterity. The voice of the patriot exults in the dedication to Charles II, prefixed to one of the latter editions. "I need not acquaint Your Majesty, how many millions of timber trees, besides infinite others, have been propagated and planted throughout your vast dominions, at the instigation and by the sole direction of this work, because Your Majesty has been pleased to own publicly for my encouragement." And surely, while Britain retains her awful situation among the nations of Europe, the "Sylva" of Europe will endure with her triumphant oaks. It was a retired philosopher who aroused the genius of the nation, and who, casting a prophetic eye towards the age in which we live, has contributed to secure our sovereignty of the seas. The present navy of Great Britain has been constructed with the oaks which the genius of Evelyn planted! —From *Curiosities of Literature*, (Griswold), 1856.

**SOMETHING NEW:** Newest addition to garden dictionary — *Horrorcultivist*. At a flower show given by a club not many miles from Fort Worth, one of the guests criticized an arrangement of brilliant yellow flowers in a bright turquoise bowl. The reply came that "one of your horrorcultivists from Fort Worth sold me that blue bowl especially for my yellow chrysanthemums." Page Mr. Webster!

Add a few more Texas roses to your garden this year. There are some good ones from which to choose, with the climbing

forms of the Hybrid Teas identical to prototype in color and bloom: Caledonia, Golden Dawn, Roslyn, Edith Nellie Perkins, Perle D'Or (a Polyantha that is said to actually out-bloom them all), Louis Philippe, Dame Edith Helen and climbing Crimson Talisman.

**SOMETHING BORROWED:** The best place to see a town is usually from the church top. So climb up here with me and see something of the City of Mexico. Over to the northward a brown range of hills looks "brown in the shadow and golden in the sun." At their foot are three temples, one a little above the others. Those three betoken the places where the Virgin appeared to an Indian boy, one Juan, trudging over these hills on a visit from his wooded wigwam to the town. Thrice she ordered him to build her a temple there, and as many times he hesitated to obey, though each time he reported the visitation to his priest in the city. The last time he demanded a sign; she ordered him to throw his *serape* on the ground, and filled it with flowers gathered from the barren and burning rocks. As he opened his blanket to show her gift to the priest, lo! his flowers had changed to a flowery Madonna sweetness, with a bud of a boy in her arms, as on a branch. That blanket with its Madonna portrait is seen today over the high altar in Guadalupe Cathedral by every believing eye, located just where he spread it and she filled it with herself. A frame of solid silver incases it; balustrades of like metal go from that altar to the choir—fifty feet length of pillars and shafts and balustrades. There is a great outlay of gold, silver and precious stones. The Virgin of Guadalupe became the Goddess of Mexico. Divine honors were paid to her. Temples went up everywhere and shrines were in every temple. Her picture on its blanket hangs in every house and hut, above the counter of the merchant and the bar of pulque dram-shops, over the forge and over the bed, here, there and everywhere. If one wants a morning always clear and stimulating, a noon never sultry, and a night made for sleep, let him embark for Mexico. The City has unusually beautiful outlooks at almost every corner. There is nothing more entrancing on this planet than the City of Cortez and Montezuma, the capital of Anahuac, the old and new Mexico.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, June, 1874.

**SOMETHING BLUE:** Blue is a very favorite colour, and considering its long association with truth, we need not be surprised that many political and fraternal parties have embraced it for their own. In the "Squire's Tale" Chaucer refers to the colour, as follows: "And by hire bedde's hed she made a mew, and covered it with velouettes blew, in signe of trouthe that is in woman sene." True blue is now chiefly associated with the Tory party, but it was not always so, for Hudibras was "Presbyterian true blue." The Whigs continued the use of blue; and in some satirical lines published after Bishop Burnet's death, the devil is represented as asking Dr. Hoadley, and Burnet as answering: "Oh, perfectly well: A truer blue Whig you have not in Hell." During the Gordon Riots of 1780, blue ribbons were worn by all the rioters. Lord George Gordon, on one occasion appeared in the House of Commons with a blue cockade in his hat, and Colonel Herbert sprang up and said he would not sit in the House while a member wore the

badge of sedition in his hat; whereupon Lord George put his cockade into his pocket. Blue, when associated with buff, has long been connected with the party of progress. Orange and blue were the colours of William III, and they are still borne by the orange lodges of Ireland. In Cumberland and Westmoreland, blue and yellow are the local colours, but not associated, for the first is Liberal, and the last Conservative. Different shades of blue have been used occasionally in these counties, as when Sir James Graham and William Blamire were chaired, one in a dark-blue and the other in a light-blue chair. Blue has long been the Whig or Liberal Colour in Lincolnshire. Sir William Talmash, afterwards Lord Huntingtower, an eccentric possessing much property in Grantham and its neighborhood about the beginning of the present century, added the word, blue, to the signs of all public houses he possessed, which accounts for the large number of Blue Lions, Blue Boars, etc., to be found. True blue is and has been for many years the Tory colour at Exeter, as yellow is the Whig. In Suffolk the Tories fight under the blue flag, one of their poets singing: "True blue will never stain, but yellow will with a drop of rain." The Rev. John Eagles, author of the *Sketcher*, wrote some lines on True Blue, beginning: "There are fifty fine colours that flaunt and flare, all pleasant and gay to see; but of all the fine colours that dance in the air, True Blue is the colour for me." At Norwich blue and white are the Whig colours. An old woman of Ipswich, by the directions of her will, was laid in a blue-lined coffin. She was a Tory. But a Liberal Blue in another part of the country was buried in the same way and followed to the grave by mourners clad in blue. A Cumberland patriot, disgusted once at turn of affairs, refused to vote either blue or yellow, and in the dead of night, he solemnly buried his blue hat.

—*Littell's Living Age*, March, 1873.

(The "Nosegay" is written by Mrs. Beavers.)

**AND A NOSEGAY TO:** Ruth B. Zant, Lecture Chairman, who spends hours arranging schedules, writing innumerable letters working up interest in speakers, then presents them for your instruction and pleasure, and in return deserves your "thank you" . . .

To Dr. Hubbard, President of Texas State College for Women, for honoring Garden Club members with an invitation to hear Dorothy Biddle as guests of the college. Our grateful appreciation.

To the Nominating Committee of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., for their faithful service, meeting in August heat and crowded transportation facilities and to the Chairman of this group, Nellie Day Trigg, whose loyalty and service to this organization has been felt through all the years of its existence, for her outstanding war service work.

—By A. A. B.

PEANUT DROP COOKIES

1/2 cup fat  
1 cup sorghum, cane, corn or maple syrup  
2 eggs, beaten  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup roasted peanuts, finely chopped  
2 cups sifted flour  
Cream fat and syrup, and add the beaten eggs. Sift dry ingredients together, add peanuts and combine with first mixture. Stir until blended. Drop batter by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 20 minutes. This recipe makes about 60 cookies.  
If sorghum syrup is used, reduce the baking powder to 1 teaspoon and add 1/2 teaspoon of soda to the ingredients.



## HOUSTON CLUBS HOLD HARVEST FESTIVAL

With the Garden Center decorated in patriotic theme, the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs held festival November 6th through November 8th.

A wishing well in the center of the large room drew the interest of children and adults alike, because for a coin you could "have your wish come true."

The vendors articles, particularly the large wheelbarrow filled with gay colored vegetables and entered by the Kappa Garden Club, were outstanding. The old fashioned buttery with jars of food was most interesting. There were canned vegetables, jars of jellies, fruits and marmalades, and even a butter churn.

One of the lovely displays was the Mexican, with baskets of bright-hued gourds, shawls, sombrero and Mexican figurines. There were also displays reflecting Chinese, Dutch, Indian and Russian influence.

Vieng for favor in the "something new" class were air potatoes that grow in the air on vines, grown by Alfred J. Proebstle of Brazoria, and the flowers of the golden wonder tree, exhibited by Mrs. B. F. Bonner and Mrs. Mary Graves. The potatoes were grown on vines about 50 inches long and get to be about five inches in diameter. The vines, planted in the spring, now have about one-half bushel of potatoes on them. When cut, they resemble the ones grown in the ordinary way.

There were many beautiful displays in the artistic arrangement class, and most of the flowers used in the arrangements were "home grown," Mrs. Bonner stressed.

Mrs. H. C. Tweedy won the award for the most outstanding in artistic arrangement class; Kappa Garden Club the most outstanding in the clubs, and Mrs. George Dentler had the most ribbons.

Judges were: Horticulture, Ed Teas, Sr., H. Hutchinson and C. L. Brock; artistic arrangement, Mrs. F. Sharp, Mrs. J. W. Slaughter, Mrs. R. C. Meysenburg, Mrs. Willis Plowden, Mrs. J. A. Tennant, Mrs. Jacques Pryor, Mrs. E. H. McGlasson, Mrs. Robert Lockhart, Mrs. C. T. McMains, Mrs. A. V. Hammerly, Mrs. E. B. Burklin and Mrs. Robert Schlumpf; vendors display, Sam Johnson, Mrs. Frank C. Smith and Mrs. E. F. Schweizerhoff; old fashioned buttery, Mrs. Palmer Hutcheson, Mrs. Vernon Eschenfelder, Mrs. Charles Harter, Mrs. Guy Smith, Mrs. Lofton and Miss Sue Bonner; garden, Mrs. Frank Sharp, Mrs. Slaughter and Mrs. Meysenburg; scrap book display, Mrs. A. A. Meister, Mrs. Hu Harris and Mrs. H. E. Tomlinson; year book display, Mrs. A. F. Horsfall, Mrs. H. E. Metzler, Mrs. W. Eyring, Sr., and Mrs. George F. Howard.

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## THE DUEL

The gingham dog and the calico cat  
Side by side on the table sat;

'Twas half-past twelve, and (what do you think!)

Nor one nor t'other had slept a wink!

The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate

Appeared to know as sure as fate

There was going to be a terrible spat.

(I wasn't there: I simply state  
What was told to me by the Chinese plate!)

The gingham dog went "Bow-wow-wow!"

And the calico cat went "Mee-ow!"

The air was littered, an hour or so,  
With bits of gingham and calico,  
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney-place

Up with its hands before its face,

For it always dreaded a family row!  
(Now mind! I'm only telling you

What the old Dutch clock declares is true!)

The Chinese plate looked very blue,  
And wailed, "Oh, dear! what shall we do!"

But the gingham dog and the calico cat

Wallowed this way and tumbled that.

Employing every tooth and claw

In the awfulest way you ever saw—

And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!

(Don't fancy I exaggerate—  
I got my news from the Chinese plate!)

Next morning where the two had sat

They found no trace of dog or cat;  
And some folks think unto this day  
That burglars stole that pair away!

But the truth about the cat and pup

Is this: they ate each other up!

Now what do you really think of that!

(The old Dutch clock it told me so,

And that is how I come to know.)

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## LITTLE BOY BLUE

The little toy dog is covered with dust,

But sturdy and stanch he stands;  
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,

And his musket moulds in his hands.

Time was when the little toy dog was new,

And the soldier was passing fair;  
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue

Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go 'till I come," he said,

"And don't you make any noise!

So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,  
He dreamt of the pretty toys;

And, as he was dreaming, an angel song

Awakened our Little Boy Blue—  
Oh! the years are many, the years are long,

But the little toy friends are true!

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,

Each in the same old place—  
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,

The smile of a little face;  
And they wonder, as waiting the long years through

In the dust of that little chair,  
What has become of our Little Boy Blue,

Since he kissed them and put them there.

*(Editor's Note—It is Christmas again, and the heart of childhood is the same as in bygone days when men could say to each other, "Peace on Earth . . .", although today the sword and gun is the law of all lands. Eugene Field, beloved poet of children, and of adults who love children, has a message for the world today. THE DUEL and LITTLE BOY BLUE are especially for us this Christmas. The former poem, of the two printed here from 'Eugene Field Reader' (Charles Scribner's Sons), suggests what may happen to Nations as well as to children who quarrel and fight; the latter poem may help to ease the heart of some mother whose Little Boy Blue had only to play at War.)*

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# Out Western Windows

Again it is Christmas—and some persons there are who will wonder whether we should observe Christmas this year, because of the great World Tragedy. Others will ponder over the extent of the celebration, and the kind. We have lost sight of the meaning of Christmas if we could lay it aside this year, of all years. Please read the second chapter of the Gospel of Luke: "And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. And all went to be taxed, each unto his own city. And Joseph went also up from Galilee . . . to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife . . . and she brought forth her first born son. . . . And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them . . . and suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. . . . And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him. . . ."

"Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover. And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast. . . . And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions. . . . And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." . . . Read again, please, this time, the third chapter of Luke: "Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip being tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene, Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests. . . ." What a world for a baby to be born into, a poor,

humble baby! A hard world, a world gone mad with power, was not very much interested in the birth of a little baby, unless indeed he be a male child who could one day grasp the mighty sword and wield it for his country. And then came the word of God unto John, the son of Zacharias, in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth."

Wherever and whenever men have followed the lowly Master, Christ Jesus, in deed and in truth since his advent upon the earth there has dwelt peace and goodwill among men and among nations. The simple philosophy, at once overwhelming and all-powerful, which he gave to mankind, is totally adequate when put into effect, revolutionary, but bloodless. It works for nations as well as for individuals. Likely Herod, Nero, Pilate, Caesar and other rulers of Jesus' time knew a thing or two about the gospel of might and power and force. Fredrich Nietzsche brought the same philosophy up to date. "Oh, well," we may say, "but the world was such a little world then; so small a portion of it was known." True, but the only world that matters to most men is the world that wraps itself about themselves, their own families, their friends and their immediate interests. This is universally true, and relates to all periods of time. Again the challenge comes that religion has caused the world's worst wars, that men die for their faith. True again, but that is a far cry from the gospel of the Christ, a living interpretation of love, service and sacrifice.

Shall we celebrate Christmas this year? If rightly observed we shall spread the gospel of "peace on earth and good will toward

Mary Daggett Lake  
State  
Program Chairman



National Garden  
Center Chairman

men," and thus rightly honor Him whose birthday it is. We shall learn again to pray for those who persecute us and despitefully use us, and in time even "love our enemies," love them well enough to try to save them even from themselves. And this goes for nations, as well as individuals. How shall we celebrated Christmas this year? James, "a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ," gives an excellent program in his general epistle, chapter 1: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Surely no time in the world's history offers greater opportunity for this service, with the "fatherless and the widow" in an overwhelming majority throughout the world today—if we take the Word literally. And why not? It is the least we can do for those who have given themselves to the great cause of righteousness, our brave and heroic men, the living who are in service and the dead. And what of gifts? Again we are indebted to James: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The philosophy of love, service and sacrifice is of paramount importance, applicable to every day and age. These are the supreme gifts of the soul. "For what doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own spirit?"

## FT. WORTH GARDEN CLUB ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

For the coming year, the Fort Worth Garden Club has selected the following officers: President, Mrs. Hubert Crane; First Vice-President, Mrs. Will F. Collins; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Sam B. Cantey, Jr.; Third Vice-President, Mrs. William Rigg; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Malvern Marks; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. E. L. Batts; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Bowen; Treasurer, Mrs. Claude Maer; Parliamentarian, Mrs. W. D. Smith.

## WICHITA FALLS FLOWER SHOW SUCCESS

The Wichita Falls Garden Club held its Fourteenth Annual Fall Flower Show November 7th and 8th, with 588 in attendance even though the weather was cold and rainy previous to the show. Mrs. O. R. Burden was chairman.

Mrs. Ben G. Oneal won the Grand Sweepstake prize, the second time in the history of the Club, with ten blue stars. Second place went to Mrs. O. R. Burden, with nine blue stars, who also has won sweepstakes twice. Mrs. C. J. Bonner won third place with a total of eight blue stars. No exhibitor may have more than eighteen entries in the show. To win sweepstakes, the exhibitor must enter both divisions—specimens and arrangements.

## GARDEN SECTION OF OAK CLIFF FINE ARTS CLUB

For this season, the officers of the Oak Cliff Fine Arts Garden Section will be: Chairman, Mrs. Bruce Cunningham; co-chairmen, Mrs. W. F. Estes and Mrs. William Lee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roy Harper; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. Doyle Mourer; Publicity, Mrs. R. A. Walker; Historian, Mrs. G. M. Soxman; Pledge, Miss Ruth Fabian; Scrapbook, Mrs. Vesta Garber; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Margaret Calloway; Membership, Mrs. Wirt Welch.

Mrs. J. A. Garvin, Reporting.

## AURORA GARDEN CLUB 100 PER CENT

The Aurora Garden Club of Port Arthur sends in subscription for all 19 members, and reports new officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. H. E. Gardiner; Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Caffall; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Leggett.

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# Book Reviews

Many people are interested in collecting flower and garden books today, but few garden clubs have taken the trouble to study the history of our Horticulture. Dr. Lloyd H. Bailey says in the STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE that "it is essential that any people arrive at an appreciation of its records in a given subject, that there may be perspective and sound judgments." We measure the aspirations of any time by its writings, and the history of American horticultural achievement can be known best by the written records, many of which, although old, are available today. Horticultural knowledge is sound knowledge; that is basic in our American way of life. Fifty years ago, Henry Ward Beecher wrote, apropos of gardening literature:

"We, in America especially, need men to write who devote time, thought and knowledge to this elegant department of knowledge, as they do to the sciences, of law, medicine or theology; and, although we are glad of transient and cursory writing, rather than none, I feel the want, in American horticultural magazines, of writing that is the result of long, and close observation, and of ripe reflection."

Garden Clubs would find a new and fresh interest, as program material, in a study of America's early horticultural and garden books and periodicals. It is fascinating to compare, not only methods, ideas and ideals, but the type of literature of the early contributions, to those of today. Mrs. Martha Logan of South Carolina, when seventy years of age, wrote "Gardener's Kalender," a treatise on gardening, which was published after her death in 1779. This pamphlet was said to have regulated the practice in and around Charleston for many years. The first almanac printed in South Carolina was Tobler's for 1752. This may have also been done largely or in part by Mrs. Logan. Apparently the earliest separate book on a horticultural subject published in North America (according to Bailey's Encyclopedia), if the Logan work is not counted, was Robert Squibb's, "The Gardener's Kalender for South Carolina and North Carolina," first published in Charleston in 1787. Any good garden dictionary or encyclopedia of today will give much valuable information on the subject of America's garden literature. If clubs contemplate a study of garden or horticultural literature, or of their history, they should consult these mediums for outlines and information.

The following magazines offer important helps today for persons interested in gardening: Town & Country, New York; National Horticultural Magazine, Washington, D. C.; The Gardener's Chronicle of America, New York; Horticulture, Boston; House & Garden, New York; The American Home, Garden City, New York; House Beautiful, New York; Bulletin of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Roosevelt Hotel, New York; Southern Home & Garden, Dallas; The Flower Grower, New York; Country Life, Garden City, New York; Landscape Architecture, Cambridge, Mass.; Better Homes & Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa; Holland's Magazine, Dallas; Garden Digest, Pleasantville, New York.

## MISTLETOE IS CHERISHED TRADITION OF CHRISTMAS

By the Master Gardener

The association of mistletoe with Christmas isn't an "old American custom"—no, indeed, it dates much, much farther back than that. But the hanging of the mistletoe is a traditional part of our Christmas and one that we cherish. So perhaps you would like to know more about it.

Mistletoe is a parasite of the plant world, which infests branches of various trees, both evergreen and deciduous. There are a number of species, but the one best known in the United States is found in the South Atlantic States, from New Jersey south to Louisiana and Texas; a species known as Oak Mistletoe is found in California.

Mistletoe is never domesticated and where found growing in the wild, is often a detriment to its host tree. Where damage is being done to a host tree, break off the brittle mistletoe growths.

The mistletoe of history and legend is a different species than our American natives, and is found in Europe.

The species found in the South Atlantic States is called Phoradendron (Greek word meaning "tree thief") flavescens. It is found most often on the following trees: Tupelo, red maple, poplar, willow, cypress, juniper, apple, locust and linden trees. Occasionally, but not often, it occurs on oaks.

The mistletoe was connected with many superstitions of the ancient Germans and the British Druids. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas is probably traceable to the high esteem in which the plant was held by these ancients.

Once upon a time the mistletoe was considered a remedy for epilepsy and convulsions but the plant seems to have no medical properties that would justify such an idea.

Its shining white berries, symbolic of purity and peace, were said to be the offering of the mistletoe plant to the Christ Child on the first Christmas.

The Norwegians have a legend that because of the sacredness of the plant, it must not touch the earth, and that is thought to be the origin of hanging the mistletoe high above our heads at Christmas time.

The word "mistletoe" is derived from the Saxon word "Mistelan" meaning "different twig," which probably refers to the fact that mistletoe is not the same as the host on which it grows.

Mistletoe has been called the "wood of the cross" and by some religious orders is believed to be possessed of supernatural powers.

The inconspicuous flowers are followed by waxy white berries, by means of which the plant is propagated. These berries are eaten by birds, and the berries contain a rather viscous substance, which causes the seeds to cling to the bird's beak. The bird wipes its beak, to which the seed adheres, against the barks of trees on which the birds alight. The seed germinates and attaches itself to the bark by means of the tiny root-like structures by which the plant is anchored to the tree.

The mistletoe is the State Flower of Oklahoma.

## TEXAS SEEDSMEN Talk Victory Gardens

At the Texas Seedsmen's Association annual meeting in Dallas, November 13-14, a number of very able speakers discussed many subjects of interest to gardeners and home owners. While the meeting was a streamlined two-day session of business, (governmental regulation of the seed and nursery industries being the main topic of discussion) the consumer angle also had much attention. Better service to the public, under war conditions, was the aim of these public spirited business men.

Those prominent on the program were: A. J. Biggio, Jr., Dallas; J. F. Rosborough, College Station; Dr. E. P. Humbert, College Station; Lester P. Cappleman, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Linden Jones, chief of Texas Seed Laboratory, Austin; E. W. Fager, Dallas; and others, Reed S. Lehman, President, and Mrs. A. V. Lawrence, Secretary, were heartily congratulated on a very successful meeting.

### Are You Keeping Your Club Off the Honor Roll?

Renewals and new subscriptions are encouraging, but some laggard Clubs have not yet given this matter their attention, and some members are causing delay by thoughtlessness. Are you one of those holding up your secretary or treasurer, in her effort to complete the list and send it in? Check with your Club officers and see that your subscription is sent in before expiration date. All renewals are extended for one year from date of expiration, not from date of receipt of renewal.

### ANSWERING QUESTIONS ABOUT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Club rates for Southern Home and Garden are still 25c per member per year, and while we hope to keep it at that figure for groups, we are not sure of being able to do so. Single subscriptions are \$1.00 per year. Be sure all names, initials and addresses are correct, and specify which are NEW members, and which are RENEWALS. It is a very great time saver to us if the names are in alphabetical order, and they will be much easier for your own checking purposes.

State specifically whether your list of subscriptions represent ALL your members, and whether your Club belongs on the 100% Honor Roll.

Where subscribers have been notified of their expiration date, and have failed to send in renewals, it will be necessary to drop them from the mailing list, unless renewal is received within 30 days.

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You can buy Rose Bushes with  
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ROSE HILL FARM

R.F.D. No. 4

Tyler, Texas



## FRUIT BEARING EVERGREEN SHRUBS

(Continued from Page 5)

red cheeks. Freestone.

Frank—Yellow skin peach, very large in size with red flesh. Freestone. Ripens in August.

Red Indian Cling—Fruit medium size, deep red color, so well known as later fruiting type. Clingstone.

PEARS. Douglas—Improved new type, very heavy bearer, coming into fruit much younger than any other type. Medium fruit with creamy white and red cheek. Ripens in August.

Keiffer—The old fashioned preserving pear so well known to the area. Flesh is brittle, juicy and does not ripen until late September.

Lecote—Medium, bell shaped fruit, flesh crisp and juicy. Usually ripens in July.

PERSIMMONS: Oriental—These are truly ornamental with their golden yellow fruits holding on the tree throughout the fall season.

Tan Nashi—This variety of tree is long-lived, begins bearing young, very prolific. The skin is light yellow, as well as the flesh and of a fine quality. Fruit is large, roundish-conical in shape, delicious when fully ripe.

Yemon—Large tomato shape fruit, somewhat four-sided. Bears heavy and is truly an ornamental tree for the lawn.

PLUMS: The Coastal type of plums bear early and heavy each year. Budded on plum roots.

Bruce—Extra large red fruit, delicious in flavor. Ripens in early June.

Methley—Very large fruit with greenish-red skin. Red flesh deliciously sweet. Ripens in middle of May.

Nona—Fruit is large, bright red, flesh is yellow, juicy and of high quality. Ripens in middle of July.

PECANS: The pecan, the state tree of Texas, should find a place on the lawn of every home, for fruit and shade.

Big Z—Excellent selection, comes into bearing early. The nuts are very thin and extra large. Regular bearer and most profitable variety for home use.

Success—Makes a sturdy vigorous growth. Nuts are medium to large, almost round. Shell is of average thickness.

Stuart—Tree is decidedly strong, upright grower. Nuts medium size, a regular bearer.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

OF SOUTHERN HOME AND GARDEN, published monthly at Dallas, Texas, for December 1, 1942. State of Texas County of Dallas

ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. S. Dicklow, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the SOUTHERN HOME AND GARDEN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: J. S. Dicklow and Irene Scott Dicklow, Dallas, Texas.

2. That the owners are: J. S. Dicklow and Irene Scott Dicklow, Dallas, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and

other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. S. DICKLOW, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23rd day of November, 1942.

TONY TERRANELLA, Notary Public.  
(My commission expires June 1, 1943.)

**HE** is giving **EVERYTHING**

are you **BUYING UNITED STATES WAR BONDS?**

★ He is giving everything... his personal freedom for the duration... bitter sweat and agonizing toil... yes, even life itself.

★ Together with millions more of our American boys and men he is giving everything so that we may come out of this war with *our* freedom... with *our* liberties... with *our* lives!

★ Are you buying War Bonds?

★ He doesn't count the cost when he "fixes his bayonet" and charges the enemy (*your* enemy) in hand-to-hand fighting!

★ He doesn't "reason why"... he has pledged himself "to do or die!"

★ Are you buying War Bonds in that same spirit?

★ When he wavers not in the face of sputtering death from the skies, he is not thinking of his personal pleasure... he gives everything to his flag... your flag... our flag... "one nation indivisible!"

★ Are you buying War Bonds... regularly... and first?

★ This Company is providing Electric Power wherever it is needed in the war program... providing Electric Power to win... selling War Bonds for Victory!

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Are you buying War Bonds... regularly... and first?

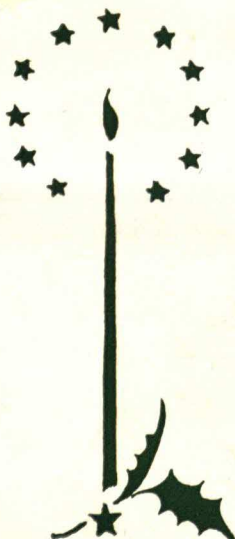
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- STAR FLORAL  
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- THOMAS FLORIST  
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There is no more thoughtful or appreciated gift than flowers. If you want to cheer up a loved one, brighten up a sick room, remember a hostess, or complete your Christmas list—call one of these DALLAS florists and ask for suggestions.



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Ever Been  
To  
Texas  
In  
The Spring

Words and Music

by

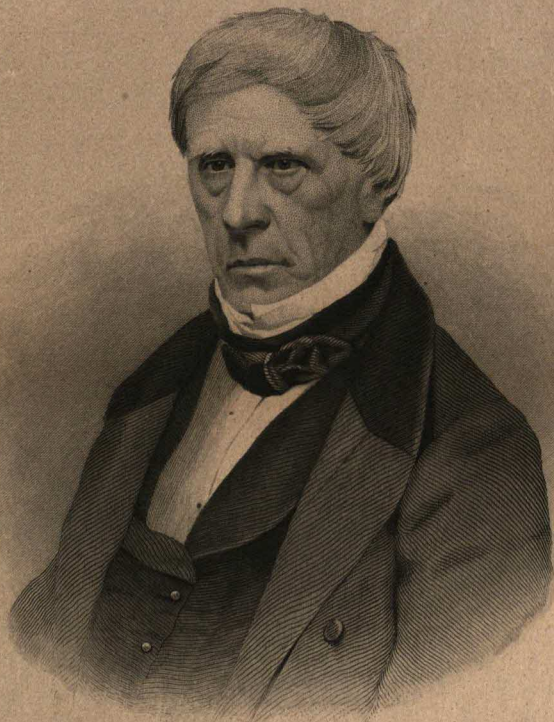
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(Among Tennant County's  
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First Flannel Carnival  
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Indian Head Scrapbook

---

General South Mountain (Ind.)  
Jay & J. Club

---

Big Bend = (Ship)

---

Spring Palace - Brown (large)

---

International Layout Garden  
Kalamazoo & Yack (Thirty Six)

---

Stratford Park & Fair

---

Info. here & there

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Indian Summer

---

French in Legs - 1943  
(Indian Book)



# A Texas Centennial Map



BECAUSE Texas is celebrating her hundredth birthday this summer, the COMPANION editors felt that natives and residents as well as visitors to the exposition from all over the country would be interested in a map-mural of the state. Indeed, for nearly two years we have treasured the following letter from a reader in La Feria, Texas: "Every month I look for a map of Texas to embroider. We are celebrating the Centennial in 1936 (wish I were a native Texan, but the children are) so do give us one, and don't forget oranges and grapefruit in the tip o' Texas." Through the courtesy of our reader-editor, Mrs. Ben C. Ball of Dallas, the original embroidered map reproduced above will be exhibited during the Centennial by the James Buckner Bonham Chapter of the Daughters

of the Republic of Texas. The state has so many interests that we could not represent them all, but several of the geographical and historic features and characteristic products are indicated in their respective localities. You will recognize the Alamo, the covered wagon reminiscent of pioneer days in the northeast corner, the stage coach down near the Rio Grande, El Capitan in the west, the pinewoods of the eastern seaboard. In-

dian, longhorn, ten-gallon hat and cactus express the Texan tradition. The red rose in the northern section marks the town of Arlington which won the COMPANION thousand-dollar prize a few years ago for the best community rose garden. You will notice the wheat and steers of the Panhandle; the melons, cotton, pecans, oil, figs of the north and central parts, on down to the sugar cane of the coast; the onions, oranges and grapefruit of the tip. The Lone Star flag and the bluebonnet, state flower, have proper prominence.

2967—Texas Centennial Map (23 by 21 inches) stamped on parchment-colored linen of fine quality with wools to embroider and directions \$2.00  
Order from WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Service Bureau, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.



The Opening

Page This Month





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GALLANT DEFENDER OF THE PHILIPPINES

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# The Galveston Daily News

100TH YEAR—NO. 20.

TEXAS' OLDEST  
NEWSPAPER

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1941.

TEXAS

## S. NAVY NOT BARRED FROM WAR

### German Supplies Reported Stopped in Russia

#### English Coast City Bombed; Dover Shelled

#### Worst Cross-Channel Barrage of War Is Termed Kind Likely in Invasion Attempt

By Associated Press.  
Heavy forces of German bombers again assaulted a Southwestern English city—apparently Plymouth last night and early Wednesday after a seven-hour bombardment of the Dover area Tuesday by long-range German cannon.

Much of Plymouth already had been declared an evacuation area because of steady Nazi bombings that destroyed whole zones and left hundreds homeless.

Clear weather over the channel aided the sweeping Nazi tactics which British experts believe may prove to be a prelude to invasion. Russia, in a move which may be of great significance, was reported to have decided that henceforth no war material would be allowed to cross her territory.

Germany is reported to have received considerable war materials from Japan via the Trans-Siberian Railway. Britons also have been disturbed by reports that United States supplies shipped on order to Russia eventually found their way into Germany.

Munitions, aircraft parts and accessories, machine tools for making munitions, explosives and poisons came under the ban.

Foreign observers in London expressed the opinion that the reported ban constituted "probably more window dressing than anything else," but nevertheless indicated "it might be Russia's answer to Germany for occupation of Balkan countries."

**Speedboats in Battle.**  
The war's heaviest cross-channel bombardment in the Calais-Dover area began shortly after 8 a. m. Tuesday and continued intermittently until some time after 3 p. m. It was the sort of barrage to be expected with any invasion attempt.

The RAF bombers struck back at the German-held coast, speedboats battled in the channel, and British artillery also arched shots across the 20-mile-wide sea.

The RAF also made a determined stab at the channel ports and shipping generally along the Nazi-occupied side of the channel, but had had little success.

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#### Florida Solons Pass Measure Exempting 'Well-Behaved' Drunks From Arrest

Tallahassee, Fla., April 29. (AP)—Florida's senate passed unanimously today a bill to make an intoxicated person immune from arrest unless he creates some disorder.

The late Sen. Fred P. Parker, who died Sunday, sponsored the measure, explaining that he favored it because he once had a farmer friend who was arrested for intoxication while peacefully sleeping in his automobile and had to sell his 40-acre farm to pay his fine.

#### Italians Seize Three Mexican Ships at Genoa

#### Tankers Were Built in Exchange for \$2,500,000 in Oil

Mexico City, April 29. (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla announced tonight Italy had seized three 10,000-ton tankers built in Genoa for Mexico in reprisal for Mexico's expropriation of ten Italian merchant ships harbored at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

The Italian Minister Count Alberto Marchetti notified the foreign office of Italy's action when he formally protested against Pres. Avila Camacho's expropriation decree.

The tankers in Genoa were built by Italy for Mexico in return for \$2,500,000 in petroleum. The oil was delivered to Italy but the war prevented delivery of the vessels to Mexico.

The foreign minister said Rudolf Von Collenberg, German minister, also had protested against the seizure of the German liner Orinoco and the freighter Hamelin.

He indicated Mexico had rejected both the German and Italian protests and that Italy had rejected the note presented in Rome by Charge D'Affaires Guerrero.

With a smile and shrug of his shoulders, Padilla concluded, "and there we stand."

In the final post-war settlement of the expropriation matter, Mexico plans to take into account an unpaid balance estimated at \$12,000,000 on pre-war petroleum shipments to Germany and Italy.

Although Padilla did not elaborate, it was assumed the three ships Genoa would be taken into account also.

The 12 expropriated Italian and German ships in Mexican harbors totaling 72,000 tons, are being commissioned for coastwise and international trade.

#### Texas Merchants To Meet Here; Name Evans Head

Galveston was selected for the 1942 meeting of the Texas Merchant's Association at Austin yesterday, and C. P. Evans of Galveston was elected president, according to reports received at a luncheon of the convention committee of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce yesterday at the Buccaneer Hotel. In addition to Mr. Evans and Mr. Powledge, John Parker of Galveston, also attended the Austin meeting.

A. T. Whyne, chairman of the convention committee, presided. George K. Marshall, chamber president, and E. S. Holliday, general manager, attended the meeting.

It was pointed out that Galveston was selected for seven conventions during the month of April, including the following: Texas Interstate Theaters, Inc., May 26-28; United Fidelity Life Insurance Co., July 4-6; Wholesale Distributors Association, September; South Central section of the American Neurological Society, Sept. 26-27; Texas Surgical Society, Oct. 6-7.

In 1942, there will be a joint meeting of the Southwest recreation district, including the Texas Amateur Athletic Federation and the Texas Beach and Pool Association.

Mr. Powledge will be in San Antonio today to extend an invitation to the Future Homemakers' Association to hold its 1942 convention here.

A Galveston delegation will attend the district meeting of the Optimist Club to be held at Laredo Friday and Saturday to extend an invitation for that group to hold its 1942 meeting here. Included in the group will be John Hill, Elmo Nash, Leroy Brown and Mr. Powledge.

Necessary literature will be distributed and telegrams will be sent by civic groups to supplement local invitations.

A large number of associations meeting during May will be contacted by the convention committee and invitations will be extended to select Galveston as their next convention city.

#### Plans Complete For Reopening Soft Coal Mines

#### Agreement to Keep Anthracite Workers in Pennsylvania on Job Is Reached

By Associated Press.  
An agreement was worked out in New York Tuesday to keep the Pennsylvania hard coal mines in operation beyond Wednesday night's contract expiration date, while in Washington arrangement were made for reopening the soft coal mines of the eight-state Appalachian area.

A contract covering about 100,000 hard coal miners expires at midnight Wednesday, and three weeks of negotiations between the operators and the CIO United Mine Workers have failed to produce an agreement. The operators and the CIO-UMW agreed, however, to continue work until May 10 while the negotiations continue. The operators agreed to make any new contract that might be worked out retroactive to May 1.

The anthracite miners are asking a \$1 a day increase for day workers, a 20 per cent increase for contract workers and two weeks annual vacation with pay.

Hard coal is used principally for heating homes, and has no such widespread industrial use as soft coal.

The 400,000 soft coal miners are scheduled to go to work Thursday, and perhaps earlier in some cases, previously had passed. The operators are bringing to an end a stoppage which threatened to stall the national defense effort and prompted Pres. Roosevelt to urge a week ago that the mines be reopened promptly because "the public interest demands it."

A basis for reopening the bituminous mines was reached late Monday night when Southern operators accepted a suggestion by Pres. Roosevelt that mining operations be resumed pending a settlement of wage differences between them and the United Mine Workers. The Southern miners also agreed to increase the pay of their workers from \$5.60 to \$6.60 a day and

See STRIKES, Page 2, Col. 6

#### Washington Finds Jesse Jones Also Valuable Mediator

#### Secretary Breaks 'With Soft Words' Soft Coal Strike

Washington, April 29. (AP)—The capital woke up today to find that Jesse Jones, man of many talents and duties, had become one of its foremost trouble-shooters in the field of labor disputes.

With a few soft words, Jones last night ended the nation's largest work stoppage and reopened the soft coal mines. The inside story is that he used no threats, strong language or promises to break a stalemate which others had been unable to pierce.

Before Jones arrived on the scene, some pressure methods had been used in the heat of the crisis. Jones chose the friendly approach and soon the Southern operators had agreed, not only to reopen the mines on the president's terms pending negotiation of a formal contract with the miners union, but to grant a \$1 a day pay increase.

Jones, 6-foot-2 Texan with a flair for funny stories, is secretary of commerce, federal loan administrator and a key figure in the defense picture.

Setting the coal dispute made him a personage in the labor field openly for the first time. Jones said he came into the situation at the request of Sec. of Labor Perkins, and that it was not the first time she had asked his co-operation in strike difficulties. He also had been in communication with Vice Chairman William H. Davis of the mediation board and at least one other member of the board.

Jones, a quiet worker, expressed a bit of regret today because his name appeared in the exchange of telegrams ending the coal row.

"If I hadn't been hungry—you see I hadn't had any food since breakfast and it was getting pretty late at night—I would have thought to have the correspondence written so that my name wouldn't have appeared in it," he said.

"Naturally I told them that the mines had to be opened some way, and asked them what any of them would do if they were in the president's shoes. They all agreed that the mines had to be opened, and that if it fell to their lot to make a sacrifice they would do it."

"We talked for about an hour and a half, but the only reason we sat around so long was to give everybody a chance to discuss every phase of the situation. Nearly everyone who participated in the meeting had certain points of view which they discussed. I made them no promises and no one present or represented owed the RFC any money."

**NAZI ENVOY TO RETURN**  
Moscow, April 29. (AP)—Friedrich Werner von Schulenberg, the German ambassador to Moscow, is expected to return to Moscow tomorrow after consultations with the German government.

He left here the night of April 13 following conclusion of the soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.



**GARDEN CLUB OFFICIALS AT CONVENTION**—A group of state and national officers who are attending the convention of the South-Central region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, which opened here yesterday, is pictured above. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Frederick Wallis of Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. E. Wesley Frost, Texarkana, Tex., vice president and director of the national council; and Mrs. Clarence F. Bryns of Fort Smith, Ark., secretary of the national group.

Standing in back are: Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, president of the Galveston Garden Club; Mrs. N. William Reed of Lake Charles, La., president of the Louisiana Garden Clubs; and Mrs. C. L. Chase of Oklahoma City, Ok., president of the Oklahoma Garden Clubs and secretary of the South-Central region.

#### Legislature Approves Omnibus Tax Measure

#### House Agrees to Senate Changes On Proposal Estimated to Raise \$22,087,501 in Revenue Annually

AUSTIN, Tex., April 29. (AP)—In hilarious good humor, the Texas legislature today passed finally an omnibus tax bill estimated to raise \$22,087,501 annually in new revenue. The final legislative action was asserted by the house in senate amendments to a bill the house passed yesterday adopted its amendments without a dissenting vote. It was the largest tax bill ever passed by the Texas legislature and the first in approximately five years.

It climaxed a long and bitter fight, which extended over a period of several years, to raise revenue, especially for old-age pensions.

The bill now goes to Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, who had strongly recommended raising additional revenue.

Approval Forecast.  
Shortly before the house acted, Rep. Roger Q. Evans of Denison asserted that the governor had informed him he liked the bill and indicated he would sign it.

There was double interest in connection with the governor's attitude. The first was whether he would approve so large a revenue measure, thereby making effective the new taxes and additional income for many purposes.

The second lay in the fact that recently he advised the legislature that its action on a number of bills which considered fundamental in his program, especially a revenue-raising bill, would enable him to "shake up his mind whether to run for the United States senate."

Of the new revenue, \$11,253,121 was allocated to the old-age pension fund, which, together with present income, was estimated to give that fund \$21,000,000.

With federal matching money, See LEGISLATURE, Page 2, Col. 4

#### Hearing To Be Resumed Today In Murder Case

Examining hearing for Mrs. Consuelo Holland, who is charged with murder in connection with the fatal shooting of Miss Marie Gulotta, will be resumed before Justice of the Peace James A. Piperi at 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice Piperi announced that, because of the unusually large crowd of spectators expected, the hearing will be held in the tenth district courtroom.

The shooting of Miss Gulotta occurred shortly before 1 o'clock Friday afternoon on the sidewalk in front of St. Mary's Cathedral, and the hearing for Mrs. Holland was started before Justice Piperi Monday morning. So many spectators crowded into Justice Piperi's courtroom that the afternoon session of the hearing was moved upstairs into the tenth district courtroom.

Several eyewitnesses testified that Mrs. Holland fired two shots at Miss Gulotta, then fired two more shots into her body after she had fallen to the sidewalk, and then walked north on 21st with the gun in her hand until she was stopped about in front of the Martin Theater by Police Officer John G. Lynch who took her into custody and filed the murder charge against her.

After Assistant County Attorney Charles W. Gill rested for the prosecution, Justice Piperi granted Defense Counsel Henry Greenberg's motion for a continuance until this morning in order to permit the summoning of "possibly 15 or 20" defense witnesses.

#### Conservation Is Urged by Head Of Garden Clubs

#### Legislation Favored for Regulation of Highway Signs

Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis of Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs last night urged delegates to the south-central region meeting of the organization, which opened here yesterday morning at the Buccaneer Hotel, to strive for conservation of natural scenic beauties, wildlife and bird life and to see that through the present national defense program these are not destroyed.

Mrs. Wallis addressed a group of about 150 delegates at a banquet at the hotel last night, when she stressed the work of garden clubs throughout the country. The convention will continue today, and tomorrow the group will go to Houston.

"Conservation is uppermost in our minds in this tragic day," Mrs. Wallis stated, saying that garden club members can help conservation by urging legislation in that direction. She pointed out that the 140,000 garden club members in this country could play a great part in the conservation program of the United States.

Mrs. Wallis also urged members to assist in getting legislation which would ban billboards and snipe signs from the highways, or to license these types of advertising in order to minimize it. She stated that billboards on the highways are far from beautiful and are hazardous. Garden club members do not oppose advertising, she said, but want it in some other, more satisfactory way.

The national president told members that, although flower arrangement is naturally an important part of their work, they should not forget the necessity of growing fine plants by scientific methods. She mentioned also the junior clubs for children and the assistance given garden clubs by state colleges and horticultural societies.

Arthur J. Berger, noted landscape artist and architect, spoke on landscaping and arranging plants and illustrated his talk with color pictures of gardens throughout the United States. Mr. Berger is a two-time winner of the international award for landscaping and came to Galveston for the convention.

See GARDEN CLUBS, Page 2, Col. 7

#### Recreation Pier And Bond Bids To Be Opened

Bids for the construction of Galveston's \$1,400,000 recreation pier will be opened by the board of city commissioners at a recessed meeting to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the city hall.

Eids for the purchase of the \$300,000 issue of Galveston marine park and recreation pier bonds also will be opened. The bids for the pier bonds are to be for not less than par and accrued interest.

Bids previously opened by the board for construction of the pier were rejected when revised plans for the project were completed by R. J. Cummins, Houston architect and engineer, who designed the structure. It is expected that a number of firms will bid on the project.

The pier bonds will be dated March 1, 1941, and are coupon bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Bids for only 5 per cent interest bonds will be considered and the bonds will be sold only to the highest bidder.

See GARDEN CLUBS, Page 2, Col. 7

See GARDEN CLUBS, Page 2, Col. 7

#### The Weather

East Texas, including Galveston: Partly cloudy with showers Wednesday and Thursday. Moderate to fresh east and southeast winds on the coast.

Louisiana: Mostly cloudy with showers Wednesday and Thursday. Moderate to fresh east and south-east winds on the coast.

United States weather bureau data on Page 11.



of this area will meet at the IOOF Hall, 20th and E., tonight at 7:30 o'clock for a special program of entertainment.

The two local Rebekah lodges have planned a program which includes special numbers to be presented by the Dolores Nicholas dancing, the McGuffin singing and the Sorenson singing, and songs and songs and songs.

from the high latitudes to the equator, in both oceans.

Rep. Jones also spoke at a chamber of commerce meeting and estimated that the cost of defense preparations and lease-lend operations would raise the national debt eventually to \$90,000,000,000 "even allowing for paying as much of this extraordinary cost from current taxes as our economy can stand."

At the chamber's night session Donald M. Nelson, director of purchases for the OPM, said it was physically impossible for the nation to carry on its defense program and continue business as usual.

"This defense program is so tremendous," he said, "that in the way we handle it we shall be shaping our future for many years to come. Whether we like it or not, the program is an instrument of change."

Convoy Question Aired. Meanwhile, a group of senators and representatives meeting tonight at the capitol agreed that pending senate resolutions to re-

strict conveying by the American navy should be brought to the floor for debate.

Sen. Taft (R-Ohio), chairman of the meeting, told reporters that "surely this vital issue should be publicly debated by the representatives of 130,000,000 people before they are dragged into war by professors and columnists."

Taft said the group approved the slogan: "No convoys—no war." Proposals to restrict convoys will be considered by the senate foreign relations committee tomorrow.

### U. S. Assigns Army Observer To Tangier, Near Gibraltar

Washington, April 29. (AP) The United States today assigned a military observer to Tangier, which is directly opposite Gibraltar, the point at which some observers believe the next German thrust may be aimed.

The man chosen for the post was Maj. William C. Bentley, recently relieved at Italy's request from the position of assistant military attaché for air at Rome.

Italy had demanded his recall after the United States asked the withdrawal of Adm. Alberto Laís, Italian naval attaché in Washington, who was accused of directing the sabotage of Italian ships in United States harbors.

The war department, in what some interpreted as an implied dig at Italy, announced that Bentley had been promoted from the rank of assistant military attaché to the "important post of Tangier."

Tangier was recently occupied by Spain. It previously had been under international administration. Some persons have predicted it might become a base for a German attack on Gibraltar.

### Today's Radio

Symbols as follows: N, NBC; C, CBS; TQ, Texas Quality; M, Mutual

- KXYZ, 1470 K**
  - 6:45—News.
  - 7:00—Popular Music.
  - 7:30—Breakfast Club; N.
  - 7:45—Star Reporter.
  - 8:00—The Eye-Opener.
  - 8:45—Popular Music.
  - 9:00—Money Program.
  - 9:15—Ranch Hand.
  - 9:30—Clark Dennis; N.
  - 9:45—Food Stores Program.
  - 9:50—Popular Music.
  - 10:00—Southernaires; N.
  - 10:15—Betsy Randall; N.
  - 10:30—Headlines.
  - 10:45—Tommy Dorsey; N.
  - 11:00—Always Young; M.
  - 11:15—Ted Malone; N.
  - 11:30—Hollywood Highlights.
  - 11:45—News; N.
  - 11:50—Harvey Harding; N.
  - 12:00 noon—Popular Music.
  - 12:15 p. m.—Chuck wagon.
  - 12:30—Popular Music.
  - 12:45—News.
- KLUF, 1400 K**
  - 7:00 a. m.—Tabernacle.
  - 7:15—News.
  - 7:30—Morning Timekeeper.
  - 8:00—News.
  - 8:30—Morning Timekeeper.
  - 8:30—Waltz and Live.
  - 8:45—Donald Novis.
  - 9:00—News.
  - 9:05—Marching Along.
  - 9:15—What's Doing Around Galveston.
  - 9:30—PTA.
  - 9:45—Bronzemen.
  - 10:00—News.
  - 10:15—Song Hits.
  - 10:30—Jerry of the Circus.
  - 10:30—Singin' Sam.
  - 10:45—Brevities.
  - 10:50—News.
  - 11:05—Islanders.
  - 11:15—Rainbow Trio.
  - 11:30—Weather; Tides.
  - 11:30—Californians.
  - 11:45—Rough Riders.
  - 12:00 noon—News.
  - 12:15 p. m.—Melodies.
  - 1:00—News.
  - 1:05—Orphan of Divorce; N.
  - 1:15—Honeycomb Hill; N.
  - 1:30—John's Other Wife; N.
  - 1:45—Just Plain Bill; N.
  - 2:00—Mother O' Mine; N.
  - 2:15—Club Matinee; N.
  - 2:45—Popular Music.
  - 3:00—Musical Soiree; N.
  - 3:15—Civic Musicale.
  - 3:30—Byrna's Orch.; N.
  - 4:30—Popular Music.
  - 4:45—News.
  - 5:00—News Accs; N.
  - 5:15—Lost Persons; N.
  - 5:30—Behind the News; N.
  - 5:45—Superman; N.
  - 6:00—Quiz Kids; N.
  - 6:30—Manhattan at Midnight; N.
  - 7:00—School of Music; N.
  - 7:30—News; N.
  - 7:45—Siete Orch.; N.
  - 7:55—The Nickle Man; N.
  - 8:00—Young Democrats; N.
  - 8:30—News.
  - 8:45—Popular Music.
  - 9:00—Byrna's Orch.; N.
  - 9:30—Long's Orch.; N.
  - 10:00—News; N.
  - 10:00—Savitt's Orch.; N.
  - 10:30—Foster's Orch.; N.
  - 10:55—News; N.
  - 11:30—Madrigal's Orch.; N.

- KTRH, 1320 K**
  - 6:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
  - 6:45—News.
  - 7:00—Musical Clock.
  - 7:10—Something to Think About.
  - 7:15—Musical Clock.
  - 7:30—News.
  - 7:45—Musical Clock.
  - 8:15—Myrt and Marce; C.
  - 8:30—Stepmother; C.
  - 8:45—Woman of Courage; C.
  - 9:00—Buddy Clark; C.
  - 9:15—Life Begins; C.
  - 9:30—Big Sister; C.
  - 9:45—Aunt Jenny; C.
  - 10:00—Kate Smith Speaks; C.
  - 10:15—News.
  - 10:20—Adventures of Uncle Jimmy.
  - 10:35—Musical Interlude.
  - 10:45—Tune Time.
  - 11:00—Gems of Melody.
  - 11:30—Organ Melody.
  - 11:30—News.
  - 12:00 noon—Dr. Malone; C.
  - 12:15 p. m.—Girl Interme; C.
  - 12:30—Musical Quiz.
  - 12:45—Kate Hopkins; C.
  - 1:00—Village Boys.
  - 1:15—Treasury of Songs; C.
  - 1:30—Friend in Debt; C.
  - 1:45—Children are People; C.
  - 1:55—News; C.
  - 2:00—RTRH Serenades.
  - 2:00—Story of Beas Johnson; C.
  - 2:15—Genevieve Rowe; C.
  - 2:30—Texas Cowboys; C.
  - 2:45—To Be Announced; C.
  - 3:00—Quarter; C.
  - 3:15—Scattergood Balnes; C.
  - 3:30—Society Swing; C.
  - 4:15—Highlights.
  - 4:30—Bar-X Cowboys.
  - 4:45—Komedie Kingdom.
  - 5:00—Popular Music.
  - 5:15—Jerry of the Circus.
  - 5:30—News; N.
  - 5:45—Dance Parade.
  - 6:00—Howard and Helton.
  - 6:15—Sports; N.
  - 6:30—Popular Music.
  - 6:45—Home Sweet Home.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:15—Faded Orch.
  - 7:30—British peaks.
  - 7:45—Defense Melodies.
  - 8:00—News.
  - 8:05—Camp Wallace Glee Club; N.
  - 8:30—Father Flanagan.
  - 9:00—News.
  - 9:15—Gospel Singers.
  - 9:30—Radio Newsrel.
  - 9:45—Club at Large.
  - 10:00—Time.

- KPRC, 860 K**
  - 6:00 a. m.—Skyplot.
  - 6:15—Farm and Home; TQ.
  - 6:30—Weather Forecast; TQ.
  - 6:45—In Tune With KPRC.
  - 6:55—News Dramas; TQ.
  - 7:00—Dawn Patrol.
  - 7:15—Ranch Hands.
  - 7:30—Dawn Patrol.
  - 7:40—Movie Stars.
  - 7:45—News Parade.
  - 8:00—Beas Johnson; N.
  - 8:15—Ellen Randolph; N.
  - 8:30—Radio Specials.
  - 8:35—Musical Interlude.
  - 8:40—News Parade.
  - 8:45—Road of Life; N.
  - 9:00—Mary Martin; N.
  - 9:15—Pepper Young's Family; N.
  - 9:30—Lone Journey; N.
  - 9:45—David Harum; N.
  - 10:00—Hymns.
  - 10:15—Right to Happiness.
  - 10:30—In the News.
  - 10:40—Musical Interlude.
  - 10:45—Souvenirs; TQ.
  - 11:00—Helpful Homer.
  - 11:15—Masters' Orch.; N.
  - 11:45—Come an' Get It; TQ.
  - 12:00 noon—News.
  - 12:15 p. m.—Market Basket.
  - 12:30—Doughboys; TQ.
  - 12:45—Crazy Program; TQ.
  - 1:00—Against the Storm; N.
  - 1:15—Ma Perkins; N.
  - 1:30—The Guiding Light; N.
  - 1:45—Vic and Sade; N.
  - 2:00—Backstage Wife; N.
  - 2:15—Stella Dallas; N.
  - 2:30—Lorenzo Jones; N.
  - 2:45—Widener Brown; N.
  - 3:00—Honeycomb Hill; N.
  - 3:15—Portia Faces Life.
  - 3:30—Judy and Jane.
  - 3:45—As the Twig Is Bent.
  - 4:00—News Parade.
  - 4:05—Livestock Reports.
  - 4:15—Market Quotations.
  - 4:20—Musical Interlude.
  - 4:25—News; N.
  - 4:30—Serenades; N.
  - 4:45—Missing Persons Bureau.
  - 4:50—Newsline.
  - 5:00—To Be Announced.
  - 5:15—Don Winslow.
  - 5:30—Jack Armstrong.
  - 5:45—Newscafe.
  - 6:00—Tony Martin; N.
  - 6:15—How Did You Meet; N.
  - 6:30—Plantation Party; N.
  - 7:00—Time to Smile; N.
  - 7:30—District Attorney; N.
  - 8:00—Songs from Hollywood; N.
  - 8:30—Pres. Roosevelt; N.
  - 9:00—Irene Rich.
  - 9:15—Prize Parade; TQ.
  - 9:30—Pleasuretime; N.
  - 9:45—News Roundup; N.
  - 10:00—Current Opinion.
  - 10:15—Sports of the Day.
  - 10:30—Ben Bernie; N.
  - 10:45—News; N.
  - 11:00—Richard Himber; N.
  - 11:30—New Bonlander; N.
  - 11:55—News; N.
  - 12:00 midnight—Time.

### Tax Assessment Period of State, County to End

The state and county tax assessment period will end today, according to Henry B. Pomeroy, head of the assessing department in the office of Tax Assessor-Collector W. E. Lewis.

Mr. Pomeroy called attention to the fact that property which has not been revalued for the year will be placed on the unrenrolled roll and the owners will receive no tax notices and can not vote in bond issue elections.

of the Galveston Garden Club, called the convention to order, and Rev. Edmund H. Gibson gave the invocation.

In the absence of Mayor Brantly Harris, who was called into conference yesterday morning and was unable to attend the opening meeting, Raymond Magee, secretary to the mayor, extended the city's official welcome to the visiting garden enthusiasts.

"Galveston is known as one of the garden spots of the South-west," Mr. Magee said, pointing out in detail many of the outstanding spots of scenic beauty on the island.

"The city is opening bids on its proposed pleasure pier tomorrow, and we now invite the south-central region to come back to Galveston to hold another convention in this beautiful pier extending 1600 feet into the gulf," the mayor's representative said.

Mayor Harris sent his deep regrets at being called away from the meeting at the last minute.

Mrs. Lake added to the greetings of Mr. Magee and Mrs. Fletcher, lauding the city for its sustained interest in flower culture over a period of many years.

"Galveston was the first city in the state to have a flower festival, and now, nearly 100 years from that date, we are glad to come to this beautiful city for another flower conference," the state president said.

Mrs. W. William Reed, president of the Louisiana Federation of Garden Clubs, gave the response to the welcome greetings.

"We have long looked on Texas as a leader in garden club work, this state being one of the first to join the national council. We appreciate your conferences, your outstanding speakers and all the arrangements you have made for the convention," Mrs. Reed said.

Mrs. Frost, regional vice president presided over the business meeting which followed the opening addresses. The following committees were named: Resolutions, Mrs. E. C. Richards of Jacksonboro, Mrs. F. H. Tidman of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. F. E. Chesborough of Galveston; minutes, Mrs. C. L. Chase of Oklahoma City and Mrs. N. William Reed of Lake Charles, La.

The state presidents present at the meeting were introduced, and each gave a report of work in her state and a brief speech on a selected subject. Mrs. J. F. Holden, Arkansas president, had not arrived and Mrs. William C. Reid, New Mexico president, had wired that she would be unable to attend the convention.

State presidents speaking were Mrs. Reed of Louisiana, Mrs. C. L. Chase of Oklahoma and Mrs. Lake of Texas. Mrs. Reed spoke on judging schools and gardening conferences, and Mrs. Chase discussed judging clubs.

"It is my sincere belief that the most important work of garden clubs is to instill a love of gardening in children during their most impressionable years," Mrs. Chase declared.

Honored guests, including Mrs. Wallis, were presented to the meeting.

Jack L. Gubbels, engineer in the roadside development division of the Texas Highway Department, was principal speaker at the luncheon meeting held in the Buccaneer ballroom at 12:30 o'clock, speaking on "Highways and American Culture."

Entertainment at the luncheon included an account by Miss Joy Wagner and a reading by Mrs. Jarrett Williams.

Today's program follows: 8 a. m. Regional chairman breakfast, deck dining room, Buccaneer Hotel.

9:30. Business session, Mrs. Frost presiding.

Presidents' problems, round-table discussion, Mrs. C. G. Spillers, leader.

10:15. Resume of regional work, Mrs. Frost.

11:00. "Historical Sketch of the Growth and Development of Gardening in the South-Central Region," Mrs. E. C. Trigg.

11:30. Final business session. Report on registration, invitation for 1942 Resolutions, etc.

12:30. Luncheon, ballroom, Buccaneer Hotel. Piano solo, Miss Eleanor Barrera; vocal solo, Mrs. Frank L. Byrum; accompanist, Miss Eleanor Barrera; "The Garden Town," Raymond Morris, director of Holland's Institute for Town Service.

2:00. Boat ride, boat Galvez, Pier 18.

5:00. Beach party, east beach. Tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, a tour of Houston gardens is scheduled, through courtesy of the Federation of Houston Garden Clubs. The tour will start at the home of Mrs. E. F. Bonner, 1309 N. Boulevard, president of the Federation of Houston Garden Clubs, with a morning coffee.

### Rodeo Cowgirl to Plead Innocent In Dew Killing

Houston, Tex., April 29. (AP) Cattlemen and county officials from half a dozen South Texas counties crowded the old-fashioned county home of Dewey Dewalt, Fort Bend County, today for the funeral of Frank Dew, 47, who was shot to death here Sunday night.

Meanwhile, Lucyle Richards, pretty 31-year-old rodeo performer, was held in Harris County jail under \$10,000 bond, charged with the killing.

The crowd at the funeral was so great it spilled onto the long front porch of the Dew home and out on to the lawn. The officiating ministers, Rev. William States Jacobs and Rev. J. W. E. Airey, were heard outside over loud-speakers.

The body of Dew, rancher, rodeo promoter and world war veteran, was taken to Richmond for burial.

Mrs. Grace Collins, 31-year-old divorcee, who was at Dew's apartment when he was killed, did not attend the funeral.

Mrs. E. Wesley Frost, vice president and director of the region, presided at the banquet and introduced the state presidents, national officers and other prominent guests.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Louis de Rango of Galveston. The place cards were fashioned of tiny, painted shells, in the theme of both Galveston and the garden clubs, and small conch shells with pansies and verbenas were used as favors. Larger conchs with bougainvillea were placed down the length of the tables.

Morning Session. The convention was opened yesterday morning at the Buccaneer Hotel, when Galveston was praised as a mecca for flower lovers over a period of 100 years. A number of visitors spoke on the attractions of the city to gardeners.

"On May 1, 1844, Galveston sponsored a widely-publicized flower festival, one of the first we know of," Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, told the delegates.

"I recently saw an article in an August, 1844, issue of 'The Ladies' Repository' magazine, published in Boston, Mass., describing this festival," Mrs. Lake related.

Statement of a strike involving 6500 CIO workers at two plants of the John A. Robeling Sons Co., Trenton and Robeling, N. J., was announced by the mediation board.

The union's wage increase demand was reported the chief cause of a stalemate now.

"Once that issue is settled, everything else can be straightened out in ten minutes," Dewey declared after this afternoon's conference.

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# THEY SPEND HOURS WITH THE FLOWERS



Presidents of the states comprising the South Central region of the National Council of Garden Clubs, attended the session held in Galveston Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday they will be visitors in Houston for a coffee in the home of Mrs. B. F. Bonner and for a garden tour. Seated, left to right, are MRS. FREDERICK WALLIS of Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of Garden Clubs; MRS. E. WESLEY FROST of Texarkana, Ark., vice president of the South Central region; MRS. CLARENCE F. BYRNES, recording secretary. Standing, left to right, are: MRS. WILL LAKE of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.; MRS. W. B. FLETCHER, president of the Galveston Garden Club; MRS. WILLIAM REED of Lake Charles, president of Louisiana Federation, and MRS. C. L. CHASE of Oklahoma City, president of the Oklahoma Federation.

## Garden Club Leaders Attend Galveston Regional Meeting

By MARGUERITE PALMER  
Press Garden Editor

"Over a hundred years ago, the first Flower Festival in Texas was staged at Galveston," said Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federated Garden Clubs Incorporated, in the opening address of the eighth annual convention of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs held Tuesday and Wednesday in Galveston. Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, president of the Galveston Garden Club, presided during the opening ceremony.

During the business session, Mrs. E. Wesley Frost of Texarkana, Ark., regional vice president, called for the reports of the presidents of the federations of the five states, requesting progress and projects. Mrs. N. W. Reed for Louisiana reported horticultural and educational projects with New Orleans planning a new garden center. Judging schools and certificates for accredited judges were discussed and a school for conservation suggested.

### JUNIOR WORK STRESSED

Mrs. C. L. Chase for Oklahoma recommended that more emphasis be placed on the Junior Garden Club work. Mrs. Lake's report for Texas included the fact that a goodwill committee is functioning in the beautification army camps and sending flowers to the defense camps. Mrs. W. H. Benton of Houston was named to head the Church Gardens for Texas.

Mrs. Frederick Wallis of Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of Garden Clubs, who was honor guest of the convention, outlined the garden movement for national defense and stated that contacts had been made in Mexico, Canada and Bermuda to establish closer gardening relationships. Mrs. Clarence Miller of Dallas, flower show chairman, assisted by Miss Anne Wertzner of Philadelphia, nationally known lecturer and horticulturist, conducted a flower arrangement clinic and Houston's Garden Study Club arrangement was rated excellent.

### CITIZENS' GROUP PRAISED

Jac Gubbels of the Texas Highway Department, principal speaker at the Tuesday luncheon, paid a tribute to the Citizens' Organization for the beautification of highways and plantings of the civic buildings. He advised that the rapidly growing gardening movement be made stable to prevent it from tumbling over with its great weight of expansion.

In Mrs. Wallis' address, horticulture was placed at the top of the list for the gardeners. "Grow better flowers and don't let flower arrangement take away from horticulture," she advised. Conservation was listed second in importance. "License the billboards and there will be a fewer number to mar the scenery," said Mrs. Wallis.

### TEA ENDS TOUR

A tour of Galveston with stops at the Kempner and Sealy gardens terminated with a tea at the Rebecca Sealy Nurses' Home for the Tuesday afternoon program. For the banquet, Tuesday, Arthur J. Berger of Toledo, Ohio, illustrated his lecture on "Landscaping Home Grounds" with colored slides. Mrs. Ben G. O'Neal of Wichita Falls showed colored movies of her garden and chrysanthemums which won the national award for outstanding horticulture. The names of these plants was related and varieties named.

Mrs. C. G. Spillers, past president of Oklahoma, led a round table discussion of presidents' problems for

the Wednesday program. A resume of regional work was given by Mrs. Frost. Miss Anne Wertzner, outlined principles of flower arrangement. At the Wednesday luncheon, Raymond Morrison of Dallas and Fort Worth, spoke on "Garden Town," illustrated with colored slides. A boat ride and box supper completed the entertainment.

### HOUSTONIANS PRESENT

Among the two hundred gardeners attending the successful session and enjoying hospitality of Galveston gardeners were Houstonians as follows: Mesdames B. F. Bonner, president of Houston Federated Garden Clubs, Philo Howard, B. E. Kenyon, H. C. Cockburn, I. J. Barton, F. A. Huwieler, Guy Gibbs, G. Allen Woodward, Ralf Graves, Stayton Nunn, W. H. Benton, J. H. Kellar, Moisselle Smedley, John Rose, Tom Anderson and Marguerite Palmer. Mrs. John E. Green Jr. and Mrs. Allen B. Hannay attended the luncheon Wednesday. Mrs. Frederick Wallis will accompany Mrs. Green Wednesday afternoon on the return trip to Houston and will be her house guest.

The coffee planned by Mrs. Bonner for Thursday will honor Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Frost and the presidents of the five states. A tour of gardens also has been scheduled for the visitors en route from Galveston.

## Church Groups Plan

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# Try 2 Tilts Tonight

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## Locals' Double Bill Slate Now Lists Six

Manager Eddie Dyer and his Houston Buffs are beginning to worry.

"If this darn rain keeps up I'm going to start training my boys to sing Negro spirituals and our theme song is going to be 'River stay away from my door,'" the Buff skipper moaned as he inspected the field at Buff Stadium prior to calling off Tuesday's clash with Dallas.

"We'll just have to try to play a doubleheader Wednesday night," Dyer decided. If rain holds off, the double bill will mark the first appearance of the Dallas Rebels here this year. It will be also the first of six doubleheaders the Buffs have to play because of "heavy dew."

### MOUND CHOICES

Fred Martin and Bill Curlee are slated to hurl for Houston. Martin will be opposed by Joe Demoran, Dallas youngster who has won two in a row for the Rebels. Curlee, rated as one of the Buff prize rookies by Skipper Dyer, will chunk against Otho Nicholas in the afterpiece.

The first game starts at 7:45 p.m.

### HEADGUARDS DISCUSSED

Buff players spent some time Tuesday discussing the advisability of wearing headgears. "Goober" Crawford of Tulsa was beamed Monday. Many followers of baseball believe that a light, but firm headgear would prevent fractures caused by such blows.

### NOT DELIBERATE

Players were unanimous in expressing the opinion that no Texas League pitcher would deliberately bean a batter.

"Any pitcher who would throw at a batter's head under arc lights should be sent to jail," they voted.

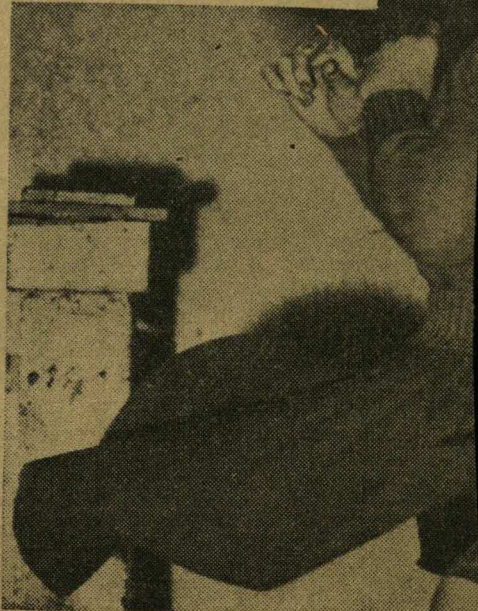
### 'OLD STALLER' GOES

Texas League fans got a break when Firpo Marberry was let out by Fort Worth. Marberry had nothing but a wise old head for the past two years. His stalling tactics did more to drive customers away from the parks than anything else.

### SEEK AVERILL

The tip is out that two Texas League clubs are trying to sign Earl Averill, former heavy hitting outfielder, released Tuesday by the Boston Nationals. The veteran slugger could do several clubs in the league a lot of good.

The Boston club changed its name again Tuesday. President Bob Quinn decided that the team would drop the nickname Bees and go back to the old name Braves. The ball lot has been renamed Braves' Field...



## Texas Loop Box Scores

### Exports 4, Indians 2

OKLAHOMA CITY				BEAUMONT					
Ab	H	Po	A	Ab	H	Po	A		
Tucker,rf	2	0	0	1	Wessing,2b	4	2	2	1
Bohl,lb	5	1	9	2	Wood,3b	4	3	1	0
King,3b	5	0	1	3	Moore,rf	3	2	4	0
Hegan,c	5	0	4	1	Strdvnt,lb	3	1	11	0
Cieslak,lf	4	1	1	1	McClren,lf	4	1	2	0
Rogino,ss	4	1	3	0	Unser,c	3	3	6	3
Silber,cf	4	2	1	1	Carter,cf	3	2	0	1
Nelson,2b	4	3	4	4	Henny,ss	4	0	1	5
Lade,p	1	1	0	2	Eaton,p	3	1	0	2
Brown,p	1	0	0	1	Mueller,p	0	0	0	0
Mallory,p	0	0	1	0					
Fisher	1	1	0	0					
Stephensn	0	0	0	0					

Totals 36 10 24 16 | Totals 31 15 27 12

Oklahoma City 002 000 000-2 | Beaumont 021 000 01x-4

Runs, Nelson, Lade, Wood, Moore, McClaren, Carter. Runs batted in: Bohl 2, Sturdivant, Unser, Carter. Earned runs, Oklahoma City 2, Beaumont 3. Two-base hits, Carter, Unser. Bases on balls, off Brown 1, off Mallory 1, off Eaton 3. Struck out, by Brown 1, by Mallory 2, by Eaton 4, by Mueller 2. Wild pitch, Lade. Pitcher's statistics, 8 hits 3 runs off Lade in 2 1-3 innings, 5 hits 0 runs off Brown in 3 2-3 innings, 2 hits 1 run off Mallory in 2 innings, 10 hits 2 runs off Eaton in 8 innings (none out in 9th), 0 hits 0 runs off Mueller in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Eaton. Losing pitcher, Lade. Double plays, Taylor, Silber to Hegan, King to Bohl. Sacrifice hits, Moore, Sturdivant. Hit by pitched ball, by Eaton (Tucker). Left on bases, Oklahoma City 11, Beaumont 7. Errors, Sturdivant, Wood. Umpires, Tongate, Williamson and Boggess. Time, 2:11.

### Sports 5, Oilers 3

TULSA				SHREVEPORT					
Ab	H	Po	A	Ab	H	Po	A		
Moore,lf	4	0	1	0	York,ss	5	1	3	4
Johnsn,2b	3	0	1	3	Trent,c	4	2	0	0
Platt,rf	4	1	2	0	Washington,rf	3	3	1	0
Zdwy,lb	3	1	12	0	Curtgr,lf	4	1	1	2
Capps,3b	4	0	0	3	Parker,3b	4	0	0	2
Carptr,cf	4	1	2	0	Taylor,2b	4	2	4	1
Olsen,ss	4	1	1	3	Friar,c	2	0	8	0
Hernandez,c	3	1	4	1	Bronkhst,p	2	0	1	1
Kush,p	3	1	1	4	Hamner,p	0	0	0	1
					Jordan	1	0	0	0
					Vitter	0	0	0	0

Totals 32 6 24 14 | Totals 33 9 27 12

Tulsa 000 011 100-3 | Shreveport 000 002 20x-5

Runs, Moore, Carpenter, Olsen, York, Jones, Washington, Taylor, Vitter. Errors, Platt, Olsen. Runs batted in, Kush, Platt, Curtgr, Hernandez, York, Trent 2. Two-base hits, Washington, Olsen, Rush, Curtgr, Carpenter. Three-base hit, Zygodski. Sacrifices, Johnson, Friar. Left on bases, Tulsa 5, Shreveport 8. Bases on balls, off Bronkhurst 2, off Kush 2, off Hamner 2. Struck out, by Kush 4, by Bronkhurst 3, by Hamner 4. Hits, off Bronkhurst 6 in 7 innings. Wild pitch, Kush. Winning pitcher, Bronkhurst. Umpires, Palmer and Wilson. Time, 2:05.

### Cats 4, Missions 2

FORT WORTH				SAN ANTONIO					
Ab	H	Po	A	Ab	H	Po	A		
Skelly,ss	5	2	5	4	White,cf	5	1	2	0
Baron,lb	4	1	10	1	Hasmn,2b	5	1	2	3
McDwl,2b	4	0	2	3	Bell,lf	5	2	1	0
Oana,lf	5	4	1	0	White,lb	4	0	17	0
Greenberg,3b	5	2	2	1	Kraus,rf	4	0	1	0
Rebel,rf	3	0	2	0	Huffman,c	3	1	2	1
McDugl,c	4	2	3	1	Busch,3b	4	1	0	5
Garison,cf	4	1	1	0	Neighbr,ss	4	1	2	2
Caldwell,p	4	1	1	1	Kneupper,p	1	0	0	2
					Schulte	1	1	0	0
					Burek,p	1	0	0	2
					Payton	1	1	0	0
					Hanning	0	0	0	0

Totals 38 13 27 11 | Totals 38 9 27 15

Schulte batted for Kneupper in 7th. Payton batted for Burek in 9th. Hanning ran for Payton in 9th.

Fort Worth 100 002 001-4 | San Antonio 000 020 000-2

Runs, Skelly, Baron, Oana, Greenberg, White, Kneupper. Errors, Caldwell 2, Baron, McDowell. Runs batted in, Bell, Oana 2, Rebel, Garrison. Two-base hits, Greenberg, Oana. Sacrifice, McDowell. Double plays, Caldwell to McDougall to Barron; Neighbors to Hausmann to Witte. Hits and runs, off Kneupper 10 and 3 in 7 innings. Bases on balls, off Kneupper 2, off Burek 1, off Caldwell 1. Struck out, by Kneupper 2, by Caldwell 1. Losing pitcher, Kneupper. Left on bases, San Antonio 9, Fort Worth 10. Umpires, Steengrafe and Fowler. Time, 1:58.

## Results

Polasek 532, F. Polasek 489, Meunier 223-589-2648. Won one.  
 Merchants Printing Co.—Dunn 200-537.  
 Heckers 221-362, Hannich 201-210-588.  
 Martin 568, Lankford 201-639-2674. Won two.  
 Auto 3n, D. Joffe Corp.—Conring 554.  
 Reed, Nelson 530, Tolex 491, Aver-  
 462-268. Won one.  
 Crakers—Thorn 530, Wilson 550.  
 Average 504, Smith 347, Brockmeyer 209-200-599-2620. Won two.

**BUSINESS MEN'S NO. 5 LEAGUE**  
 Southern Select Beer. Won one, total 2237. Campo 469, Kenfrow 390, Triola 454, Average 366, Nelson 514.  
 Hy D. Co. Won two, total 2247. Aver-  
 417, Wilson 413, Miller 437, Rigden



ne three-quarters of a length in front race, but fell victim to his own bad ht furlongs in the fast time of 1:36.3.

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Oct 19-1941 Star-Telegram Photo.

The Fort Worth Garden Club's "one lesson course" in flower show arrangements, conducted Friday by Miss Anne B. Wertsner of Philadelphia, drew several out-of-town visitors, among them the three Wichita Falls Garden Club members in the top picture. Left to right, they are: Mrs. Peyton Gwynne, Mrs. C. E. McCutchen, the state garden club's Big Bend Park Committee chairman, and Mrs. Lucian Wright. Center, examples of the formal balanced arrangement (right) and the informal asymmetrical arrangement made by Miss Wertsner to illustrate her lesson. Bottom, Miss Wertsner (right) and Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club.



Oct 12-1941

—Star-Telegram Photo.

Mrs. M. Frank Kinney picks some of the fruit of the ornamental orange tree in the yard of her home at 1224 South Adams Street. The tree, 12 years old, has bloomed three times this year. The fruit is inedible.

## Don't Delay Preparation for Winter

It is a great mistake to delay the work of preparation for winter until it is suggested by cool nights or a warning given by blighting frosts.

When a plant has been taken from a pot and planted in open ground it usually outgrows its former place, and is too large for any vessel of convenient size. The root should be cut away to a considerable extent and likewise the top or foliage must be correspondingly reduced.

Novices often fail at this point, for they dislike to part with any of the new growth, and set the plant in a pot unpruned, and expect what is not possible—that it will flourish.

Cut back root system and branch system equally is the rule. Plants when thus transplanted, need to be favored by being kept in the shade and sheltered from drying winds until they have made a good start in the pots. Many of the house plants are kept in their pots during the summer and will need repotting or the pot washed and the surface soil replaced by fresh, rich earth. A larger pot is needed by those plants whose roots have formed a mat along the inner surface. The ball of earth can be examined quickly by spreading the left hand on the vessel, the stem passing between the fingers. With the other hand on the bottom invert the pot and give the edge a downward tap against some object. If this does not succeed pour some water around the edge, and after a short time repeat the operation. All old pots should be clean, and if the new ones are used, soak them in water until the pores are filled. A piece of broken vessel is placed over the bottom hole before filling on the potted earth.

## Nature Guide to Give Programs

Nature recreation programs, open to the public, will be held daily this week at the Garden Center and Botanic Garden by William L. McCart, nature recreation guide.

Program subjects:

Monday, 9:30 a. m., "A Garden Guide for October," informal talk on what to plant and general garden maintenance for the month.

Tuesday, 4:15 p. m., "How to Collect Insects," field trip to collect insects and instructions in preparing specimens for collection. High school students making insect collections are invited.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., "Prairie Birds," with field trip to prairies west of the city to study birds.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m., "October Birds," informal lecture and a field trip through the garden afterward to observe birds discussed.

Friday, 4:15 p. m., "How to Classify Insects," lesson on classifying insects to order will be preceded by a collecting trip in the garden.

## Garden Expert to Be Speaker

Miss Anne Wertsner, field secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, will be presented in a lecture on "Flower Arrangements" with demonstrations Friday at 10:30 a. m., in Anna Shelton Hall, the Woman's Club.

The lecture will be the club's annual presentation of a national authority on garden subjects. It will be open to all members and non-members may get tickets at the door, according to announcement by Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman.

Miss Wertsner will be honor guest at luncheon after the program. Reservations for the luncheon should be made by noon Wednesday with Mrs. John Rounsaville.

## Houston Oct Federation Meets at New Garden Center

Mrs. Will Lake  
Guest of Honor

The new Garden Center was used for the meeting of the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs held at 10 a. m. Friday. Although the building has not been completed, the auditorium was finished sufficiently for the placing of temporary seats and benches.

Mrs. B. F. Bonner presided. Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and chairman for Garden Centers for the National Council of Garden Clubs, was guest of honor and gave an inspirational talk.

Dr. W. L. Jonson of California discussed problems of the lawn and emphasized the need for eliminating the brown patches in St. Augustine lawns caused by fungi.

Flower arrangements were brought by garden clubs and were judged. Reports were given by the Garden Center board. Mrs. Marguerite Palmer outlined the program planned for the Gardening School which will be sponsored by the federation Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Registrations were taken by Mrs. Tom Anderson and Mrs. Howard Schegg.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1941.

## Four Nature Programs to Be Conducted

Four nature recreation programs will be held at the Garden Center and Botanic Garden this week. The schedule announced Saturday by William L. McCart, nature recreation director, includes:

Sunday: 3 p. m., field trip conducted by members of the Fort Worth Audubon Club, open to all interested, from the Garden Center to Lake Worth, to study water birds.

Monday: 9:30 a. m., "October Leaves," field trip to Garden Center to study coloration of Autumn foliage.

Tuesday: 4:30 p. m., "October Insects," with field trip to collect and observe insects, and a demonstration on classification.

Wednesday: 9:30 a. m., "Birds of the Woodland," field trip in Botanic Garden section to study birds in the woods.

There will be no Friday program because of the annual Fall Fruit and Flower Festival of the Garden Center, which will be in progress from 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. All programs open to the public.

## Lake Worth Garden Club to Have Tea

The Lake Worth Garden Club will have a silver tea at 2 p. m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Richard K. Werner on the Jacksboro Highway.

Mmes. Jack Knight, Henry Trigg, Will Lake and G. A. McClung will pour tea.



# An Iris Bed in Every Tarrant Garden Is Goal of Clubwomen's Group

Oct 19  
1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The goal of the Fort Worth Garden Club is that there shall be an iris bed in every Tarrant County and Fort Worth garden, according to Mrs. W. K. Rose, local iris fancier and grower.

Mrs. Rose is chairman of the iris committee of the Fort Worth Garden Club and she and her co-workers feel that this aim is a worthy one. The iris, they claim, is not exacting and yet it responds in a very generous way to good treatment. Any good, friable soil, correct planting of the rhizomes and bulbs, and a little care will grow irises that will even awaken the appreciation of an orchid enthusiast and this, as all iris growers know, is a desirable achievement, since the orchid seems to be (to an iris grower) the plant's only rival.

An exploded theory about the iris is that it bloomed for such a short period of time. Some persons have argued that, like the chrysanthemum, it had to have care over a long period of time and then it flowered only for a little while in season. Today there are to be found irises that blossom each month of the year here in our locality; and because of this it is possible to build year-round color into the local garden with just this one plant. The iris boasts the colors of the rainbow. When one looks upon the plants at the height of their blooming season, they are symbolic of colorful bows of promise—the promise of still more color, more bloom, to follow, regardless of the time of year.

#### Method of Planting.

Mrs. Rose's method of planting is as follows: Dig good loose soil to a depth three times the depth of the rhizome or bulb; mix thoroughly into this soil one tablespoon of steamed bonemeal; build up a sort of seat of the soil, and on this place the rhizome or bulb, spread roots down alongside the seat; pack soil well around the rhizome and water. Mrs. Rose suggests that the top of the rhizome be left to the sun and air; that is, she does not cover the rhizome entirely. Fifteen inches apart is a good distance to space them.

The usual kinds, commonly called flags, are generally the bearded German iris. Of these we have the tall, the intermediate and the dwarfs. The dwarf varieties begin to bloom usually in January in this climate, these being followed by the intermediates and then the taller ones. Next come the Asiatic Spurias, a tall one with narrow blades and yellow flowers being known as Shelford's Giant Yellow. One of the loveliest of the Spurias is the Ochroleuca, a native of Western Asia Minor, tall and stately, standing three to five feet in good situations, with flowers white combined with golden-yellow. Following the Spurias with bloom, we have the Siberians. This includes about nine important species, with iris siberica and Ir. orientalis the most popular. An interesting one is Bob White, true to its name, white in color. Grown in gardens they have produced many forms, among them the Paris Blue, Kingfisher Blue, Periwinkle, Skylark, Emperor (deep purple) and Red Emperor (red-purple). The Siberian iris, while fine in the garden, is superlative when naturalized in quantities along ponds and streams.

#### Native Forms.

The species follow the Siberians with bloom. These are the ones we usually speak of as the natives, and they hail from Louisiana, Texas, the Great Lakes, California and the Pa-

cific Coast regions. Of the Californians we have half a dozen or more species indigenous in the California mountains and north in British Columbia. The Japanese roof iris, iris tectorum, which grows on the roofs of the houses in Japan, is one of the most popular of its kind. One of the most interesting of the irises is the French pseudacorus. It is this latter plant that is the Fleur de Lys of France. It bears clear, yellow flowers and grows throughout Northern Europe, from Africa to Siberia. The story goes that the Fleur de Lys grew abundantly in the river over which the French had to cross when they drove out the Normans. It was upon the thickly matted plants of the Fleur de Lys that the French walked; and since that day the Fleur de Lys has been greatly revered.

The Japanese bog irises are great favorites. This plant sometimes produces blooms as large as a dinner plate. These usually flower in June and mid-Summer, and they have a large color range, from white through lavender-blue and lavender-pink up into rich deep violet-purple and crimson-purples. Following the Japanese bog irises we have the Pogocyclus, found first on the hillsides of Asia Minor. To this group belongs the William Mohr, which has given us the hybrids Freda Mohr, Or Mohr, Grace Mohr and Mohrson, all producing blooms of a lovely shade in the orchids and purples with dark veining. The crested Dichotoma is blooming now in local gardens. The Fall brings other colorful irises; and the Winter-bloomer, iris stylosa, is a wonder-flower when it peeps out under a dress of snow.

#### Some New Irises.

Some of the new irises for this year include the following: Spur Sunset and Spun Gold, both yellow; Great Lakes, a delightful blue; and Imperial Pink. The Dyke medal, given each year for the best origination of the year, was awarded to Red Douglas, an incomparable red, with City of Lincoln, having flowers that show bright yellow standards and dark red falls, a close second to Red Douglas. Last year's award went to Wabash, a beautiful blue with edgings of white. Although there seem to be thousands of varieties, the iris fancier need

not be greatly concerned, or feel discouraged that he can not grow all the species, or at least know all there is to know about them. Some of the varieties, after all, are unobtainable, some are not irresistibly attractive, others are affected by climatical conditions, and a number are very much alike in general appearance. One should, therefore, be contented in the possession of a few of the distinctive types and colors.

The genus Iris belongs to the Iridaceae order. The iris family, sometimes called the crocus, or gladiolus family, contains over 60 genera and something like 1,000 species. Among the popular genera in this order we have the following: crocus, iris, sisyrrinchium, gladiolus, tigridia, tritonia, watsonia, aristeia, babiana, dierama, freesia, ixia, moraea, and sparaxis. The iris has a special society devoted to its interests, the American Iris Society, organized in 1920. It publishes a quarterly bulletin of iris news, and the society has been instrumental in bringing to light much valuable research concerning culture, history, breeding methods and pests. It has established more than a dozen great collections of irises, and through the efforts of the society many exhibitions are held yearly. Persons interested in membership can secure information by writing to the Garden Editor, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

# Rose Traces History to North Carolina Contrasts

Oct 1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The rose, best loved flower in the civilized world, traces its history back to pre-Babylonian days. Even the very name is almost identical in all the languages. The known groups of today, of which there are eight, have originated at different periods, through natural and artificial hybridization, with the greatest development in the north and south temperate zones. The classifications are: tea roses; hybrid teas; polyanthas; hybrid perpetual; moss, Bourbon and Bengal; hardy climbers; shrub; shrub or species; and the hybrid Rugosa types. While other plants have been given the name of rose, such as the Rose-of-Sharon, tube-rose, rose-moss, and the Rose-of-Jerico, there is in all the world no flower so beloved as the rose family proper, the rosaceae, in the old restricted sense.

Of the rosaceae, in addition to the rose family, as it is classified today, we have the apple, peach, pear, quince, plum, almond, apricot, raspberry, strawberry and blackberry. Also there are numbers of rock garden plants belonging to the rosaceae, as well as some greenhouse tropical specimens and certain ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, such as the crataegus, kerria, photinia, mountain ash, spirea, pyracantha and others. The latter, which include the flowering cherry and the flowering quince, lend themselves exceptionally well to the wild garden or to an estate where large masses of color are wanted.

#### Varieties Dwindle.

The tea roses belong especially to the lower temperate regions, along the Gulf Coast, in Southern California, although they do well anywhere with a reasonably mild climate. There are very old, and large tea roses around the California missions which were planted nobody knows when. Once known to be numerous in rose catalogs, the teas have dwindled to barely 25 varieties, and these lack good reds and good yellows. For two generations or more, the development of straight teas has been limited, due to the enthusiasm of European hybridizers for the hybrid teas and the hybrid perpetuals above all.

The hybrid teas most nearly meet the demand of the aims of the American Rose Society in the society's slogan: "A rose for every home, a bush for every garden." This group includes the largest percentage of varieties planted in America. All the colors normal to the rose are found among the hybrid teas, and they include all the forms from the single to the very double, with buds globular, tapering or pointed. The Pernetiana group is responsible for a new warmth and richness of color. Most of the stems are long, single and slender, beloved of the florist, but they also have a tendency to run to cluster stems in some cases. Easy growth, the recurrent bloom habits, hardiness, vigor and stature, recommend the hybrid teas always.

#### Shrubby Border.

The polyanthas give the color note to the shrubby border. Generally under two feet, except for certain exceptions, the polyanthas can be well used for borders, whether in a rose garden exclusively, or in a garden of another sort. Recurrent bloom and the habit of retaining their bloom color for long, hardiness and compact growth are some of the qualifications that recommend them. In the average American garden the polyanthas meet the need of an ever-blooming rose more nearly than any. Because of compact low growth, the polyantha can be frequently used in front of taller growing roses to hide the long bare stems of the latter.

The hybrid perpetuals combine the virtues of the Bourbons, French, Chinas and Damask roses. Generally they are taller, bolder in effect and stronger in growth than the hybrid teas. In all but the coldest locations, they are frost hardy, and are rather permanent once they become established. They include the largest flowers of all, and have a wide range in form and color. Varieties are almost innumerable, including the famous American Beauty. While some of this type can be planted as close as two feet apart, others need as much as four feet between. Care should be used in this. Through the process of tying down, this rose can be made into a desirable hedge with resultant bloom advantages.

#### Light Shades Fragrant.

The moss, Bourbon and Bengal are good bedders. The flowers which come mostly in light shades are fragrant. Even the moss of the bud is fragrant, and it is this mossy look that has given a sort of elusive charm to the moss types. Chinas, Bourbons and Bengals include survivors of other remote days. They are the true rose aristocrats. China varieties are the most important of this group. Most all are frost-hardy except in the far North. While certain roses, particularly of the multiflora class, typified by the familiar cluster-flowered crimson rambler, have a tendency to climb, there are really no climbing roses, except a few tropical kinds that lift themselves by their hooked prickles or thorns. Some of our loveliest and most exquisite roses are to be found in the two types of climbers (so-called), the multiflora and the Wichuraiana hybrids. The superb Dr. W. van Fleet is probably the finest of all American hardy climbers, and the popular Blaze is said to be a continuous blooming Paul's Scarlet climber.

Shrub and spire roses include the natives especially desirable for their foliage, attractive thorns, seed hips and twig coloring, these qualities giving distinction both to the rose and the garden during the Winter months. Among these are the indigenous China roses and the fine old Scotch forms of Rosa spinosissima. For walls and fences, embankments and hillsides, nothing can be lovelier than the Cherokee, Lady Banksia and the McCartney. Hybrid rugosas make excellent hedges if one has the courage and the perseverance to prune, with the Grootendorst in the lead for this type. Max Graf is unequalled for a cover plant for slopes and banks.

#### Directions Simple.

Directions for rose culture are practically the same for all the rose groups, and relatively simple. It is true, climatic conditions, over which we have no control, make rose growing more difficult some seasons than others. Any good soil, such as would grow the commoner garden vegetables, will grow roses. Thorough soil preparation is a requisite to good results, however. It should be dug deeply, not less than two spades or 18 inches deep above any required drainage. And remember always, roses can not stand in continual moisture. Good drainage is important. Roses are strong feeders, and a good admixture of 25 per cent animal manure, well pulverized and well worked into the soil, is beneficial. Prepared commercial fertilizers, if directions of manufacturers are followed, are good. If soil is hard and rough, the addition of humus is desirable; especially good is leaf mold or well-rotted leaves.

Roses do best when planted in a bed to themselves. They should not be expected to compete with other plants, nor to subject themselves to the treatment given other plants. They find weeds particularly objectionable, because weeds are greedy feeders and they take up foods needed by the roses. Most roses are kept in good shape by the ordinary cutting of the blooms, but the climbers, such as the multiflora types, and the Dorothy Perkins and the Crimson Rambler, need each year to have their old canes removed at the base immediately after flowering. The plant then renews itself with new canes.

#### Little Pruning.

Others of the Wichuraiana varieties and Dr. van Fleet and Mermaid need little pruning, except to remove dead or particularly objectionable shoots. Commercial sprays, with directions, if carefully followed, will control pests and disease.

Give the rose another trial. It is not difficult. It gives so much and asks so little. Resolve to have a rose garden this year. If undecided as to kinds, consult a reliable local nurseryman. Also visit the Southwestern Rose Test Garden for the American Rose Society, 4501 East Lancaster Avenue, Mrs. Ireland Hampton is in charge of this garden, and she is one of the district secretaries for the American Rose Society. She will show you the new roses, the old standbys, and help you to make a decision as to which roses will do best for your own garden.

♦ ♦ ♦

# Home Clubs Will Enter Garden Show

Nov 1941

Home demonstration clubs of Grapevine, Pleasant Run, Birdville, Azle, Penbrook, Chapel Hill, Saginaw and Castleberry and possibly some others, will enter "home defense" exhibits in the Garden Center's annual Fall Fruit and Flower Festival to be held Thursday from 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. The clubs will show garden products that have been canned or otherwise preserved for the Winter and other handwork representing the conservation activities of the home demonstration program. A prize of a \$25 defense bond has been offered by the Fort Worth Garden Club for the best exhibit.

Six prizes also will be given in a special school children's section for Halloween faces made from pumpkins, and combined with any kind of decorations. First, second and third prizes will be awarded in the class for elementary grade students, and the same number in the class for junior and senior high schools.

There will be two other sections in the festival. New this year will be the nature section, which will provide opportunity for a demonstration of some of the work that has been carried on during the past season at the Center through the nature recreation program.

The conventional flower and fruit arrangement exhibits will form the fourth section. Entries are invited from the public and there will be no admission charged for the show, which will be held on the lawns surrounding the Garden Center.

Mrs. Frank S. Naugle is general chairman of the festival. Miss Lucy Lee Maynard is chairman of the home demonstration clubs section and W. L. McCart, nature recreation director at the Center, is in charge of the nature exhibits. Mrs. Will F. Lake is also a member of the festival general committee.





—Star-Telegram Photo.

It just puckers up your mouth to look at these huge persimmons that E. R. Talkington, 1704 Beach Street, is growing, but wait until frost hits them. Talkington has had to prop up limbs on every one of his three persimmon trees, the crop is so heavy.

## Reservations Close Tomorrow for Fruit and Flower Festival

Space reservations must be made Monday by persons wishing to enter exhibits in the nature section of the annual Fall fruit and flower festival of the Garden Center, the festival committee announced Saturday. The nature section chairman is William L. McCart, nature recreation director at the Botanic Garden, and reservations for space should be made with him before 5 p. m. Monday.

Mrs. Frank S. Naugle is general chairman of the festival, which has been sponsored by the Garden Center and the Fort Worth Garden Club for several years. This year a "home defense" section has been added and a first prize of a \$25 defense savings bond has been offered for the best home demonstration club entry in this section. The classes for fruit and flower arrangements and novelties cover all kinds of

Fall flowers, fruits, seeds, berries and grasses, in all types of arrangements.

Entries are invited from the public, and there will be no admission charge. The entries must be at the Center by 9 a. m. and the show will open at 10:30 and continue to 6 p. m.

Miss Lucy Lee Maynard is chairman of the home demonstration club section of the festival.

### Service Group Meets Tuesday.

An all-day meeting of the Women's Society of Christian Service of Polytechnic Methodist Church will be held beginning at 10 a. m. Tuesday at the church. Mary Hargrove Circle, led by Mrs. P. W. Worthington, will have charge of the program and Mittie Shelton Circle, with Mrs. W. L. Jones as leader, will serve lunch.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1941.

## Inexpensive Indoor Plant Novelties Made With Ivy, Sweet Potatoes, Carrots

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The sweet potato has pleasing potentialities when used as a hanging basket. When hollowed out as a basket, the potato may be both container and the contained. Given heat and sunshine this receptacle thrives and covers a large space with bright-hued verdure. Select a large, sound potato; starting at the top, remove the heart of the potato which will leave a wall all around, with the thickest part at the bottom. Three holes must be bored at equal distance in the top-sides and to these holes there should be attached cords which unite at the upper ends. When placed in a sunny window and filled with water, it should be a mass of shoots and leaves in a few weeks. Some of the sprays can be trained upward and others allowed to droop. The red-skinned sweet potato has a pretty streak of silver in the foliage, and

if another variety is used on an opposite side of the window, the effect is very interesting.

### Earth, Sand May Be Used.

If preferred the hollow root can be filled with earth or sand instead of water. If the latter, there should be two or three small pieces of charcoal at the bottom. A carrot may be treated the same way as the sweet potato and it will send forth a mass of feathery green foliage whose vivid emerald brings a sort of sunshine into the dreariest day. Even a large sponge, suspended by cords, thoroughly moistened and planted with grass seeds, flax or rape-seed, or any low growing verdure offers interest in the indoors in winter.

Almost anyone can succeed with ivy. When planted either in water, or in soil, it will grow and can be trained in artistic design. The old Celtic word for cord is Hedra, hence the generic name of the true ivies, in allusion to their cord-like stems. The most common species is the Hedra helix, a native of various parts of Britain, and from which many varieties have been produced. Old ruins of castles and churches, as well as the sacred temples of a latter day, are often half concealed with the deep green leaves of ivy. In our climate these plants do not succeed as well in the open air as in some parts of Europe, however, when planted in a half shady position on the north side of the wall, the hardy species will thrive most luxuriantly, as may be seen by examining some of the old specimens seen in our Eastern cities.

### Ivy Covered Screen.

One of the most unique indoor uses for ivy is to fashion a portable screen and cover it with the plant. The screen should be supplied with rollers. Such a screen requires care, time and patience, and can not be made in a few days. A strong oblong box should be painted a neutral color, or a desired shade, and should be filled with silver-sand, peat or leaf mold, well mixed with a little fertilizer. Old pieces of bricks broken up finely may be placed in the bottom before the soil is put in; then fill up to within an inch of the top. Plant either well-rooted slips or cuttings, and then give water whenever required, but do not keep the soil constantly soaked. When the plants begin to grow, tie them carefully to slender stakes until they are three feet high, then put up the frame for the screen, which should be of wire painted an ivy green, and of any design to suit the fancy. As the plants grow, the small shoots may be drawn through the meshes of wire and interlaced, until both sides of the screen become a solid wall of ivy-green. Devil's or Cuban ivy (one of the Philadelphians, or tree-climbers) lends itself well to such a treatment also.

### Entertains Children.

Children may be taught to appreciate flowers and plants through ownership of a garden or a few indoor plants in the winter. A child of 5 years of age can cut off a slip from a geranium, a verbena, heliotrope, carnation, fuchsia, or even a rose bush, taking care that the slip is made from the young or green shoot; and in a plate or saucer filled with wet sand it will root just as quickly and as well as if put in by the hands of a gardener, provided care is taken that the sand in the saucer is kept wet by adding a little water to it each day until the slips show the small roots. The saucer holding the slips should be placed in some sunny window. Nearly all kinds of slips can be rooted at any time of the year; but some, such as the coleus, salvia, and various plants called warm-blooded, had better not be "slipped" until Spring.

### Should Be Potted.

The slips will begin to show the tiny roots in from two to three weeks after being put in the saucers. They should then be potted in little pots about two inches deep which the gardeners call thumb-pots. The slips should be potted in rich, soft mold procurable from any florist. Good garden earth will also do, only it must not be wet and sticky. If it is to be had only in a very wet condition, dry stove-ashes may be mixed with it.

When the slips are to be potted, first fill the small flower pot full of earth, then with the fore-finger make a hole in the center big enough to put the roots in. Gently press the earth all around the roots, making it level and smooth on the top; then sprinkle the slips, now plants, slightly with a water pot. Every other day they will require watering until they begin to put little white roots to the edge of the pot, which can be seen by giving the pot a tap on the table, and turning the contents out, just like jelly from a glass. After the soil in the small pots becomes full of roots, which will be in four or five weeks from the time the slips were placed in them, it will be well to transplant into pots three or four inches deep. By May, the slips that were put in the saucers in February to root, will have made plants large enough to set out in the open beds, and by mid-Summer they should be fine bushes covered with blossoms.

## Now Is Time for Planning of Gardens

Falling leaves suggest the compost heap. Do not overlook this most important asset to your garden. Cover leaves as soon as possible that they may be ready for the mulch. Continue to plant bulbs, tulips and lilies. Get beds ready for roses, shrubs and other plants. If recent rains have over-filled the pool, remember to take out some of the water to allow for expansion in case of a freeze. Large rosettes, such as hollyhocks, foxgloves and other perennials should be given a good mulching, taking care not to cover the tops. The lily-of-the-valley bed might have a light covering of leaf mold or well-rotted manure. If a freeze is due, mulch newly planted trees and shrubs with clean leaves or straw.

Paper white narcissus, for house use, if planted now, will bloom for Christmas. Choose good heavy bulbs. Pot other bulbs for winter indoor bloom; also chrysanthemums showing bud. Repot foliage plants and ferns for indoor use, or if pot-bound in the roots. Ventilation and temperatures must be watched closely in the greenhouse. Plants wanted for Christmas bloom, such as the poinsettia, must be given plenty of light and heat. After it flowers, cut back coleus and allow it to rest. Cuttings for next year's plants should be made in the Spring when growth starts. Begonias like a warm cozy spot, with moisture; and now is the time to propagate them from leaf cuttings, especially the low-growers. Watch chrysanthemums for leaves showing decay or leaf spot, and keep picked from the bushes.

Such plants as nasturtiums, migonette, nemophila, calendulas, sweet peas and others needed for early Spring bloom should be planted now in flats. Garden statuary should be taken indoors, unless it is given waterproof shelter. Watch about the cracking of artificial stone bird baths. Oil all tools before storing for the winter. Look over all stored bulbs, and remove diseased spots; take out entirely any showing definite signs of disease. A humidifier, attached to the radiator is beneficial to humans as well as plants. If nights are very cold, protect window gardens from panes by separating with sheets of newspapers. Remember to spray house plants with a good insecticide. Feed liquid fertilizer to blooming house plants every two or three weeks. Primroses and cyclamen like a cool situation, but

they must have three or four hours of sunlight daily.

As soon as the ground gets a good freeze, mulch rose beds, but be sure not to mulch too soon, as mulching induces new growth which is undesirable in Midwinter because of damage which might ensue after a freeze. Take out and replace undesirable trees, shrubs and other plants after a hard freeze. Modern methods of planting make it possible to plant now. The sooner the trees and shrubs get established now, the better, for winter rains will set root system. Do not neglect the birds. They are the garden's best asset. Make regular feeding stations and then do not forget to put feed out, hanging suets and the like well above the cat line. Remember to keep fresh, clean water out at all times, especially if the season is a dry one.

Long winter evenings are ideal times for studying the seed and flower catalogs. Why not start the building of your garden library? Some of the nature, travel and garden books are as fascinating as fairy stories were in childhood. Get the new books on horticulture. New methods will surprise you. Lay out your garden on paper. It will be fun to work out new plans and new effects for next year. If you have access to old garden books, you will enjoy making comparisons with old and new methods in horticulture.

## Nov. 20, 1941 Garden Event Set Thursday

Barring another rain, the Fall fruit and flower festival of the Fort Worth Garden Center, postponed from Halloween because of downpours, will be held Thursday in the Botanic Garden, Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, general chairman, said Wednesday.

The public is invited to enter exhibits of fruits, flowers, grasses and seeds, nature specimens and arrangements of various kinds. Home demonstration clubs are planning extensive exhibits of "home defense" collections from their gardens and kitchens and will compete for a \$25 defense savings bond. School children will have a special Halloween decoration class, using real pumpkins.

Entries should be at the center by 10 a. m. Thursday.

Judging will start as soon as the committee arranges the exhibits, and the show will open to visitors at noon. There will be no admission charge. The festival committee will include presidents of all Fort Worth garden clubs, who form the citywide council of garden clubs.

## Pantries Hold Spot at Show

Home defense pantries, exhibited by home demonstration clubs, held the attention in the annual outdoor Fall Fruit and Flower Festival of the Garden Center Thursday at the Botanic Garden. It was the most colorful festival in the five-year history of the Fall event, with the sections for fruit, flower and novelty specimen exhibits and arrangements more extensive and ambitious than in past years.

The show was opened to visitors at noon.

Twelve home demonstration clubs had exhibit space for the show, which was the first in which the county council has participated officially. Clubs represented: Castleberry, Littles, Birdville, Village Creek, Azle, Bedford, Saginaw, Forest Hill, Benbrook, Pantego, Liberty and Pleasant Run.

Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, county home demonstration supervisor, was chairman of the defense pantries section. Mrs. Frank S. Naugle was general chairman of the show, and William L. McCart was chairman of nature exhibits. Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Garden Center, also served on the committee, and presidents of the garden clubs of Fort Worth assisted in arranging the show.





Mrs. Jack Knight, "dirt gardener," whose garden at 2810 Alton Road will be open to visitors on first Thursdays throughout the next year. The garden

"open house" is a special educational project of the horticultural committee of the Fort W

popularity with us . . . the decorative value of native persimmon trees in full fruit . . . dried, brown leaves of the American lotus along the roadsides, due to little rainfall, unusual for the time of year . . . again the arresting beauty of the weeping willow trees (Salix babylonica) along roadsides . . . catalpas, hanging heavy with pendulous fruits in the pod . . . sunglow glass in the globes on street lights and in front of the old houses in Jackson, Tenn. . . . great old apple trees, with twisted trunks, still bearing fruit, and the exciting pictures made by uniform orchards with trees loaded with shining scarlet apples . . . little houses built under the sheltering arms of big old trees . . . it is a pretty sight to see an old house and an old tree go along together through the years. They just seem to belong to each other.

Real rail fences, the old-time stake and rider kind. Noticeable absence of barbed wire fences. Many rock fences and the characteristic stock-farm fence, wide boards crossed horizontally, and painted white . . . radios in Tennessee and Virginia featuring the old Southern airs: "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," "O, Susanna" and others . . . the frost-weed coming into flower, glimpsed in the woodlands as we passed, looking like sleet-covered specimens . . . Michaelmas daisies and other asters in woodlands and on prairies . . . red lands and yellow, and the reds, browns and yellows of the trees . . . the need for more care in the development of the main arteries that cross our towns and cities . . . the allurements of a good stretch of highway leading out-and-away over the hills.

The Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia—and blue chicory covering the roadsides, in full bloom, blue too, as if it had drawn from the color patches that envelop the mountains . . .

Contrasting greens of moth-mullein rosettes on mountain slopes against verdant foliage of many kinds . . . the almost unbelievable precision with which nature replants overcut areas . . . the Shenandoah Valley, gay with morning glories, many native kinds, running riot over every tree and brake, might have been called Morning Glory Land. . . . Shenandoah, an Indian name, signifying Queen of the Stars . . . Woodrow Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va., on a main street that goes directly through the city, a Colonial house and garden, with old brick wall, maple, box and junipers in a terraced garden . . . over and over, as we drove in and out through the mountains, upon which nestled the incomparable blue haze, there kept coming into our thoughts the words of Robert Louis Stevenson: "Great, wide, wonderful, beautiful World . . . World, you are beautifully drest."

The pin-oaks running a race with the magnolias for first place in

Beautiful highways, throughout America, connected with a similarity of design, the goal of S. Herbert Hare, president of the American Landscape Architects Society, seem to be coming into reality, that America's highroads may be one gigantic parkway. This we envisioned as we covered mile after mile of picturesque roads. Here they were, a continued system of parks along highways, all connected with certain uniformity, and yet allowing for each locality to produce the distinctive features which it alone could supply. Here were the proverbial old red brick houses of Virginia, with or without the front columns or pillars, straight-fronts, they are sometimes called when without the pillars. Here are the boxwood gardens, here were pumpkins ripening in the fields, getting the countryside ready for Halloween, corn was in the shock, here were many white cabins along the highways, each of which displayed some sort of handicraft over the house or on the front fence, or maybe half-bushel baskets

of red apples or green . . . Lands made famous by history, sacred spots, all neatly placarded. Here is one marked Fredericksburg Campaign, one, Groveton, First Battle of Manassas, Second Battle of Manassas, Bull Run—you feel like you are committing an offense to hurry past these places . . . Places today are flying the American flag along the Lee Highway . . . one feels one has lived the War Between the States all over again, but with the bitterness and the fight all gone. . . . Runs are creeks, streams, draws, branches or some such place in Virginia, thus Bull Run is Bull Creek, or it was before the war . . . lavender asters, blue chicory and goldenrod dress the battlegrounds today . . . little white churches, all with steeples and belltowers, even commercial signs are descriptive you find, as you come upon Artillery Hill Diner. There are rock quarries, caverns and tarvia roads as one nears Washington.

And then Washington, mighty citadel of power and beauty for the Americas, with its numerous monuments, shrines and government palaces, and the Potomac River, the city's gackground . . . there is Massachusetts Avenue with the various embassies of the nations, each in its own style of architecture and with its own insignia and flying its own flag with the British, the most distinctive . . . a memorable view of the city from a terraced apartment house on Connecticut Avenue which afforded a glimpse of several magnificent trees that almost reached to the fifth floor . . . the cathedral, still in the making, that's what makes it a cathedral . . . the Bishop's House and the Cottage Herb Garden adjoining . . . the famous mystery statue by St. Gaudens, erected in Rock Creek Cemetery by Henry Adams in memory of his wife, which throughout the years has been given many names, although neither the donor nor the sculptor gave it a name.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY).

## Idea Show Planned by Garden Club

A Christmas decorations "Idea Show," carrying out the theme, "Use What You Have" will feature the Fort Worth Garden Club's annual Christmas garden mart in Anna Shelton Hall Friday from noon to 4 p. m. The affair is one of the club's educational projects, open to the public, and will be staged by the program committee, with Mrs. David B. Trammell as general chairman.

The annual Christmas program honoring members of the Woman's Club will begin at 10:30 a. m., with Rev. Bert Helm of Saint John's Evangelical Church as speaker. Luncheon will be served afterward. Club members and guests may make reservations with Mrs. John Rounsaville until noon Thursday.

Booths, which will compete for a ribbon award in originality and attractiveness of design, will be arranged on the sides of Anna Shelton Hall.

The tables in the "Idea Show" also will emphasize originality and the use of materials from the home garden, in keeping with the general spirit of defense and conservation, the chairman said, in announcing the Christmas show schedule.

Booths and their chairmen include: Cookie bar, Mrs. W. H. Slay Jr.; handcraft, Lighthouse for the Blind; candies, Mrs. Frank T. Crumley; miscellaneous, Mrs. Helen Allen; exhibit from Harvest Seed Company, Mrs. Temple Bowen; small fruit cakes, Mrs. C. M. Cunningham; potteries, prints and ceramics, Miss Evaline Sellers; garden and farm products, Tarrant County Home Demonstration Council, Miss Lucy Lee Maynard; small Christmas corsages and boutonnières, Mrs. Harris Pruitt, Mrs. Bedford Brown and Mrs. R. M. Coleman; pickles, jellies and sugar plum trees, Mrs. Robert Campbell; horticultural specialties, Mrs. W. B. Paddock and Mrs. W. K. Rose; garden books, Mrs. J. M. Purvis; flower and fruit prints, Mrs. Nancy Taylor; dolls and gourds, Mrs. Pettie R. East; containers, Mrs. William Rigg; wreaths and house decorations, Mrs. Julian Meeker.

The tables, decorated for Christmas, will include: "Old South," Mrs. Alfred McKnight; Chinese, Mrs. Brooks Morris; a bird's Christmas table, Mrs. W. K. Hall; a children's party, Mrs. W. P. Cranz; "Five-and-Ten," Mrs. Hatcher Pickens; and a "Can-Can" table, Mrs. L. H. Kassel.

Mrs. T. E. Graham, fourth vice president of the club, will be chairman of properties and staging. There will be an attendance prize. The program will be in charge of Mrs. W. A. Zant, first vice president and chairman of the program committee.

## Club Member Will Open Garden to Public, Give Helpful Advice

A new kind of garden visiting program, planned for the amateur gardeners of Fort Worth and especially persons who do not belong to any garden club or group formed to study horticulture, was announced Saturday by the horticultural committee of the Fort Worth Garden Club.

The garden of Mrs. Jack Knight, 2810 Alton Road, will be open the first Thursday in each month to visitors interested in studying the processes of gardening at the different seasons of the year. The first of these "garden parties" will be held this week and visitors will be welcomed in the morning or afternoon, according to the announcement.

"Mrs. Knight's garden was selected for this practical educational project after almost a year's observation by the horticultural committee," Mrs. W. B. Paddock, chairman, said Saturday.

Mrs. Knight will go about her ordinary gardening duties on these "open house" days, showing how she does her garden housekeeping

through the year. Since she does all of the work in her garden, with the exception of the heaviest labor, and has supplemented a natural "green thumb" with careful study of horticulture, and has worked out her own processes by solving individual problems, she can be of great assistance to all amateur gardeners.

The Knight garden contains trees, shrubs, shady plots, sunny plots, rock gardens and a pool, so that it affords a demonstration of any kind of planting that the average householder might wish in his home grounds beautification. Mrs. Knight practices all the gardening thrifths such as saving seeds from her choicest blossoming annuals, root cuttings and building a compost heap.

She has a small greenhouse, too, so that there never is a time when she doesn't have something interesting to do in her garden.

## Much Beauty Is Found on Motor Trip Through Old South to the East

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

(It is difficult to describe an auto trip of several thousand miles in one or two short articles. About the best that can be done is to form sentence pictures of scenes and objects along the route. The reader might find it interesting, particularly if he has gone over the route, to bolster his imagination a bit and relive his own experiences and observations.—M. D. L.)

Our recent trip to Boston and New York was uneventful, as far as car troubles go, but the scenery was splendid. From our Fort Worth front doors to the front door of a friend's house on Connecticut Avenue in Washington was exactly 1,530 miles. The season was just right in which to see the reddening woodlands in the hill country of Arkansas, and in the mountainous regions of Tennessee and Virginia. The Texas countryside, as viewed from the highways through the northeastern part of the State, with Texarkana as a port of exit, were rich with the gold of yellow cosmos, goldenglow, goldenrod and the Maximilian sunflower. Nature had flung over the prairies innumerable ironweeds whose royal purple colors gave pleasing contrast.

In the rural sections of all the States we passed many humble homes, some were even unpainted cabins, but in all cases there were a few flowers about the houses which seemed to glorify the commonplace. Morning glories and the Maximilian sunflower appeared to have the right-of-way in the countryside, white dahlias, daisies, chrysanthemums, petunias, candytuft, zinnias and cosmos brightened city yards. We found enough beauty in Arkansas alone to satisfy one for a long time—if one can be satisfied ever in the search for beauty. In a way, the very sight of it seems to generate a desire for more.

Along the way we saw: Unpainted cabins in snowy cotton fields, models for artists, with small negro boys and girls in the cotton patch, costumed in characteristic bright colors . . . neatly shocked grains, rythmical on farm lands . . . forests, almost unbelievable, in Arkansas, mile after mile . . . an automobile army train, en route from Louisiana to Michigan, over 100 miles in length (which seemed even longer as we wound in and out in trying to pass on a narrow highway . . . beyond Little Rock, the cypress swamps—and the huge old willow trees (maybe they were not so old, since the willow is a rather rapid grower) at the Fish Hatchery, the reddening leaves of the persimmons, sweet gums, sumacs and oaks . . . the beauty and charm of cosmos in a Fall garden, pink, white, orchid and yellow, and a new appreciation for flowers of pink and yellow together.

In Tennessee: Memphis and the river, that great American watercourse, the like of which there is only one . . . luncheon at the delightful old Peabody Hotel, while our negro driver betook himself to the famous Beale Street for a bit of refreshment . . . "The way of a red hibiscus with an unpainted cabin" . . . honey locusts everywhere and a new notice of their grace and beauty as they were silhouetted against a blue Autumn sky, with red-purple foliage . . . Kochia (fire bush) glowing in many rural yards . . . conspicuous absence of yuccas, aloes, agaves and some other semiarid plants dear to a Texan, the thickly wooded forests being the compensation . . . cotton fields and more cotton fields, wagons and trucks piled high with the fleecy staple going to market, the cotton suggesting its fancy name, the "white rose of commerce," given by John Nance Garner long before he aspired to the Vice Presidency.



# Birdville Home Demonstration Club Wins \$25 Defense Bond at Garden Center Event

Fall Fruit and Flower Festival Contest Awards Made in Botanic Garden

Birdville's Home Demonstration Club's "defense pantry," with 103 items of foodstuffs and other articles for home use grown by club members, won the \$25 defense bond and the blue ribbon in the home defense section of the Garden Center Fall Fruit and Flower Festival on Thursday in the Botanic Garden.

Tied for second place, the Azle and Benbrook clubs each received \$5 in defense savings stamps, presented by Mrs. Henry B. Trigg and Mrs. R. R. Lowdon. Forest Hill and Saginaw were third and fourth place winners, respectively, and also received defense savings stamps, \$2.50 and \$1.50, presented by Leonard Brothers. Honorable mention went to the Bedford club.

Judges praised the high quality of all exhibits from the standpoint of items of foods and handcraft entered, and the design of the booths. The first prize booth was arranged in the form of a huge pumpkin, constructed by club members from burlap with realistic effect. The Azle entry had a steaming hominy pot in the foreground, a well-stocked pantry and a corn shock teepee in the background, and a display of trays and other handwork of members for an extra attraction. The Benbrook exhibit carried out the patriotic theme, with an American flag, the stripes formed of eggs and ripe pimientos, centering the table, which was covered with a thick layer of wheat grains.

A miniature model farm home was the decorative feature of the Forest Hill booth, and a large pair of scales, the pans filled with vegetables and fruits, was used in the Saginaw exhibit. All exhibits contained the regulation model home pantry materials, from meats to sweets.

Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent, was chairman of the home defense section of the show, and each of the 11 participating clubs had its individual chairman and a staging committee.

The list of winners in the flower and fruit section, announced by Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, general chairman, included:

Specimen Flowers—One variety garden flowers, first, Mrs. J. A. Hendricks, Birdville; second, Mrs. S. A. Higgason; third, Mrs. F. D. White; and fourth, Mrs. J. R. Switzer; mixed fall flowers, first and second, Mrs. W. W. Tolson; third, Mrs. C. S. Brigham; berried shrubs, first, Mrs. Pauline Tankersley; second, Mrs. Hendricks; third, Mrs. Switzer. Native grasses, first, Mrs. Brigham; second, Mrs. Tankersley; mixed bouquets, first, Mrs. John Cozby, Benbrook; second, Mrs. Emory Morris; gift basket, first (whole meal in hamper), Mrs. Phil Gaither Jr., Everman; unusual arrangement, first, Mrs. Morris; second, Mrs. J. J. Randal; third, Mrs. Maurine Cantey; fourth, Mrs. Pattie East; specimen class, first (dahlias), Mrs. H. O. Griffith; second (rose), Mrs. H. C. Moton; third (dahlias), Mrs. Griffith.



Mrs. J. Bob White, right, president of the Birdville Home Demonstration Club, received the \$25 defense bond won by the club's entry in the "defense pantry" section of the Garden Center Fall Festival Thursday. Mrs.

Frank S. Naugle, left, who presented the award, was general chairman of the festival, and Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, center, was chairman of the home demonstration section.

## Comptroller Tells County Judges Worst Yet to Come

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 6 (AP).—The worst is yet to come in this world of physical and economical strife, was the warning brought forth by State Comptroller George H. Sheppard at the Thursday afternoon session of the County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas in convention at the Gunter Hotel.

Sheppard told the group that it is the duty of every public official from the highest to the lowest to economize wherever possible in the expenditure of public funds.

The national debt is at the highest peak in history and it will go higher before peace comes, Sheppard said. And because of the tremendous debt, taxes have been increased and will continue to be increased, he continued.

Therefore, it is highly important that every dollar of the taxpayers' money be used to advantage, Sheppard declared.

Sheppard asserted that the United States is in grave danger of going to war before the European situation is brought under control, but he said the most important test will come after the conflict ceases.

Recalling the depression of 1929, Sheppard predicted a setback in business will occur even more quickly after World War II. We must start now on a path to more econ-

omy in government and we might as well start at home, he said.

Approximately 400 judges and commissioners from the far corners of the State had signed the register Thursday and additional registrations are expected Friday.

In the business session presided over by Judge Merritt H. Gibson of Longview and attended by only a small percentage of those here for the convention, Sheppard, Dr. L. P. Garrard, of the Division of Farm and Ranch Economics of the State; John C. Douglas, state director of public works reserve, and George A. Hight, chief accountant, Board of County and District Road Indebtedness, were heard.

A sound film, "Know Your Money," was presented.

# Birdville Home Demonstration Club Wins \$25 Defense Bond

Azle and Benbrook Clubs Tied For Second Place In 'Defense Pantry' at Garden Center Festival

The \$25 defense bond and blue ribbon in the home defense section of the Garden Center Fall Fruit and Flower Festival held yesterday went to the Birdville Home Demonstration Club's "Defense Pantry" for the perfection of its exhibit.

Tied for second place were the Azle and Benbrook clubs, each receiving \$5 in defense savings stamps, which were presented by Mrs. Henry B. Trigg and Mrs. R. R. Lowdon. The Forest Hill and Saginaw clubs won third and fourth places respectively.

The blue ribbon booth was a huge pumpkin constructed from burlap.

Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent, was chairman of the home defense show.

Winners in the flower and fruit section announced by Mrs. Frank Naugle, general chairman, are: Specimen flowers, Mmes. J. A. Hendricks, Birdville, S. A. Higgason, F. D. White and J. R. Switzer; mixed fall flowers, Mmes. W. W. Tolson, C. S. Brigham; berried shrubs, Mmes. Pauline Tankersley, Hendricks and Switzer; native grasses, Mmes. Brigham and Tankersley; mixed bouquets, Mmes. John Cozby of Benbrook, and Emory Morris; gift basket (whole meal in a hamper), Mrs. Phil Gaither Jr. of Everman; unusual arrangement, Mmes. Morris, J. J. Randal, Maurine Cantey and Pattie East; specimens, Mrs. H. O. Griffith; dahlias, Mrs. H. C. Moton; roses and gourds, Mmes. Cozby, W. B. Hornsby, W. K. Simmons, E. N. Wade, L. Dickinson, W. B. Colup, Pattie East, Ward Brock, Maurine Cantey, W. H. Babb and Peve House; hand made trays, Mmes. F. O. White, Frank White of Forest Hill, John Cozby, W. A. Witherspoon, John Schramm and Pauline Tankersley, and the Village Creek Club.

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## High Praise Is Given to Garden Center Fall Festival

Mrs. B. F. Bonner, chairman of the Houston Garden Center committee, and who attended the Fort Worth Garden Center Fall Festival Thursday, described the event as a "perfect setting for any kind of horticultural exhibition." I hope we can make our Houston Garden Center as successful a civic venture, Mrs. Bonner added.

Mrs. Bonner praised especially the quality of the home defense booths of the home demonstration clubs and the ingenuity displayed in the presentation of the rural club exhibits, which were arranged on the lawn surrounding the Garden Center. She also was interested in the series of outdoor living rooms surrounding the center and greenhouse, which were used for other sections of the Fall Festival exhibits. The center office, with its herbaria, its collection of horticultural reference files and its library also came in for detailed study.

There are 80 clubs in the Houston area federation, these including small neighborhood groups and clubs in the numerous suburbs. The Houston Garden Center, located in Herman Park, will have its formal opening on Nov. 18.

The Garden Center ought to make the home demonstration club exhibits a permanent feature of the

Fall Festival. This seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the urban visitors, children as well as grown-ups. The home demonstration club members who had to do all the work seemed to enjoy it as much as the onlookers, so maybe those tempting displays of canned fruit, vegetables and meat products will have a place in future Fall events at the Garden Center.

## Birds to Have Gift Trees in Garden

Birds of the Botanic Garden will have their Christmas trees as usual, close to the Garden Center, and the gifts of the public are invited, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the center said Saturday. A receptacle for gifts of suet, small grains or cracked grains, apples and other foods that birds like has been provided in the clump of red haw, pyracanthus and mesquite near the building, or the gifts may be hung on the trees.

"We should not forget that birds play an important part all year round in a defense program," Mrs. Lake said. "Birds make constant war on the insects which destroy food crops as well as flowers. In war times, when it is so necessary to raise more food, our birds become vital allies, and should be so recognized. Helping to feed them during the winter will be a genuine conservation service."



## Woodland Beauties, City Lights, Historic Scenes High Spots in Trip to East

(It is difficult to describe an auto trip of several thousand miles in one or two short articles. About the best that can be done is to form sentence pictures of scenes and objects along the route. The reader might find it interesting, particularly if he has gone over the route, to bolster his imagination a bit and relive his own experiences and observations.—M. D. L.)  
(This is the second of two articles.)

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Pictures we will not forget from Washington to New York: the excellent highways; the thousands of cars hurrying along the highways on a Sunday afternoon; the beauty of the woodlands as the sun vivified the intense colorings of the foliage; the twinkling lights of cities on opposite shores of bays, sounds, or rivers as night came on; the ferry over one of the rivers and the picturesqueness of lighted shorelines and quiet waters; the joyful sight of New York by night in the distance (an experience that always offers a thrill), and thrills and more thrills as we drove down the brilliantly lighted streets of the Big City to our hotel.

Memorable visits to the New York Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park and the Botanical Gardens of Brooklyn. Both co-operate with the public schools of the city in the study of botany and horticultural subjects, and both institutions are educational and scientific. In the later there is a special greenhouse for the instruction of children. Here also teachers bring more than 50,000 children annually and more than 65,000 persons attend the classes and lectures each year. The museum in the Bronx contains more than 2,000,000 plant specimens from all parts of the world. Aside from the many small parks, and the one great Central Park, there are lovely river drives, the famous Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson and the New Jersey Palisades being the most popular.

### Hanging Gardens.

Especially noticeable were the hanging gardens of the shops, the trees that line the Rockefeller Center area and the gardens atop the buildings of the Center. Many of the better shops keep green vines and other greeneries in window boxes over entrances, while the more smart among them fill these boxes daily (and sometimes oftener) with fresh cut flowers.

The great Holland Tunnel, 9,277 feet long, running under the Hudson River and connecting New York with New Jersey, and the excitement of driving through it—New York and its shows—Broadway and Times Square (everyone should see it once at midnight and look over the sea of people who come to or from the shows night after night)—the view from the top of Rockefeller Center at night, overlooking East River and the Hudson (something not to be forgotten)—and the feel here of the closeness to the stars and moon.

En Route to Boston—The "Red Barn," a marvel in transformation, now a swanky tea-room at Westport, Conn.—large orchards of apple trees (and the thought of what pretty Christmas trees apple trees would make)—a sign in front of a church: "This temple can be rented for shows, dances, dinners and receptions"—the red leaves of the maples and the white bark of the birches—small fishing towns, with boats, docks, fishing smacks and equipment, as well as sea products, oysters, clams, lobsters, etc., everywhere—the old stone walls of Connecticut—the quaint names of tea rooms and cafes, one "Bee and Thistle"—hay wagons filled with salt-marsh hay in rural sections.

### Rock Dated 1620.

Plymouth and the famous rock and the date, "1620," now there is a portico over the rock that was in danger of being kissed or chipped away—the museum collections in Pilgrim Hall.

Old Duxbury—A night in the old Winsor House conjured further thoughts of New England of the long ago—and the house itself, an ancestral heritage of more than 200 years, now bringing a livelihood to its young owners, while they use it as a Summer resort—the charming all-color garden of the Joseph Lund's, overlooking Duxbury Bay, and the Lund's authentic Cape Cod house—Sweetser's General Store in Dux-

bury, featuring an old sign found in the attic: "English and West India Goods"—the Cape Cod shingled houses, and the silver gray of the shingles—the sand dunes—Duxbury, once the home of Ezra Weston, known to his day and history as "King Caesar," the largest ship owner in America (1764-1857)—the giant elms—and the little white churches (with steeples).

The John Alden house (about a quarter of a mile off Route 3A in Duxbury Village) which has never been out of Alden ownership since it was built in 1653—occupied during their later years by John Alden and Priscilla—and the graves of the women in the old cemeteries all bearing dates which show they were not over 30, sad evidence of the hardships of that early life for women—the salt grasses and the marshlands—and Marshfield, well named!

### Home Now Museum.

The Governor Winslow home at Marshfield (now a museum and open to visitors) the old cemetery where Daniel Webster is buried—and the provincial, quiet atmosphere of this small New England village—castor beans in a Connecticut garden, but not so large as ours in the Southwest—Yale University in New Haven, calm, conservative dignity of the old buildings lying alongside a prominent cross-town thoroughfare—Cambridge with its Harvard University—the famous glass flowers in the Museum, the like of which will probably never be again. Boston, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the popular Commons—a few hours in the Horticultural Building to see the Fall Fruit Festival where were exhibited a number of new fruits and vegetables, among them new varieties of grapes, a new squash and a new black radish.

A visit to the Arnold Arboretum in Cambridge; the Boston Symphony on the opening afternoon with the appreciation of the audience offering a good per cent of the interest—an hour or two at the Natural History Museum, with floor after floor devoted to those native products and objects we take for granted here in the Southwest—the great old trees on the Commons—and a reluctant saying "Goodbye" to Boston and the New England States.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana with their garden centers, beautiful municipal gardens and excellent highways, luring lovers of flowers and those who enjoy the picturesque landscape. The glory of bitter-sweet growing along roadways and on fences, scarlet in the Missouri sun—the Missouri Botanical Gardens in St. Louis, with a beautiful approach through tulip trees, and with a conservatory featuring exotic tropical plants and tender succulents in artistic indoor arrangement.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1941.

## When Plant Leaves Fade, Causes Are Varied; Remedy for Each Case Is Offered

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Soon it will be time to bring certain plants indoors for the winter, and it is well to know how to care for them. The leaves of plants when in a normally healthy state are generally of a deep green color, but when diseased they become yellowish or white. In the majority of cases such a diseased appearance is produced by an excess of light or a lack of it, too much or too little water, unsuitable, overrich or impoverished soil or lack of drainage.

When the discoloration first shows itself—and this is generally on the younger shoots—the condition of the roots should be ascertained by turning the plant out of the pot. If the roots are healthy and fill the ball, or appear overcrowded, the discoloration indicates lack of nutriment, or too little or too much light. In the first case it can be remedied by shifting the plant into a larger pot, or watering the plant with liquid manure.

### Influence of Light.

If excess or lack of light is the cause, reference must be had to the character of the plant. Ferns, selaginellas and plants of similar character that naturally grow in shady places, become pale or yellowish when grown in bright light, while those whose habitat is in open, exposed situations, become discolored when not having a sufficiency of light. In either case, when grown in pots, plants are more liable to become diseased through this cause than when grown in the open air. The remedy, of course, is only to shift the position of the plant and place it where the light will better suit its nature.

If the ball is not filled with roots, and they do not appear to be fresh and healthy, the discoloration, in all probability, proceeds from excess of moisture or unsuitable soil. To remedy the first, see that the drainage outlet is kept free and unchoked; if after a week or two this does not affect a change, then it is probable that the diseased appearance arises from unsuitable soil. Some plants, such as azaleas, camelias and rhododendrons, in such case will not throw out a single rootlet from the old ball into the new soil, but gradually die back or make but weak, spindling shoots.

### May Need Replanting.

If the discoloration has been produced by bad drainage, excessive watering, or unsuitable soil, and is of such long standing as to cause the root to decay, or the soil has become sour, the proper remedy is to shakel off all earth from them and wash them by shaking them thoroughly in clean water, cutting off the decayed parts with a sharp knife, replanting into light, fresh earth, and seeing that the drainage is kept free.

Rich soil or large pots should not be used. The pots should be but little larger than the diameter of the roots. When the roots are well developed the plants may be shifted into a large pot and richer soil. The leaves of plants from warm countries—oranges, for instance—sometimes will become yellow when exposed to a low temperature, especially when accompanied with much moisture; the remedy in this case is either to raise the temperature or decrease the amount of water given.

Sometimes the discoloration is caused by insufficiency of water, which causes the roots to shrivel up. It also may proceed from giving too much water at one time, and then letting the ball become dry, or by only giving enough water to moisten the surface of the soil for an inch or two, while below it may be as dry as powder. Carefulness and watchfulness are the only modes of preventing injury to the plants from such causes.

### Falling Leaves.

When the leaves of deciduous plants fall off as their season of rest approaches, they should be placed in a lower temperature, and not have as liberal supply of water as when growing. If evergreen plants, such as we generally grow in greenhouses, shed their leaves profusely and suddenly, it indicates that they have not light enough, or that the temperature of the room is too high, or the atmosphere is too dry. The proper mode of treatment in such cases is apparent.

Occasionally plants will die off suddenly near the surface of the soil, although the roots, leaves and shoots look quite healthy. This often is caused by the collar of the plant—the part where the roots are joined to the stem—being set too deep into the soil. Watering with very cold water when the soil in the spots has been exposed to the sun will also cause them to die off suddenly. Plants in pots should never have the pots exposed to the full blaze of sunshine, especially in the middle of the day. The crowns of herbaceous plants that have been kept dry, or comparatively so, during their season of rest, will rot away if the balls of roots are too liberally supplied with water. They should be kept in the shade, and but sparingly watered, and that rather tepid, until they develop a leaf or two.

### Some Need Washing.

Some plants, especially roses, when kept in rooms, are apt to become mildewed, to the certain destruction of the leaves and flower buds. As soon as it shows itself the leaves should be washed with soap and water, rinsed off and flowers of sulphur dusted on with a dredging-box or a pepper box, washing it off after it has been on for two or three days.

The whole art of keeping plants in rooms is to provide an equal, moist temperature, light according to the nature of the plants, regular moderate watering, good drainage, suitable soil, cleanliness and an avoidance of all sudden checks or shocks to the plant either in temperature or humidity. These always are injurious, as they produce disease and render the plant liable to the attacks of insects and fungoid growths.

## Pergolas Offer Attractive Treatment for Gardens

In a Massachusetts garden overlooking Cape Cod there stands a lovely old Colonial home. It is flanked on the north end by a 100-foot pergola which faces east. There is nothing especially unusual about the pergola, but its French doors. These doors run alongside the west and north and act as a windbreak for the vines and plants in the open pergola—quite an idea this, as a protection from the rash winters. And it also gives a spacious look to the house and garden. With a bit of care and thought one might use arbors and arches, pergolas and trellises to advantage in any garden; and at the same time add a note of distinction.

Arbors and arches have two main purposes: First, as a support for plants, and secondly, as a decorative feature architecturally, with the planting subordinate. The types should not be confused. If the first is to dominate, the structure should be kept simple in design, but durable. Usually where the plant is mostly to be considered, the design is hidden anyhow. The main supports of an arbor should be close enough to prevent sagging under weight of the vines. Details of arbor design are infinite in variety, and here one's taste may be indulged. From the standpoint of vine-

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1941.

## Garden Club Is Planning Cleanup Day

Regular first-of-December cleaning up chores will be in progress Thursday for the monthly "open garden" at the home of Mrs. Jack B. Knight, 2810 Alton Road, sponsored by the horticulture committee of the Fort Worth Garden Club.

"We will be dividing, transplanting, cleaning up, composting the fallen leaves and garden trimmings, and doing all the other interesting things that there are to do this time of year," Mrs. Knight said Saturday.

"No, indeed, there are no leaves burned out here. They go on the compost heap, as do all the vegetable tops and such greens from the kitchen. I have several different compost heaps in process all the time, so I don't use chemicals to hurry up the decomposing process."

The Knight garden will be open to interested visitors all through the day Thursday, and Mrs. Knight will answer questions as she works. Mrs. W. B. Paddock is chairman of the horticulture committee.

## Rock Gardening to Be Discussed

A program on "Rock Gardening" will be presented for the Fort Worth Garden Club Friday at 10:30 a. m. at the Woman's Club by Miss Willie Birge, department of biology at Texas State College for Women, Denton. Miss Birge will emphasize selection of plants, planting and care of gardens in dry areas. Mrs. William A. Zant is program chairman and Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president, will preside.

Plans for the annual Christmas "garden and home mart" and the Christmas party will be announced at the meeting.

support, wood or nonrusting metals offer the best solution, but if the ornamental value is of the most importance, wood is to be preferred. Cypress is perhaps the most durable wood for outdoor use.

In the matter of painting, two good coats of lead and oil paint before construction, with two more coats afterward, will usually insure a durable job. Wherever possible wood members should be grooved, rather than nailed. Metals are less desirable than wood for plant supports because metals sometimes burn the plants in very hot weather. The arch type of arbor combines lighter structure with greater strength, and it is, therefore, more graceful in appearance. Cross members could be reduced to a minimum—since they obstruct the view, offer monotony and take away the appearance of length.

If the architecture is the dominating feature, masonry should play a part, particularly in the main supports. Such a design, however, requires real skill in the use of material and construction. Unless one is endowed with creative ability, one should turn to specialists in such matters, or to characteristic design in Old World gardens. In the building, allowance should be made for expansion of root and vine



# Fallen Leaves Will Restore Food to Soil

NOV 9 1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Just now, with leaves falling everywhere, some people wonder what to do with them; others thoughtlessly burn them; still others, knowing their value, either put them in a compost bed, or mulch them in the garden around trees, shrubs and plants. In the first place, with the heavy downfall of leaves from day to day, it is impossible to keep the premises free of them, no matter how hard one may try. Secondly, the leaves make the most valuable fertilizer for the garden; and just why anyone should want to burn them is a mystery. Even the woody feel of them crunching under one's feet gives a pleasing sensation.

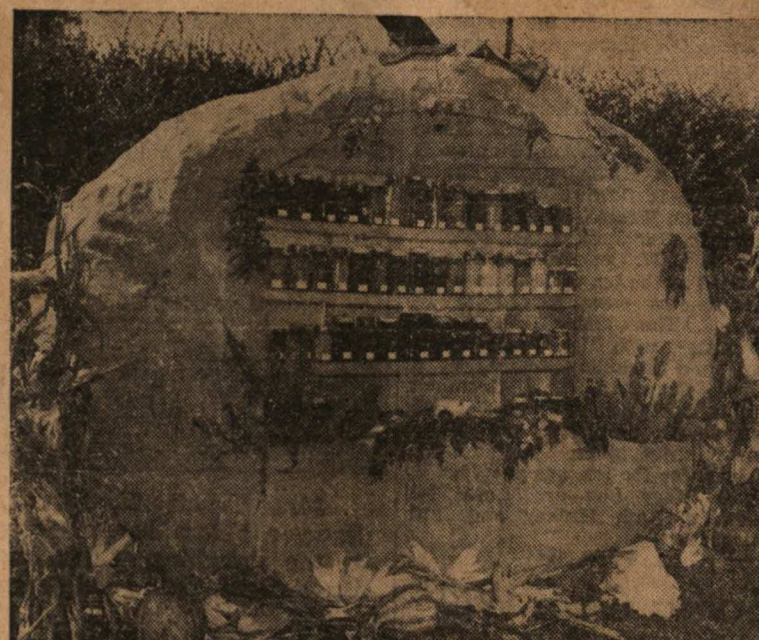
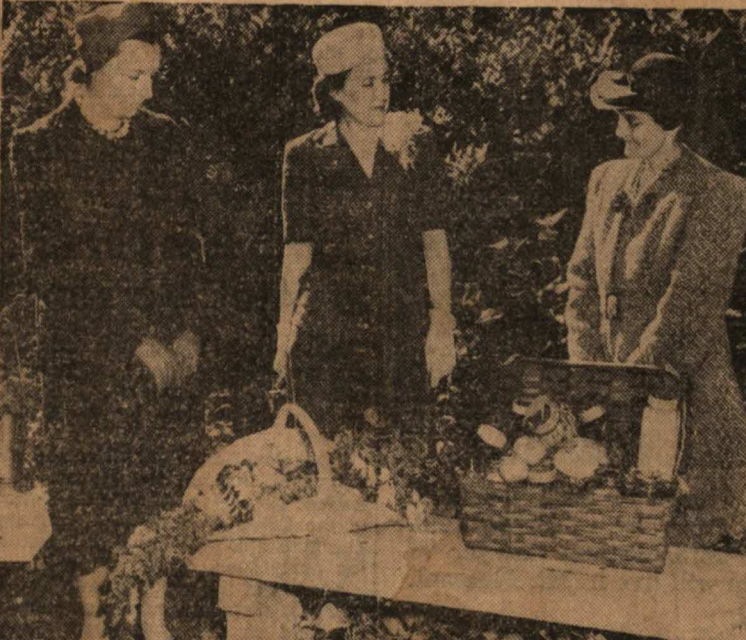
The functional importance of leaves when green can not be over-estimated. The chlorophyll, or green coloring matter in the leaf, is responsible for both starch and sugar each of primary importance to all plants. Without the normal functioning of leaves there would be no plant products—resin, rubber, gums, wood, flowers, seeds and fruits. Something of the properties to be found in the green leaf remain in the dried or so-called dead leaf. In the true sense, it is likely there are no dead leaves, except, perhaps those badly infected with disease. For this reason, it is well to use the falling leaf as a mulch, for in this way something of nutriment goes back into the soil.

Although leaves, short grass cuttings, peat moss, well rotted cow and horse manure, straw, and hay are the principal materials used for mulching, the compost pile, to which other vegetation is added, offers further advantages. The natural mulch of leaves alone is excellent for rhododendrons, azaleas, deciduous shrubs, evergreens, and all native woodland plants. They are very fine also for the rock garden and the perennial border. The usual objection to the use of leaves in the flower border is that they blow away so easily. To be sure they must be worked into the soil as quickly as possible, but care should be taken that tender roots and rootlets of plants be not disturbed, particularly the roots of rhododendrons and azaleas.

In the Gulf Coast areas and near the salt flats wherever located, one will find salt grass or salt hay. This is also particularly valuable for the compost bed, or as a mulch. The Winter use of a mulch is much the same in theory as the Summer mulch. By covering the soil over growing plants with a mulch, especially during the very hot weather, moisture is retained to the plant's benefit; a wet freeze is not as injurious to plants as a dry freeze, hence the importance of the Winter mulch.

The material in the well-decomposed compost bed is an excellent filler for use in the distribution of commercial fertilizers. Materials infected with fungus diseases or infested with insects should never be used in the compost bed, but should be burned. Muck, sand or topsoil aid in the process of decomposition and retard leaching to a certain extent. A small amount of acid phosphate sprinkled over the compost heap will help to curtail odors that may emanate from it.

The compost bed should not be allowed to become too dry, or fermentation will cease. It should be spaded up or turned frequently and all ingredients well mixed, but it must be kept compact in order that the nitrogen will be retained and the oxygen kept out. The value of the compost depends largely upon its composition and soil additions. For light soils, the addition of a good topsoil is an aid; for heavy or clayey soils a preponderance of sand is desirable as the sand will sift through and render the compost more porous. The compost bed is particularly beneficial to trees, shrubs and plants; and it is invaluable for the lawn, especially if the turf is thin, poor or coarse. In order to maintain a good lawn, give a heavy dressing of well-decomposed compost before Winter, a medium heavy dressing in the Spring and several light dressings during the Summer.



Scenes from the Garden Center's outdoor Fall Festival, which attracted hundreds of visitors to the Botanic Garden Thursday. Top right, Mrs. B. F. Bonner, chairman of the new Houston Garden Center, who

came to Fort Worth just to see the festival, congratulates Mrs. Robert L. Cain Jr., president of the Forest Hill Home Demonstration Club, on the excellence of her club's booth, winner of third place in the home defense competition. Top left, the hom-

iny pot of the Azle club's exhibit, tied with Benbrook for second place, and (left to right) Mmes. E. L. Scott, Foster Reed and Joe Rider, club members. Bottom left, Mrs. H. R. Houston (left) and Mrs. Tom Hamilton admire the prize-win-

ning gift basket entered by Mrs. Phil Geither Jr. of Everman (right). Bottom right, the booth of the Birdville Home Demonstration Club, winner of a \$25 defense savings bond, first prize in the demonstration club competition.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1941.

## New Plants Announced for Next Year's Gardens

Nurserymen already are beginning to announce the new plants that will grace next year's garden. For those who like the Penstemon, varieties of which are sometimes known as Fox-glove, there will be a red one called Cherry Glow and Firebird, which is said to be insect resistant. More and more this long-neglected American plant will be gaining recognition. The flower-spikes and blooms are larger than its close kinsman, Garnet, the latter also relatively a new origination. The blue-flowered Penstemon, a little ground-hugger, will come in for a wider distribution next year also.

Exquisite is a new hybrid perennial Larkspur, a Delphinium now being developed for hardiness, vigor and resistance to disease. It is 4-5 feet in height and bears 4-6 flowering spikes with flowers that open generally at one time. Fanal is the name of a new Astilbe. The reddest of the red Astilbes, this plant is described as bearing 15-inch flower spikes. The Red Hot Poker (Tritoma), a member of the Kniphofia family, has produced some new hybrids, Comet and Apricot, Orange and Golden Pride. Springtime, another new Tritoma, bears coral red blooms on the spike. Three others have names that almost offer identification, Gold Mine, Primrose Beauty and Golden Scepter.

Among the large-flowering, well-tested Phloxes is Progress, with flowers that open violet-blue, slowly fading to steel-blue and then to lighter still. On clean foliage, the orange or mandarin red Phlox, Charles H. Curtis, comes on a 30-inch stem. An exceptional group of plants with red flowers are the Geums. More persons should grow this delightful hardy evergreen plant. Although the Geums propagate and mature slowly, once established they are good in the garden for a number of years. Fire Opal and Red Wings are two good new Geums. Wilton Ruby is another good red, while Princess Juliana and

Rijnstroom are good in orange. Gladys Perry and Golden West produce golden blossoms.

Of the new Campanulas there are many, among the best being: Blue Spire (with semi-double bright blue flowers with 2-3 inch blooms on 10 or more sturdy 30-inch spikes); a light blue cup-and-saucer Canterbury Bell by the name of Summer Skies; Misty Morn, a double-flowered lavender variety; a large-flowered, spotless semi-double white variety, and Six Hills Giant, pale blue and hardy. Blue Gardenia which flowers the second season should be more popular. A new ground cover from England is the dwarf polygonum adaptable to either shade or full sunlight. There is a new Achillea, species Taggetea, whose pale yellow blooms on an 18-inch stem bear continuous flowers during the Summer. Pink Domino Verbascum, with soft rose-pink

blooms is a good plant for the border, although a bit rugged. Golden Shower, with star-like flowers is an improved Coreopsis. The coppery-golden blooms of Baron Linden, a new Helenium, resemble the flowers of Browngold, another new introduction of recent date. Anthemis, Rodger Perry, bears dark golden blossoms.

The English hybrid Aster, Triumph, attains only about eight inches in height, and in June and July is a mass of pinkish-blue, daisy-like flowers. Shakespeare is another new pink Aster. There is a crimson-flowered Arabis announced also. There are a number of new Tradescantias, brilliant purple, mauve, white and deep blue. Old Spice is a delightful Dianthus with salmon-pink flowers. One of the new rock garden novelties is the Dragon's Blood Sedum. It looks now like we are to have a new race of English cottage Carnations. Sylvia has pale pink petals edged with silvery white. Cynthia is shrimp pink in color, and is two-toned, a deep rose-pink with salmon shadings.

## Popularity of Herbs Is Increasing

Herbs are increasing in popularity. Why not try a bed of them in your garden this year? Incidental usually to the kitchen garden, they are worthy a place of their own. Even an area 2-4 feet square would take care of the needs of an average family.

Largely they belong to the Mint and Parsley families, with three of the groups mostly in demand. Annuals, such as sweet basil, saffron, coriander, Summer savory and anise should have seeds sown directly in the open ground when danger of frost is past. Biennials, sweet marjoram, dill, caraway, fennel and clary, are only short-lived perennials.

The following perennials live for many years: wormwood, tarragon, sage, thyme, peppermint, marjoram, balm, horehound, catnip, costmary, lovage, lavender, hyssop, pennyroyal, winter savory, tansy. A few of these latter will repay a home a thousand fold, as seasonings for food, decoratives in the garden and as stimulants to the esthetic sense.

Try them this year.





—Star-Telegram Photos.

Birds will be remembered again this Christmas by children at the Fort Worth Garden Center. Top, a group of them selecting a tree for their annual "birds' Christmas tree" on which they tie tidbits for the birds. Left to right, they are Lawrence Riddle, 1321 Oak Knoll Drive; Fred Withers, 4710 Parrish Road; Nancy Jane Daley, 901 West Seventh Street; Lorene Thompson, 206 West Daggett Avenue, and Fleming Jones, 4036 East Belknap Street. Bottom, a group rehearsing for the Christmas play to be given in connection with the tree event, the date of which is not set. Vaida Marcuse, 2323 Prairie Avenue, is the madonna, and the angels are Martha Faye Norman (left), 2405 Chestnut Avenue, and Shirley Annette Maples, 2613 McKinley Avenue.

### Pansy Plants May Survive for Years

Pansies are sometimes classified as biennials, although they are normally perennials. The plants may persist, and with good care bloom for a number of years, however. The relatively young plants give the best bloom.

For choice flowers, one should be careful in choosing varieties; well-bred strains are worth the extra cost. It is well to have new stock coming along each year from seed. The plants like a rather cool, moist soil, and a not-too-hot sun. A mulch of leaf-mold or other light dressing will exclude heat and mold moisture as Summer approaches. Through care as to details, proper watering and close cropping of blooms, one may have pansies in flower well into the Summer.

Seeds should be sown in August or September in flats and set out in open beds in November or early December. These plants should give free and continuous bloom until June. Seeds could be sown monthly throughout the Fall, thus insuring a succession of choice blooms. Tender plants should be given some protection, even in flats. Alternate thawing and freezing is not good for the young plants.

Although the Old World variety of pansy has given us several new strains, we still enjoy the sheer beauty of *Viola tricolor*. Spain and the Pyrenees have produced the Tufted or Bedding pansy (*V. cornuta*), sometimes called the Horned violet from the large spur on the flower. This attractive bedder, especially desirable for mass effects, comes in violet mostly, but can be secured in white and other shades.

Violets should be kept stocky. They are known as the "cool" plants of florists; frost and cold do them little harm, as they tend to be self-hardening. Violets should be used more often in rockeries. Both pansies and violets belong to the violet family.

## Amateur Can Have Lots of Fun at Plant Propagation

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Fun and disappointment both may attend plant propagation. It is easier and more dependable to rely upon the nurserymen, but occasionally one likes to try one's own hand at such matters. For the amateur, there are certain suggestions that will prove helpful.

If propagation is to be by seeds, try them in boxes in the house before planting in the open. Be sure seed stock is fresh. Tree seeds, being usually very hard, should be kept moist, buried or placed in sand until planting time. Generally speaking, seeds should be planted to a depth of twice or three times their size, according to the kind. Sweetpeas should be sown a little deeper. In the case of mustard seeds and others that are very fine, scatter lightly in well-pulverized, loose soil, and press down with a flat, or allow to settle after a gentle sprinkling of water.

A good point to remember is that seeds of tender plants should be sown only after the soil has become thoroughly warm in the Spring, while hardy seeds can be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Some very hard seeds are better ready to germinate when they have been given a good soaking in warm water. Some others, such as seeds of cannas and moonflowers, may need to have their hard outer shell scraped or pierced to allow water to enter, a very necessary factor in plant germination. Seedlings should be watched, that they do not crowd one another.

#### Transplanting.

When ready to transplant (usually when the rough outer leaves appear), take from the seed box and replant, either in other boxes or in pots, taking care to space at a greater distance apart than they grew in the first box. A cloudy day is the best for purposes of transplanting, particularly if the plants are going into the open ground. Plants start growing more quickly if set in well-cultivated soil, loose and porous. If necessary, shade for a day or two, but do not cover closely.

Plants that have root-stocks or tubers, rhizomes or eyes, should be divided during the dormant season, after blossoming is finished. Willows, maples, vines and soft-wood plants can be propagated readily by layers. Bend stems (while still attached to parent plant) to the earth in the Fall and cover with a sufficiency of earth; keep well watered. The layer may be pegged down to the soil, if there is a tendency for the branches to spring up into place. In a year, the new plants should be ready to be separated from the parent. Air-layering, or pot-layering, consists of sticking the pros-

pective roots in a pot or moss-ball (hence the term "mossing"), secured to a branch or trunk that can not be bent to the ground. The pot, broken in half, is used to bind over soil that is laid upon the stem or branch which is expected to form roots.

#### Various Cuttings.

Cuttings are of various kinds, and they are obtained usually by placing the part of the plant to be developed either in soil or water for a time of incubation. Cuttings usually are made in the Fall or Winter by cutting parts into proper lengths and burying in sand or moss in a protected place where freezing temperatures do not prevail. In the Spring, these are set out in a rather sandy, well drained loam. Hardwood plantings usually have two to four buds or joints, and these should allow for only the upper bud to be above ground. Position may be either erect or somewhat slanting. Cuttings should not be less than six inches in length, and sometimes it is better if they are eight to 12 inches.

Soft, or green-wood cuttings are rooted under cover in a cold frame or greenhouse. Wood should be mature enough to break when it is bent sharply. Green-wood cuttings require only one or two joints. If of two buds, the lower leaf should be cut off and the upper leaves cut in two. If the cutting has only one joint, the lower end is cut just above a joint. Cutting bed should be kept uniformly moist, and drainage should be good. Cuttings should be shaded until they begin to develop roots. Gloxinias, begonias, sanseverias and other fancy-leaved plants reproduce from their leaves, the young plant usually arising from the leaf-stalk or petiole. A part of the

## Many Plants Bring Theme of Yuletide

The Fort Worth Botanic Garden has on its Christmas dress for visitors this week. There are many shrubs, trees and plants that suggest the idea of Christmas, among them the red berries of the hollies and yaupon, the nandinas, pyracanthas, redhaws and the Carolina moonseed vine.

The Christmas roses (*Helleborus niger*) are a bit slow to flower this year, due to prolific and late blooming last season; however, in a short time these will be in full flower. Of especial interest just now is the Celandine vine (*Solandra nitida*) in the greenhouse. This latter is a close relative of the *Datura*. The blossom is an old gold color, or that of a rich butter-yellow. It is trumpet-shaped, and is associated with many legends. The plant is a native of the Central Americas and Mexico, and is much used in the gardens of California and Florida. The juniper and evergreens give an added note of Christmas greenery.

Perhaps no one is happier this Christmas than Mrs. H. H. Ferrell, Westcliff Road, North. Mrs. Ferrell has a clump of large-flowering, very deep purple iris in full bloom in her garden. Mrs. Ferrell is not sure whether this is a miracle flower, just blossomed to bring Christmas cheer, or whether it is a true Winter-blooming iris. In any case, she is duly proud of it.

A drive over the city during the holiday season will show many homes and gardens that are lighted bringing the true Yuletide greeting. There are a number of living Christmas trees, as well as other interesting decoratives.

Houston Chronicle: Eliza Lebeck cut

#### Birds' Tree

The Camellia Garden club, so far as is known, arranged the first "Municipal Birds' Christmas tree" in Houston. Following a recent meeting the group went to Hermann park and decorated a small cedar tree on the grounds at the Garden Center. They used strings of cranberries, popcorn, kumquats and peppers as garlands and also fastened apples, pieces of bread and suet on the trees to lend color and relish.

The club members hope to attract more birds to winter near the Garden Center. They ask that bird lovers who plan to drive through the park during the winter months take something for the birds and hang it on the tree. This tree is growing on the south side of the building near the drive that separates this section of the park from the Miller Memorial theater area.

Following the Yuletide, garden members will renew their efforts in gardening and sharing of plants and flowers—which will bring to them continued happiness—for joy comes to the gardener who gives of his garden to others.



## Christmas Decorations Can Be Widely Varied; Bible Flower Theme Is Popular

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The practice of decorating the home with greens at this season of the year is older than Christmas. The custom seems to defy all attempts of the conservationists to stop it. Better than to destroy the native landscape, we should purchase our greenery from reliable nurserymen and florists who specialize in this sort of thing, or grow our own evergreens for the purpose. Variety may be supplemented by a judicious use of one's own garden materials. Such things may also serve a second good. Plan to prune your evergreens at the Christmas season, with due regard for the pruning needs of each plant, tree or shrub used. Grottesque twigs and branches, various seed pods, green-brier types, and even the soap-berries make interesting arrangements. Keep in mind always that two or three handsome, decorative pieces are more desirable than a house full of unrelated bits of this-and-that.

Be sure to buy your cut Christmas trees from certified dealers or reliable nurserymen. In this way you will make your contribution to the cause of protecting those trees that should not be disturbed. There is a good deal of sentiment nowadays in favor of the use of the living Christmas tree. These trees are grown by nurserymen expressly for this purpose, and they are usually balled, burlaped and sometimes planted in tubs or pots, that they may be used indoors for the occasion and then transferred to the garden later. A variation in the use of the living tree is to string with artificial lights such trees as are already growing, either those in rows along certain streets where persons in a block plan to decorate together in this manner; or it may be desirable to light some one tree near the house, or in front of a window, or some other on the lawn.

Eleanor King, a Texas woman, in her recent book, "Bible Plants for American Gardens," tells of some arrangements that may be made for the home with plants that were grown and used in Bible times—a fitting idea for Christmas use. A few of her suggestions follow: A sense of spiritual peace and refreshment may come to any home through the use of branches, artistically placed, of trees or shrubs familiar to Biblical lands. A few Bible flowers suggest a silent grace at the table. An olive branch, properly placed in a vase between candlesticks, could represent the age-old emblem of peace, something that should be especially filled with meaning for us this Christmas.

Since the anemone was a plant whose blossoms Jesus loved and often used as symbols, an effective picture could be made with a few of these flowers placed beside a painting or an image of Christ. The phrase, "Corn, wine and oil," could be so arranged as to represent the blessing of God upon His children. A combination of the vine and fig together could denote universal peace, or it could be a symbol of domestic peace, prosperity and happiness. An arrangement of papyrus, reeds and water lilies, with a figure of a crocodile placed properly, would be symbolic of Moses' Egypt. Castor-bean leaves, each at a different stage of growth, showing a different size and color, lend themselves well to an effective arrangement.

"Jonah's gourd" and "Jonah's whale" could be suggested in arrangement, as could Ezekiel's parable of the eagle and the vine. Other plants and animals mentioned in the Bible could be arranged as accessories, the lamb, the turtle dove and the deer being symbolic of gentleness, or they could speak of Spring, as in the Song of Solomon. The eagle and the lion both denote strength and are associated with such strong trees as the Cedar of Lebanon. A few date palm leaves, arising from a flat bowl of sand, would interest a child. The addition of some tents, a few sheep and goats would suggest the Sacred Tree Oasis where there were "three-score and ten palm trees and twelve wells of water." The sickle, often mentioned in the Bible, when combined with sheaves of wheat and rich clusters of grapes, suggests the harvest and vintage. The white narcissus, when arranged with white candles and a figurine of the Madonna in white is symbolic of innocence and purity. Bell-like pomegranate flowers furnished the design on the robes of priests and the design for bells in general. Sprays of these blossoms, when arranged on a table near a bell-like ornament would commemorate the use of church bells throughout the ages.

And always effective, simple and suggestive is the scene of the Nativity. This setting is not difficult of arrangement, and nothing could be more Christmassy. The usual small figures, arranged on a sand bed, with a palm branch or two would work out a very pleasing picture, and one that is commemorative of the true meaning of the season we celebrate.

A few plants bear the name, Christmas; for example, the Christmas Begonia (*Begonia socotrana*) from the Island of Socotra and much used by florists for the

Christmas trade, hence the name. There is the Christmas Berry Tree of California. *Zygocactus truncatus* is known as the Christmas Cactus, sometimes called crab-cactus, presumably for its showy red flowers which often bloom at the Christmas season. The Christmas fern no doubt gets its name from the fact that it is used a great deal as a Christmas decorative in homes; sometimes called also the dagger-fern. The Christmas Rose is the most famous of all the Christmas plants that bear the name. There are a number of delightful legends connected with this latter plant.

Other blossoming plants used by florists, that figure as Christmas decoratives, are the primroses, cyclamen, poinsettias, anemones, ranunculus, begonias, hibiscus, azaleas, camellias, and all the beloved favorites, such as roses, geraniums, violets and violas. The hollies are always in demand, and unusual wreaths are made of them which give a decorative Christmas note.

## Birds Add to Gardens but Must Be Fed in Winter

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In Denmark, Sweden and Norway much of the year finds the ground and vegetations covered with ice and snow. It is to meet a need for the birds that a celebration is held each Christmas. Each year families place a sheaf of grain, the last cut-over from the harvest season, upon a pole at the front yard gate or near the gable of the barn for the bird's Christmas dinner. In Norway the young people spend the day before Christmas tying bunches of grain to trees, fences and housetops for the birds. It is a pretty and helpful custom, and one that all people could emulate to the advantage of both the birds and their own gardens.

Such customs, wherever engaged in, have a very useful purpose. In the first place it is a safe and subtle way of teaching the conservation of wildlife to the child. More birds are attracted to parks and home gardens in this way and children are taught to love and to understand the value of birds in economic life. Through such customs, the child is taught to be thoughtful and kind, for the naturalist or nature lover generally develops into that type of person. Also such ceremonies revive and keep alive an ancient Christmas custom in an age that needs to look backward for a portion of its beauty.

Nesting sites, water, food and protection are some of the ways that can be used to attract birds to the garden. Birds always add to the charm of the garden, as well as ridding the areas of destructive insects. Their pleasing songs and dashing colors give character to even the smallest plot.

Cats seem to be the natural en-

emies of small birds; therefore some sort of protection should be given. The boy with nigger-shooter or air-rifle can likewise do harm; if birds are not actually shot, the noise frightens them. Boy Scouts, conservation groups, camera and photographic organizations, Audubon Societies and other such agencies have done much to educate the "small boy with his gun" and to help him to understand. A well-placed bird bath, metal cat-guards around tree trunks and bird houses in trees will make a bird sanctuary in any garden.

Birds like cherries very much, but this fruit does not thrive so well as some other fruits in this climate, and in some localities it invites the tent caterpillar. The Japanese barberry, frequently advocated as a good shrub with which to induce birds to the garden, is actually not so well liked by the birds. The following list, some of which are native berry-bearing shrubs, will prove useful as bird-bait: wild grapes, mulberry, black-berry, varieties of honeysuckle (with edible berries), sumac, elder-berry, black haw, red haw, agarita, so-called mountain ash, swamp holly, buck-bush, dogwood and juniper berries. Many of the native plants provide food through their seed pods, such as the bee-balm (*monarda*), asters, poppies, amaranthus, smart-weeds, sunflowers, Virginia creeper, and many of the long list of composites.

The foods are easily classified as natural and artificial. Of the supplied foods, meat scraps, nut meats, particularly peanuts, ground coconut, dried cereals, farm grains, (cracked wheat and corn, milo maize and ryé), peppers, sliced apples, dried raisins, dried breads and lettuce leaves are well liked by birds. Proper attention to the needs of the birds in a garden will easily attract the following: chickadees, waxwings, grosbeaks, Winter quail, blackbirds, woodpeckers, wrens, thrashers, mockingbirds, blue jays, cardinals, starlings, grackles and lots of others equally interesting. In the matter of protecting cultivated fruits in the orchard, try to use the wild forms of the kinds that are in the garden or orchard, especially those that ripen earlier. Farmers Bulletins 621 and 1644 sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture will offer valuable helps to the lover of birds in the garden.

## Garden Club to Hold Annual Christmas Mart on Friday

Christmas charm strings and "Texas Winter Rainbows" such as won a place on the Christmas idea feature page of the December McCall's magazine for Mrs. M. J. Pickett, Fort Worth, will be displayed at the Fort Worth Garden Club's annual Christmas Mart and Idea Show Friday in Anna Shelton Hall. The show, from noon through 4 p. m., will be open to the public, according to Mrs. D. B. Trammell, general chairman.

Mrs. Pickett's booth of seasonal decorations made from seed pods, dried berries, and other native material, and a booth for the British War Relief Society, in charge of Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, are additions to the list of garden products and gift booths announced earlier. Other booths and displays include: Christmas goodies from farm pantries, the Tarrant County Home Demonstration council, Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, chairman; cookie bar, Mrs. W. H. Slay Jr.; dolls and decorated gourds, Mrs. Pattie R. East; candies, Mrs. Frank T. Crumley; handicraft from Lighthouse for the Blind; miscellaneous, Mrs. Helen Allen; exhibit from Harvest Seed Company, Mrs. Temple Bowen; small fruit cakes, Mrs. C. M. Cunningham; potteries, prints and ceramics, Miss Evaline Sellers; Christmas corsages and boutonnières, Mrs. Harris Pruitt, Mrs. Bedford Brown and Mrs. R. M. Coleman; pickles, jellies and sugar

plum trees, Mrs. Robert Campbell; horticultural specialties, Mrs. W. B. Paddock and Mrs. W. K. Rose; old flower and fruit prints, Mrs. Nancy Taylor; garden books from The Fair, Mrs. J. M. Purvis; flower containers, Mrs. William Rigg; and wreaths and house decorations, Mrs. Julian Meeker.

A ribbon award is offered for the most attractive booth.

Several tables arranged for special holiday events also will be shown. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the club, will arrange an "Old South" Christmas table. Mrs. Brooks Morris will use a Chinese motif in a holiday table; Mrs. W. K. Hall will have a "Bird's Christmas Party, and Mrs. W. P. Cranz will arrange a table for a children's party. Mrs. Hatcher Pickett will call her table, "Five-and-Ten Christmas," and Mrs. L. H. Kasell, collector of antiques, will arrange a "Can-Can" table.

This show will be presented by the Garden Club's program committee, of which Mrs. W. A. Zant is chairman. Mrs. T. E. Graham is chairman of properties and staging.

The show will be preceded at 10:30 a. m., by the club's annual Christmas program, with members of the Woman's Club as special guests. There will be a luncheon for which guest reservations may be made, after the program. Mrs. John Rounsaville will take reservations up to noon Thursday.

## Clubs Planning Camp Cheer

Texas Garden Groups Open Move to Brighten Army Homes for Christmas.

The Texas Garden Clubs have launched a movement to make the training camps of the State cheerful places for the Christmas season and Mrs. Will Lake, of Fort Worth, state president, Saturday appealed to all club members and to citizens in general to participate in the program.

Mrs. Lake said that a local committee will be appointed at once to co-ordinate the plan and that special attention will be given to hospital units and clubrooms at the camps.

To facilitate the dispensing of information and to assist in any other way with the national defense program, the Fort Worth Garden Center will be open eight hours a day throughout the entire week, including Sunday, Mrs. Lake said.

Any persons interested in brightening the camps for the Christmas season may contact the Garden Center by telephone or may write Mrs. Lake at the center, or to Mrs. John G. Berry, at Goldthwaite, chairman of the Texas Garden Clubs committee on defense and goodwill gardens.

Mrs. Lake said that there is a special need for the work of garden enthusiasts at Camp Wolters. Mrs. Berry has notified Mrs. Lake that at Camp Bowie plans are completed for furnishing 27,000 plate favors for Christmas Day dinner as well as plate favors and cheer cards for the hospitals, 212 Christmas trees and decorations, wreaths and potted plants, and cookies and candies.

"Here in Fort Worth we should do something like that for Camp Wolters," Mrs. Lake said. "Most of the boys there are new in the service and will not have the opportunity to get away and visit as some of the older men will."

## Junior Garden Club Formed

The George C. Clarke Junior Garden Club was organized Thursday by the South Fort Worth Garden Club, with Mrs. L. G. Moreland and Mrs. A. E. McCall as sponsors. Mrs. H. A. Griffin, garden club president, and Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas State Garden Clubs, Inc., made short talks.

Officers elected were: President, Barbara Haugh; vice president, Lometa Winnert; secretary, Jean Garrett, and treasurer, Caroline Craddock.

The club, the second junior garden organization which the South Side Garden Club has formed this season, will meet on second and fourth Thursdays for programs on general gardening, nature appreciation and beautification topics. Members will assist in school beautification and will help in the red bud trail planting.

Gift of a red bud tree to each member for home planting was announced by the senior club president, Mrs. Griffin, at the first meeting. Membership will be open to all students of the school.



# The President's Letter Dec 1941

TEXAS GARDEN CLUBS, INC.



Dear Club Members:

Today I bring you Christmas Greetings from your State Headquarters, the Fort Worth Garden Center, and from our two big new Texas Garden Centers, those of Dallas and Houston! I would turn your thoughts at this time to other garden and horticultural centers in our Americas. It makes us sad when we think of what has happened to such places in the Old World, and it behooves us to try to build up in our own land something at least of the magnitude and beauty of those that are now but ruins.

As your National Garden Centers chairman, I would take you to the great botanical and horticultural centers of the North and East, to those grand Botanic Gardens of New York City, Brooklyn; to John Bartram's Garden (the oldest garden in the United States) in Philadelphia, to the notable Arnold Arboretum in Boston; to the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis—and to the exotic and beautiful horticultural achievements on the Pacific Coast. I would walk along with you in the oldest botanical garden in America in Mexico City, and in the magnificent parks and old gardens of the Latin Americas, and down into the hot, Indian lands of Oaxaca, where orchids of many varieties drip from the branches of the trees. We might trek over some of the mountain trails of the Andes, and who knows but what we might discover in our wanderings some yet unknown little alpine (shall we say *andean?*), happy in the snows about its feet!

By the time this communication reaches you, you will, no doubt, have put your garden to rights for the winter. You will have, if you are a wise gardener, made at least a part of your plans for the changing seasons in your garden. With the Holidays upon us again, bringing the usual round of social and home interests, there seems little time left for meditation upon those matters that can, perhaps, be set aside for a later time, such as gardening, plants, horticulture, garden club activities; but these things

too have a very important place in home building, in home maintenance in the largest sense, and they should have due consideration as a part of our Christmas joy.

If I had my way at this Christmas-time, I would hang upon your garden-club tree at least one new idea! (We are all prone to go about like pot-boilers, re-hashing the same old thoughts, over and over.) I would help you to put that new idea definitely to work. It might not have to do with flower arrangement, as fine as that is; it might fall short of an annual trip to Mexico, which some of us enjoy so much; or, it might not mean that we could boast "never having missed a garden club meeting" (and that is highly desirable!) It could mean taking the knowledge to Farmer Jones, as to how to save the soil that is rapidly washing away from his land; it could be that the new idea would go trotting off to discouraged little Mrs. Brown out in West Texas where alkaline soils prevail, and it might show her what plants she could have, without disappointment; it might mean experimentation with some one plant over a long period of time, and of actually making a contribution to its cause; it could mean a comprehensive study of native plants and their uses—and how very many there are!); it might mean the origination of a new plant species; in all cases, it would mean better horticultural specimens. Oh, there is no end to what a new idea might do for us all!

And then there is the matter of building a garden library for our own homes, our communities and our clubs; the introduction into our gardens of new trees and plants (it is *not* imperative that we use the same kinds of plants year after year); new soils and new methods of plant culture; the restoration of some of our old homes and gardens here in the Southwest—many quite as entertaining as those elsewhere that have been reclaimed—and then that we take our pilgrimages to these places also, as well as far a-field; how to get the *most* from a potato, or whatever it is that engages our attention for the moment; better—and fresh and new garden club programs; what-

ever this new thing is, it is definitely akin to thoroughness and to attention to detail, and comprehensive study. In other words, raising our standards of excellence.

Maybe, if we, the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., concentrate a bit, we might get a Plant Introduction Station here in Texas for Latin American plants, like Florida and California have, for example. The State has enough variety of climate and soil conditions to merit such a medium. Dr. Paul Standley, of the Field Museum, author of those invaluable Smithsonian bulletins, TREES AND SHRUBS OF MEXICO, says the time is more than ripe for Texas and the United States to start plant collecting anew from Mexico and the South American countries. Texas is the logical center for such an educational field. Shall we accept this responsibility? It is for the Garden Clubs of Texas to say the word.

As member of a great organization, the Texas Garden Clubs have a need for a widening of horizons. We should enlarge our vision. We should truly "lay no small plans" for indeed such "have no power to stir men's souls." And in our associations together, whether in the inner circle of our groups, in the larger work of the State, the still larger associations with our neighbors to the Southwest, Mexico, the Central Americas and the South American lands, we need to bring understanding and a tolerance for the viewpoint of these.

Always, we should remember that we too can learn from others—if we are not too dogmatic in the matter of our own importance. I would have us treat with more friendliness and understanding the foreigner "within our gates," as well as to tolerate him with graciousness when we visit his port. I would pray that we could bring enough of the city's entertainment into every rural home, to the end that our boys and girls would remain happy in their farm life. I would try to understand, with all my heart, that other people have rights as well as I. I would revalue *friendship* in a war-beset world, and thus justify our name . . . TEXAS!

Faithfully,  
MARY DAGGETT LAKE (Mrs. Will),  
President.

## Now Is Good Time to Plant Those Roses

Now is a good time to plant roses (and what ideal Christmas gifts they would make!), trees, shrubs. Pruning of roses must wait until the latter part of February. Mulch rose beds and any tender plants as soon as the ground freezes. After heavy winds or sleet storms, see to it that mulches are still in place. Watch about bird baths of artificial stone cracking—better store them indoors. Inspect all stored bulbs and remove diseased spots. Use insecticide atomizer freely on house plants. Don't forget to feed flowering house plants with liquid fertilizer every two or three weeks while flowers are being made. Poinsettias should be watered daily. Azaleas should be given frequent waterings, and be kept in a cool place. Better, set azalea-pot in water and allow water to soak in. Cyclamen and primroses require several hours of sunlight, but temperature should be kept cool for them also. Large varieties of flowering begonias need much water and some sun, but they must not be allowed to chill.

Lily-of-the-valley pips should be kept in a dark, moist place until well started, then bring to the light. Paper white narcissus, the Chinese sacred lily, tulips and hyacinths can be forced for bloom now. Keep Jerusalem cherry plants well watered, but under-water the Christmas cactus when it begins to come into flower. Start tuberous-rooted begonias now from seeds, indoors. Watch for mealy-bugs (cottony masses) on house plants. Tie lightly and stake weak-foliaged plants, such as freesias. All forced bulbs require much water. On sunny days, inspect well the garden ornamental trees, as scale infestations may occur. Spray with an oil emulsion. Take out any undesirable trees or shrubs or any dead or diseased. Store garden seats and other garden furniture. Oil tools before laying aside for season.

Study old flower and seed catalogs carefully. Compare with new ones and see which plants, trees and shrubs have held out in popularity for long. Plan to get the new books on flowers and gardening. To the home-maker, such volumes are invaluable, and they offer good entertainment as well. Look over the garden carefully and determine upon betterment changes. Plan to use as many natives as possible this year. They offer as great charm (and give a note of distinction) and leave behind less disappointment. Many of the indigenous plant materials lend themselves well to the landscaping projects. Seeds of larkspurs, pansies, columbines, phlox and snapdragons may be planted now in flats for later outdoor use.

Plant more flowering trees and shrubs on the home grounds. Mass in groups for color effects. Why not plan for an orchard this year? Or at least, set out a few fruit trees on the home grounds. The blossoms are lovely, especially the plum, pear and peach, and the fruits give added returns.

Why not plant a few nut trees? The pecan, Texas' state tree, will repay a hundred fold for the little attention it requires. Every home should have a pecan grove. Garden clubs looking for projects could do well to advocate the planting of walnuts and the hickory (pecan) in

groups along our highways. No doubt the State Highway Department would welcome such a gesture. Sprays of forsythia, pussywillow and other early flowering shrubs can be cut soon, brought indoors and allowed to open, as forced decorations . . . a good way to prune, if necessary for spacing. However, care must be used, since no early flowering shrubs should be pruned until after they flower. Hold cut-ends of sprays of poinsettias over a flame or under hot water until stem-ends are sealed.



## Garden Center Is Place to Bring Gifts, Decorations for Texas' Army Camps

THE Fort Worth Garden Center in the Botanic Garden at Trinity Park is being made the concentration point for gifts and decorations to be sent to Camp Wolters and other Texas army camps to brighten Christmas for soldiers away from home.

With an organization set up to handle the collection of gifts and to see that they get to the designated camps, the Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs is inviting the help of all others who want to aid in making Christmas cheerier for the soldiers.

To give the camps a Yuletide atmosphere, the garden clubs are inviting gifts of table arrangements, Christmas trees, winter bouquets, Christmas wreaths and potted plants.

Garden Club members, and any others who will, are urged to send cookies, candy, pecans, fruits, cigars, cigarets and place cards and favors for hospital trays.

The gifts must be sent to the Garden Center not later than 3 p. m. Tuesday, when they will be packed up and sent to the camps.

The Fort Worth clubs are concentrating chiefly on gifts and decorations for Camp Wolters at Mineral Wells, where an estimated 18,000 soldiers, many of them far away from homes in the North and East, will spend the holidays. Garden Clubs in towns of Texas will do the same for Camps Bowie and Berkeley.

Temple, Waco, Stephenville, Brownwood and Burnet women have made Christmas wreaths and other decorations, flower and vegetable arrangements, tray and plate favors, and other gifts for the soldiers at Camp Bowie.

The Mason Garden Club has completed 2,000 favors, and the Woman's Society for Christian Service of the Methodist Church at Mason has made 700. Mason women also have contributed two flower containers for chapels and 12 Christmas trees.

In the Red Cross room at Goldthwaite, women of the community recently packed 2,700 bags of pecans and attached tags to them on which the name of a soldier recipient can be written.

Instead of placing flowers in cemeteries this year, the Garden Club women are arranging to place (and keep) fresh flowers on the altars of the new chapels in army camps.

Mrs. John G. Berry of Goldthwaite, chairman of the Goodwill Gardens Committee of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., urged all garden clubs near the camps to aid in establishing vegetable and flower gardens. Her program includes a rose and an iris garden for Camps Bowie, Berkeley and Wolters, and a vegetable garden for every family as well as for the camps.

"Chapels, hospitals and service clubs especially should receive the help of garden club," she said.

At Decatur, the garden club pledged itself two days after the outbreak of war to turn the energies of its 60 members to Red Cross work or into other channels of aid in the war crisis.

Heading the committee appointed here to have charge of the "spread Christmas cheer in army camps" is Mrs. W. A. Zant, president of the Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs.

Appointed by Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president, to form the remainder of the committee were the following local garden club presidents: Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. Ernest Petteway, North Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. Maud Brady, Better Homes Garden Club; Mrs. J. M. Scott, Hubbard Heights Garden Club; Mrs. A. H. Sanders, Lake Worth Garden Club; Mrs. Ed Lawrence, Monticello Garden Club; Mrs. Robert F. Stark, Oak Lawn Garden Club; Mrs. M. F. Markward, Polytechnic Garden Club; Mrs. H. C. Austin, Sagamore Hill Garden Club; Mrs. Harry Steele Moyer, St. Mary's Garden Club; Mrs. H. A. Griffin, South Side Garden Club; Mrs. O. V. Campbell, Sylvania Gar-

den Club, and Mrs. H. L. Price, University Garden Club.

## Gardens Have a Definite Place in a World at War

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Shall we lay aside our gardens, or neglect them, in order to give time to the seemingly greater need of helping in the defense program? This question is often asked these days. The home has been called the second line of defense. It might almost be called the first line, because it builds up all that goes into Government activities. Matters that serve the highest, fullest and best interests of the home today are actually rendering a real service to our country in its time of greatest need.

Let us look well to our homes. Anything that contributes better food for the family, makes for kinder hearts, happier days for our children whose lives recently have been made gloomy indeed, greater vision for service, recreational facilities for all, bigger educational advantages . . . these factors are also important, and they have a very definite part to play in a program of national defense.

Anxious hearts today are but reenacting the age-old sorrow of war. In a preface to a very old folio of fruit and flower prints of the Isle of Java, written in 1862, there is the following by the compiler: "It is not the vain ambition of obtaining a name, or of producing anything new or beautiful, nor is it the desire to compete with others more capable than myself . . . that I approach the steps of the Temple of Science with this work. But if, by one of those terrible blows which blight our very existence, we are compelled to turn our thoughts to other channels in order to survive physically and mentally, that we may surmount difficulties so painful, so corrosive, in their deeply-felt, though hidden, bitterness, who is there to say this too is not important?"

"Some there may be among you who have tasted the gall attendant upon exile; some may be experiencing, like myself, the separation from home and country . . . may be missing the absence of friendly greeting, on a foreign shore; death may have snatched from you the arm of financial support; bereavement, in some other form, may have entered your dwelling . . . like mine also . . . tearing away the veil of sweet illusions with one sudden stroke, placing you, with a lacerated heart, a shrinking spirit and a feeble body before an un pitying world. . . . To you then, who are not strangers to these afflictions, I offer the solace of flowers, the beauty of gardens, the consolation of fragrance, the experience of soft and balmy influences, the real and solid enjoyment of the domain of natural science."

To open the great book of nature is to draw the mind to a source of true comfort. Such contacts meet the need of the human heart in

times of peace as well as in times of distress, whatever the cause. Here one finds a glorious treasure-store of hidden beauties. And are not these manifestations just so many steps by which we may mount the ladder of escape from inevitable sorrow (if such there be) into a land of stabilized thought, of a true sense of values where there is only the "owing to no man anything but love?"

The Fort Worth Botanic Garden offers nature interest at all times. It is a beauty spot in which the natural has been combined with cultivated materials. A study of the people who visit the garden will give one something of its deep significance. Here, morning after morning, come the busy men of the city looking for something they need with which to help them through a hard day, maybe, or perhaps finding satisfaction in just drinking in the beauty; in the morning hours also come the mothers, with their little folk, leading them down the rose-bordered paths, teaching the child to have appreciation for loveliness; boys and girls stroll through the garden in the shadows of the evening lights, and it is not unusual that there is a wedding in the garden; and often, when the setting sun lowers into the western horizon, after families have buried those near and dear, they are found here in the garden, wandering through with their friends or with members of their families, seeking that ray of hope they so much need at a time like this. We have come to know that the Botanic Garden is something more than a mere beauty spot, more even than a living library of plants; it is a real sanctuary for the soul of man. And such may be any garden.

Shall we neglect these places? Shall we give up our Gardens, allow our beauty spots to become waste places? Shall we look to the greater needs of our fellowman? What greater need can there be? There is the story of the peasant who was plowing in the field, his eye riveted on the furrow ahead, his pulse registering joy at sight of the up-turned sod and the good, clean smell of it. A friend approached and said:

"If this were your last day upon the earth, how would you spend it?" Without changing attitude or position, the toiler replied: "I'd plow." This is the spirit that we can all bring to a disturbed, harassed, frenzied, war-torn world today. A poised mind, a clear head, a renewal of the duty-pledge, conscientious service to our fellowman in whatever line, the appreciation of the elemental facts of life and of esthetics . . . these are the things that will give us a fine sense of values, build up our courage, strengthen our faith, renew our hopes, help us to guard against hysteria (for this is no time in which to indulge the emotions), and build up the national morale.

## Verbena, Native of South America, Is Good Border

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It will interest the lovers of the verbena to know that this plant is a native of Buenos Aires. It was first noticed by John Tweedy who was collecting plants for the conservatories of the Earl of Derby and a firm in London. Grant Thorburn, in 1857, received a plant of verbena tweediana from London, where he announced it cost him 2 guineas. Most of the early stock introduced into the gardens of the United States was from this species. Originally, there were but two colors, red and white. Now there are many varieties and colors. It is a very desirable border plant.

The Montbretia should have its bulbs preserved by drying in a moderately warm, dry room since this is the time of dormancy. By the latter part of March it will be time to pot them again, which should be in fine, rich mold, placing one bulb in a 5-inch pot. Give but little water until growth commences, and then more freely as the plants advance. After blooming in Summer, allow the bulbs to ripen by slowing down on water.

Geraniums, to bloom well in the house, should have plenty of sun, air and a cool temperature; little water. English ivy should be often sponged or syringed in order to keep it free from dust.

The agapanthus (umbellatus), blue lily of the Nile, is a good house plant. It has a leaf something like the amaryllis, but longer and in greater profusion. These are produced from the crown of the plant; they are gracefully curved, and a good specimen is very ornamental even when not in bloom. The large fleshy roots require a large pot. The flower stems often grow to a height of four feet; the flowers are borne in clusters—as many as 60 in one cluster. They are shaped like a lily and are from one to two inches in length, of a beautiful lavender-blue. There often will be 20 flowers expanded in one flower at a time; they remain

for days and with new flowers opening constantly, the effect is very pleasing. It is a very easily managed plant, requiring a good soil, plenty of water, plenty of room. Beyond this, no special care is needed. The agapanthus is an evergreen and should not, like the amaryllis, be dried off. The plant is especially a favorite in Mexico and the tropical Americas.

When very fine, the August sowing of mignonette is apt to come into flower by the beginning of Winter, and when rather nuder the average in this respect, as regards warmth, such sowings do not come into flower until the season is well advanced. Five plants to each pot will make a good showing as a house plant. When each is about four inches in height, four slender stakes should be inserted around the pot and a piece of fine wire passed from one to the other, which will keep the growing shoots in place. From the time they begin to grow freely, attend well to the watering, for if they suffer from lack of moisture at the root, the lower leaves will turn yellow. Mignonette loses half its beauty when not well clothed with healthy green foliage to the rim of the pot. Care must be taken not to get the plant too wet, as this has a tendency to make the soil sour. A cool room is the best place for mignonette in Winter, as it dislikes warmth and too much coddling.

This last Summer a garden contained large clumps of white everlasting pea. The plants were more than six feet tall, and fairly smothered with ivory white flowers, affording a charming contrast to the equally large specimens of the pink-flower kind. How is it that this beautiful white pea is so little grown? It is quite as hardy and as vigorous as the pink variety, but certainly less known. It has great cutting value and all that is necessary is to plant it well and leave it alone—the longer it is established the more freely it flowers. Of the many hardy white flowers in cultivation, surely this little-used plant is one of the best. Give it a trial this year.

## Park Unit Is Swamped for Requests on Tree Data

A steady stream of requests to plant street trees, and queries regarding shrub planting and gardening in general, are being received by the forestry division of the Park Department, indicating that there is no uncertainty about the future in the minds of Fort Worth home owners.

About 2,000 shade trees have been planted on the parking areas of Fort Worth during the past two seasons, City Forester Obert reported, and the regulated system of planting plus the forestry division's pruning program is improving the appearance of city streets.

"The increased co-operation of property owners in both the planting and pruning program has been responsible for the good results," Obert said. "Opposition to the pruning of street trees has steadily diminished until it has entirely disappeared."

Fort Worth is in the middle of the tree planting season now, Obert said, and residents who plan to set out street trees should obtain a permit and have the trees in by April 1. Permits, at no charge, are obtainable by telephoning the Park Department. A representative will be sent to set the location stakes and issue the written permit.

"The national emergency seems to have stimulated interest in landscaping and gardening," Obert said. "That's a fine thing, but we must guard against the 'gardening hysteria' of 1917-18 when there was lots of waste."

"It is not necessary to plow up lawns and parks to grow vegetables

as it is in England. We have plenty of good agricultural land which can feed ourselves and our Allies. The average city lot is not large enough for a satisfactory vegetable garden, so let the farmers and rural folks raise the vegetables. City folk should satisfy their gardening urge by tending lawns, shrubs and flowers."

The English have discovered that flower gardens and landscaping are important morale factors, Obert pointed out, and over here it is good advice to continue cultivating flowers and shrubbery and keeping the lawn free of weeds.

1940  
1941



## Dull Season Is Here for Gardening

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Here it is—January. Not so much work to do in the garden right now, if it has been properly maintained. There may be a few plants and bushes needing a better mulch, where winds have blown off coverings. And a little better dressing around and over the tulips and hyacinths will not be amiss. A new spread of leaves will insure protection against the cold. Indoors there is not much work either. A few bulbs, candidates for water and warmth, are pushing up their shoots. Still others crowd together on stands or tables, patiently awaiting the Spring.

There are, my seeding geraniums—with my special pet, the variegated one; and an arbution given by a friend at Christmas, and a pretty little nameless green vine given by another. There is a small group of petunias and verbenas from my last year's garden that I did not wish to lose, cuttings. I have a small pot of French lavender, and a tea rose that I am petting just now; a gift pot of sansevieria that came at Christmas, two or three specimens of solanum, some batatas, a wee cape jasmine too, which lived through last Summer, and I am hoping it will take

heart and grow—sometime. In my sun porch are some agaves, some tender cactus varieties, a pot of Winter savory (and what fun we have had in using this for seasoning of soups, dressings, gravies, spaghetti and even in salads!)

Then there is my Chinese primrose. A friend gave it to me to help fill a vacancy left in the garden by some frosted victims, but somehow it has never done itself much credit. Water, light and cool air have improved this plant somewhat. At first I had the plant in a room that was kept too warm. I discovered its liking for coolness. Now it will have to "worry through." This being the time of year when the cactus tribe prefer to sleep, I have two plants of this persuasion on a tall stand in a sunny window. They get no water, only just enough to keep the soil from pulverizing. I am not expecting much from bulbs yet. Few house plants will bloom at a temperature of less than 60 degrees, and rooms which reach that temperature are almost certain to be too close and dry. If buds form, it will be hard to keep them from falling away. Whenever I can, I try to give my plants a good bath, taking care to get the dust off of all foliage. I like to place my house plants in a gentle shower ever so often. They seem to enjoy a light spray in the bath tub. Sometimes I draw a wrapping or roll of paper tight around or over the top of the pots to keep the earth in, as I dip each plant, head first, in a basin of clean water.

## Nature Study on Garden Program

Nature study, birds and planting design will be discussed on the nature recreation programs at the Botanic Garden this week. The programs, announced Saturday by William L. McCart, nature recreation director, include:

Monday, 9:30 a. m., "Native Shrubs," with a field trip to study distinguishing characteristics.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., "Birds of the Sandy Area," field trip to sandy post oak woods near the city.

Friday, 9:30 a. m., "Planting With a Plan," informal lecture on designing the small home grounds, with emphasis on native materials. Plants mentioned that are in the Botanic Garden will be visited after the lecture in the Garden Center.

The programs are open to all interested persons.

## Year's Calendar of Plants

**JANUARY**—Gay with berries that cling to the branches all Winter and attract birds: Swamy Holly (Ilex decidua); Red Haw (Crataegus); Red Cedar (Juniperus) and Carolina Buckthorn (Rhamnus).

**FEBRUARY**—Shrubs with colored twigs, Red-twigged Dogwood (Cornus); Spindle Tree (Euonymus); Wild Lemon (Citrus).

**MARCH**—Ornamental catkins on Black Willow (Salix); Cottonwood (Populus); Smooth Alder (Alnus).

**APRIL**—Clouds of white blossoms on New Jersey Tea (Ceanothus), low-growing and found on limestone hills; Wild Plums (Prunus); Black Haw (Viburnum).

**MAY**—Red Buckeye (Aesculus); Flowering Willow (Chilopsis); Coral Bean (Erythrina).

**JUNE**—Wild Honeysuckle (Lonicera); Yellow Lotus (Nelumbo); Passion Vine (Passiflora).

**JULY**—Agarita (Berberis) with orange red berries; Anisacanthus showing orange flowers.

**AUGUST**—Hardy Lantana (Lantana); May Apple (Malvaviscus); Wild Plum (Prunus) in fruit.

**SEPTEMBER**—Various species of aster; Gay Feather (Liatris); shrub-

by Dalea; Maximilian's Sunflower (Helianthus).

**OCTOBER**—Most species of Sumac (Rhus) begin to color this month; Stag Horn Sumac, Smooth Sumac; little-leaf Sumac; Evergreen Sumac; French Mulberry (Callicarpa) with clusters of violet purple berry-like fruits.

**NOVEMBER**—Spotted Oak (Quercus) for brilliant leaves; Burr Oak (Quercus) with leaves in shades of orange and yellow; Sweet Gum (Liquidambar).

**DECEMBER**—Live Oak (Quercus), Texas' most beautiful evergreen tree; Sarsaparilla Vine (Cocculus), with lovely red berries; the most popular Christmas decoration; American Holly (Ilex); Mistletoe (Phoradendron).

## Nature Programs to Be Resumed

Regular schedule of nature recreation programs will be resumed this week, after holiday adjournment, according to William L. McCart, nature recreation director at the Botanic Garden. Programs will include:

Monday, 9:30 a. m.—Informal lecture on "Nature in January," with a field trip afterward.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.—"January Birds," with a field trip to study birds discussed.

Friday, 9:30 a. m.—"Garden Guide for January," informal talk on planting and garden maintenance activities for the month.

All programs are open to the public.

## 1942 Garden Clubs Session Site Date Changed

Annual meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., will be held in Mineral Wells March 19-20, instead of at Beaumont on the same dates, as previously announced, Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president, said Saturday.

"Unforeseen circumstances," Mrs. Lake said, "make the change necessary, and the state directors decided to accept Mineral Wells' invitation which has been in the nature of a standing bid for the past several years."

The Crazy Hotel will be headquarters for the convention and reservations should be made by garden club members directly to the hotel.

John Taylor Arms, president of the American Society of Etchers and director of exhibitions for the National Academy, and also author of books on flower arrangement, will be a featured speaker at the convention. The field of horticulture will be represented by Dr. Hugh Findlay, head of the department of garden design at Columbia University. Twelve member clubs from different sections of the State will exhibit flower arrangements for analysis by Mr. Arms, who will lecture on "Design in Flower Arrangements."

"Gardening for Victory" will be the general theme of the program Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, president-elect, will be installed, and a new corresponding secretary will be elected, to succeed Mrs. C. D. Reimers, who has served in that position during the incumbency of Mrs. Lake, who served an extra year because of completing a special defense program, outlined two years ago.

## To Hold Garden Conference Meeting To Be Tuesday, Wednesday On TSCW Campus; 800 Delegates Expected

Special to Fort Worth Press.

DENTON, Jan. 9.—An invitation to attend the third annual state-wide garden conference to be sponsored jointly by Texas State College for Women and Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., on the TSCW campus Tuesday and Wednesday, has been received by members of Fort Worth's 11 garden clubs.

At least 800 state representatives are expected to attend the conference, and several clubs from Southern Oklahoma are sending delegates, according to Fred W. Westcourt, director of the TSCW rural arts department, who is helping make arrangements for the meeting.

Working with Mr. Westcourt on plans for the conference emphasizing the "Relationship of National Defense and Gardening" are Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of the state garden club organization; Mrs. C. E. Beavers, president-elect; and Miss Willie I. Birge of the TSCW biology department.

Plant and garden authorities of Texas and three out-of-state horticulturists will be featured on the garden program. Dr. A. B. Stout, curator of education and laboratories for the New York Botanical Garden; and Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, Okla., regional vice president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., will appear on the Tuesday evening banquet program. Dr. Stout will speak again Wednesday on the same program with H. J. Ohms, bulb specialist of Stamford, Conn.

Three Fort Worthers are scheduled to appear on the program. Mrs. Lake, president of the organization, will preside over the opening session of the conference and participate in the round-table conferences which will close the meeting. Mrs. Hally Bradley Hamilton will give "A Report on New Roses—the Proof of the Pudding." Tuesday afternoon, and Jack Lamb will show a moving picture in technicolor, "The Big Bend National Park" at the Tuesday evening banquet program.

Dr. L. H. Hubbard, president of TSCW, will welcome visitors to the campus Tuesday morning, at which time Dr. L. G. Jones, agronomy professor at Texas A&M, will speak on "Garden Soils and How to Modify Them," and O. B. Howell, professor of horticulture at Texas Technological College, will lecture on "Gardening Under Difficulties."

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hampton will give her report, Mrs. Beavers will discuss "Chrysanthemums," and Mrs. Stephen Barrett of Dallas will talk on "Iris."

Reporting on special plants

Tuesday afternoon Ralph Ellis Gunn, Houston landscape artist, will have as his subject, "Azaleas and Camellias for Texas," and O. S. Gray of Arlington, pecan specialist, will discuss "Our State Tree, the Pecan."

Mrs. Spillers will preside at the banquet program Tuesday evening when Dr. Stout will talk on "The New Day-Lilies," and Jack Lamb of Fort Worth will show his movie.

J. C. Van Valkenburgh, Dallas landscape architect, will speak on "Good Taste in Landscape Design," Wednesday morning; Mr. Ohms will talk on "Bulb Growing;" and Dr. Stout on "A Year in the New York Botanical Garden."

Mrs. Frank W. Sorrell, San Antonio member of the State Advisory Board of the Texas Highway Department, will discuss "Work Needed During the Period of War," on the final conference program Wednesday afternoon, and "Property Owners Associations and Roadside Improvement" will be the subject of Major E. A. Wood, Dallas city plan engineer.

## Winter Trees Topic Of Study at Garden

"Winter Trees" will be the topic of study on a field trip conducted at 9:30 a. m. Monday through the Botanic Garden and Nature Trails by William L. McCart, nature recreation director. The party will observe leafless trees and study the means of identifying trees by their bark, shape and coloration.

"Woodland Birds" will be studied on the field trip at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday. "Feeding Winter Birds" will be discussed in an informal lecture by Mr. McCart at 9:30 a. m. Friday. Specific foods will be discussed as well winter birds that will visit a feeding tray at this time of year.

## Start Early Planning Your Garden

In the realm of gardening, the amateur will find much to ponder as he goes about his tasks. He will no doubt ask himself the why and wherefore of his successes and failures in the past; and he will determine too to make his garden for 1942 the best of all for his endeavors. Some persons will be wondering why their garden did not do as well as Mrs. Blanks' garden. If they stop to think a moment, they will recall that they bought a few seeds or plants at the last moment, hastily placed them in the ground, taking no particular care to investigate as to drainage, soil requirements, exposure to wind and sun.

On the other hand, Mrs. Blank likely sent early in the Fall for her seed and plant catalogs, studied them carefully, laid her plans well, and while the chill and cold were still holding the ground, she determined upon what seeds or plants she would use; and with careful thought as to what plants did best, thorough preparation of soils, and with regard for her flower beds in the years to come, she enjoyed success in the past, and will continue to profit from her labors.

First, in the making of a garden spot, one should consider the lay of the ground. Thorough drainage one must have, for too much water, especially if stagnant, will be fatal to most plants. If the flower bed is naturally low, raise it eight or 10 inches above the surface, and run a strip of turf around it to hold the soil in place—this will afford good drainage and you and your plants will be the gainers. Remember that liberal feed means liberal bloom. Look well to the soil's fertility. If the ground is light and the soil poor, enrich with a good fertilizer.

Next, suppose you send to a dozen of the leading seedsmen and nurserymen for their catalogs, remembering the cost and time it took to prepare these manuals. And then when they come, spend an hour or two on each one, looking them over page by page, reading the explanatory notes at the head of the plant lists, and thus determine what plants will best thrive in your community and location. For example, don't purchase pansies for this climate unless they can have some shade; nor geraniums unless they can have full sun, and so on. Don't select too many novelties. They look fine in the catalogs, but a busy person can not devote time to the whimsical desires of plants. Rather choose standard, free-blooming flowers, and do not mind if other people have them. What grows for everybody is a pretty good plant to have in your garden.

Select plants that bear long-stemmed flowers, if you want them for decorating your house all Summer. Obtain plenty of the kinds that will have leaves which will produce lots of foliage for green in making up a bouquet. Start the New Year right. Send for your plant catalogs now, and see what plants you will want for your next Summer's garden. In emulating Mrs. Blanks' custom, you may also have healthy plants that will bear abundant blooms.

LAN. 25. 1942



## Month of January Offers Chance for Nature Study

The Indians knew January as the Snow Moon Month. They liked to tramp over the snowy ground, searching for small animals they might use for food. It was easy to track them after a snowfall. The Indian was likewise a naturalist. The nature lover likes the month also, for it enables him to locate certain small friends of the animal world that otherwise would not be easily found, and he has a better chance to observe the habitats and habits of the wild creatures.

A stroll through any of Fort Worth's wooded parks just now will reveal several kinds of squirrels. In fact the squirrels have come to be something of a menace to the birds of the parks because the squirrels eat the birds' eggs.

It is interesting to study the antics of the squirrels on a Winter day, and to learn of their nests, young, food and habits generally.

On warm January days, one may look for the large Thaw Butterfly, so called because it hatched out late in the Fall, spent a season under loose shingles or under the loosening bark of a tree, and came out on a bright sunny day, after a freeze, or thaw. January is also a good month in which to study the birds. Something like a hundred different kinds of birds spend the Winter here in our parks. Visit the black-bird roosts at some of the lakes. Spend some late evening on the shore of Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain or Bridgeport, and follow the thousands of birds, as they go to their night's nest. This will prove good sport. It would be fun to photograph these small air-craftsmen in flight.

The moulting season changes the color of many of the coats of the animals. Observe them now, and then again in the Summer. You will be surprised at your findings. A variation that puzzled early naturalists had to do with the changing seasonal attire of the rabbit. The prairie hare is also worthy of some study. Its distribution, home, food, natural enemies are all engaging subjects for the nature lover.

Particularly entertaining during the Winter season, especially to art students, are the deciduous trees. They find the bare limbs and branches afford design, symmetry, strong silhouettes, and sheer appeal for their native charm. The post-oak of the cross-timber sections, sometimes called the iron-oak, is particularly interesting. It is the commonest oak on the sandy plains and limestone hills of Central Texas. Throughout the Winter it generally keeps its cloak of harsh, thick, coarse-veined leaves, although they turn brown and appear sere. Tough fibers fasten them to the twigs. The limbs of the post-oak are tortuous and horizontal, and they form a dense kind of head. In bleak contrast is the post-oak of Winter to the almost black foliage mass of Summer, the rich dark green of the leaves with gray leaf-linings.

The dwarfed liveoaks offer a study also to the nature lover. Here indeed is a tree of striking character. Their twisted, gnarled forms, their protruding roots, all the queerly shaped branches, their leathery, rare deep green year-round foliage recommend them to the naturalist or nature lover. The bark on the trunk and large branches is dark brown tinged with red, and furrowed slightly. The liveoak attains its greatest size in Texas on the rich hummocks and low ridges near the coast. Slow-growing and long-lived,

it has much to suggest in the way of roadside and ornamental planting.

The Spanish moss that attaches itself to the great liveoaks of the Southern part of the State gives a quaint and sort of eerie charm to the tree, but this is in strong contrast to the good, strong, clean-cut appearance of the North and Central Texas liveoak which is no burden bearer for Tillandsia (the botanical name for the airplant or epiphyte), commonly called Spanish moss. However, the moss does no particular injury to the tree, since it is not a tree-sapper; rather, it prefers to be on its own, as regards food supply.

## Vegetable Garden Can Be War Aid

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The home or kitchen vegetable garden, during normal times often the object of joking remarks, looms now as a major factor in life under the national defense program.

Back yard or home gardening with vegetables as the reward should be carried on now wherever gardens already exist and where they can be established with reasonable effort and expense by persons with some training in the matter and a willingness to devote conscientious care to the cause.

Recognizing the important part that home gardening can play during the war period, the Fort Worth Garden Center, located at the west end of Trinity Park, has inaugurated a free information service covering both vegetables and flowering plants. The center is open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. each day, including Sunday, and the telephone number is 7-3330.

### Trained Direction Needed.

One valuable phase of war-time vegetable gardening is found in the community, allotment and school programs if they are directed by trained personnel. The trained direction is needed because such gardens can not thrive under haphazard methods and the uninitiated must be restrained from such useless action as plowing up a grassy front lawn to plant potatoes.

In fact, waste and ineffective efforts are to be guarded against by the amateur gardener and if he does not have the time and knowledge to produce a crop of vegetables he would best forget the idea of a garden and invest the money he planned to spend on it in buying defense bonds or stamps.

The kitchen garden, properly managed, can be an asset to any home. On the farm and in many small towns it is the only source of fresh vegetables. But regardless of where the gardener resides, he must be certain that he does not attempt to put in a garden where no garden was ever meant to grow.

### For Family of Four.

A properly located vegetable garden of about one-eighth of an acre, well planted and cared for, will supply fresh vegetables for a family of four members during a large part of the growing season.

For the indoor worker, and for those who have a yen for gardening, no form of diversion offers greater return than the back yard vegetable garden which will even provide left over products for the canning art.

The proper implements, tested and proved seeds and a real knowledge of what to grow and how to space the plants are absolute essentials to successful gardening. Equally as important is a knowledge of fertilizers and their use and the methods of combatting insect pests.

It is well also for the gardener to understand the chemical content of vegetables in order to produce the proper vitamin vegetables required by the family, and to know what vegetables may be canned or preserved without loss of their true nutritional value, to say nothing of flavor.

### Some Lose Vitamins.

For example, most vegetables lose a part of their vitamin content rapidly after harvesting unless kept at a low temperature, and some varieties, such as sweet corn, green peas and egg plant, lose much of their flavor within a few hours.

The handling and cooking of vegetables are highly important matters in time of peace and doubly so in time of war. It is also the duty of the amateur gardener to guard against waste of fertilizer and seed, especially as the former in most cases contains materials used in manufacturing ammunition.

There has never been a greater need for gardening, but in all cases the slogan should be: "War Time Gardening Means Gardening Without Waste."

England today is in dire need of dried fruits because the 1941 crop failed under unfavorable weather conditions. The United States Government is asking for an enormous increase in fruit production in this country for 1942 in the hope that the crop will supply our own needs and provide a spare amount for the people of England. For that cause, it is especially urgent in connection with home gardening that plantings of small fruits such as strawberries, dewberries and grapes should be increased wherever possible.

## Three Here on Garden Program

Mrs. Will F. Lake, Mrs. Ireland Hampton and Jack Lamb will take part in the program and representatives of Fort Worth's 11 garden clubs are expected to attend the third annual statewide garden conference Tuesday and Wednesday at the Texas State College for Women, Denton.

Mrs. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., will preside over the opening session and will take part in the round table closing the conference. Mrs. Hampton, district secretary of the American Rose Society, will talk Tuesday afternoon on "New Roses—The Proof of the Pudding." Lamb will show his moving pictures of the Big Bend National Park area at a banquet Tuesday night.

Program for the conference has been arranged by Fred W. Westcourt, director of the rural arts department of the Texas State College for Women; Miss Willie Birge, of the college's biology department; Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, president-elect of the state garden clubs, and Mrs. Lake. Program subjects in various departments have followed the general theme "Relationship of National Defense and Gardening."

Out-of-state horticultural authorities to take part in the conference include: Dr. A. B. Stout, curator of education and laboratories for the New York Botanical Garden, H. L. Ohms, bulb specialist of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. G. C. Spiller of Tulsa, regional vice president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

## Many Medicinal Plants Are Adaptable to Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Far older than the growing of ornamentals is the collection and cultivation of plants useful in healing. The earliest botanical writings had to do with the medicinal angle of the wild flora and the men who wrote of these plants studied this phase principally. For more than 3,000 years interest has never waned in the culture of medicinal plants in the Old World, but it is strange the United States has been singularly uninterested. Likely the present war conditions may change things.

There is no doubt that in Texas, with its diversity of soils and climates many medicinal plants could be grown commercially. Much needs, however, to be known about the cultural demands of the various plants, especially soil and climatic requirements, and Government supervision would be necessary, if used commercially. A thorough study of medicinal plants in the regions where they are known to be productive should preclude the attempted culture of any of them. Some plants of medicinal value which might be grown in Texas are the following: Arnica (montana), Cascara sagrada (Rhamnus purshiana), Casto Bean (Ricinus communis), Golden Seal (Hydrastis canadensis), Wild Ginger (Asarum canadense), Virginia Snakeroot (Aristolochia serpentaria) and Senega Snakeroot (Polygala senega), Licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra), Mayapple (Podophyllum peltatum). Among the commoner medicinal plants that are native to Texas might be mentioned the Datura, Artemesia, the Mints, Mustards, Horehound, Poppies, the Salvias, Geraniums, the Liatris, the Ceanothus, and most of these plants were known and used as medicines by the Indians and early settlers.

Ginseng, long in use by the Chinese, is not a true medicinal plant, but it is a lover of shade and can be grown in the medicinal garden along with other such plants. Some of our medicinal herbs furnished the "old wives remedies" known as "simples"; and while a study and the cultivation of these would afford interesting pastime, the demand for them is not sufficient to justify their growth to any extent in cultivated gardens. The use of many of such herbs was traditional and purely local rather than medicinal.

The ancients peoples handed down by word of mouth the formulae for use of medicinal herbs. Thrifty housewives grew, dried and stored their herbs just as they grew their garden vegetables. A tea for sore throat was made from the sage; sweating was caused by the use of balm leaves; indigestion was cured through the use of camomile flowers; anise water was a complexion cleanser; and the oils of lavender

and rosemary had stimulating and pleasant qualities.

In the days of Charlemagne, about the year 800 A. D., there went forth an order telling the people what vegetables to grow; and thus we had the European peasant's garden with his combination vegetables, flowers and herbs. Then flowers were grown for ornament because gardens were primarily practical. There were lilies and violets, and after the Thirteenth Century, there came the Damask and Provence roses. And always there were the flowers of hyssop, opium poppies, fennel, anise, sage, mint and borage. Cottage gardens were either a front or a back yard where vegetables were grown, margined with neat lines of basil, chives or thyme.

Medicinal herbs may be grown within a walled garden all to themselves in small, rectangle beds. A dry wall, with chinks filled with good garden soil, is a fine place in which to grow certain medicinal plants. Most herbs have a somewhat grayish appearance in foliage, therefore they make good edging plants for the borders. Where there are beds of marjoram, hyssop or rue, these may be outlined with chives, parsley or basil. Such plants may be grown in rows in the vegetable garden or small beds strung together may be separated by walks.

## Planting of Redbuds Is Suggested

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Although the redbud is difficult to transplant when in the adult stage, it is easily propagated by seeds, by layers and by greenwood cuttings, preferably under glass, except for the layers. Fort Worth, the Redbud City and so declared by a vote of the citizens in 1929, should plant more Redbuds, not alone for their beauty but because it is a sort of duty the citizenry has—to keep this place of priority for Fort Worth, the first Texas city to so honor, not only itself, but this lovely member of the pea family as well.

The redbud lends itself to specimen pruning, and many unique shapes may result from experimentation. One delightful treatment is to cut to a single trunk, allowing trunk to have its own way (which often allows for a rather grotesque shape), and then to keep upper branches topped. This causes a spreading top, and when in flower it resembles a huge cerise umbrella, with drooping branches. Young shrubs are useful in topiary effects.

The redbud tree belongs to the genus Cercis, deciduous shrubs or trees, indigenous to North America, Southern Europe and Asia. It is very showy in early Spring, and in this locality its profusion of rose-pink flowers appear before the leaves unfold, usually the latter part of February or early March. Small flower clusters are produced on the old stems as well as on the younger branches. The handsome foliage, leaves heart-shaped, are well suited for background planting. For best effects in color, mass a number of the shrubs, unpruned, together.

The tree or shrub does well in ordinary soil if drainage is good. Cercis canadensis is the American redbud, common from Canada to Florida and Texas. There is a double flowering form and a white one as well. Cercis chinensis is the Asiatic redbud of Central China. It is sometimes offered as Cercis japonica, Cercis siliquastrum is the European redbud, of which there is also a white-flowering form.

Although there are thousands of redbuds growing naturally on the hills and along the river lowlands, many hundreds have been planted in previous years on private grounds and in parks. The Highway Department is planting 1,500 redbuds, wild plums and other native flowering

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1942

## Garden School Topic Concern Lawn Weeds

Remember those weeds that cropped up last year in your grassy lawn?

A talk on how to control them will be given tomorrow at 10 a. m. at the defense garden and nature school at the Garden Center. D. T. Crosby, foreman of the city's forestry division of the Park Department will be the speaker.

### Other scheduled talks:

11:00 a. m.—"Rose Culture," (second lecture), Mrs. Ireland Hampton.

2:00 p. m.—"The Arrangement of Vegetables," Mrs. W. A. Zant

3:00 p. m.—"Berry and Grape Culture," Ralph White, rural supervisor, Farm Security Administration.

4:00 p. m.—"Attracting Birds to the Garden," Wm. L. McCart, nature recreation director, Fort Worth Botanic Garden.



# Time Ripe for Preparing Vegetable Garden Beds

## Drawing Plan First Step

APR 25-1942

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you are convinced that you can grow vegetables without waste, now is the time to turn your attention to the preparation of the garden bed. First, draw your plan on paper, and then transfer to the actual ground. The plan should designate what vegetables are to be grown, space to be used, direction of rows and distance between rows. If there is a decided slope to the ground, rows should run across the slope and not up and down. On level ground, rows may run in any direction. Rows running north and south give equal sunlight to both sides. Tall crops, such as corn and pole beans, should be planted on the north side, if the rows run east and west, so that smaller growing crops will not be too much shaded.

Let us consider some of the more nutritious of the vegetables that may be grown in this locality. The cabbage was originated many centuries ago from a mustard-like, mostly seacoast weed of the Old World. Today temperate climates boast hundreds of varieties. The cabbage does not enjoy extreme heat or dryness and it requires some moisture. Varieties include types for boiling, for cole-slaw, sauerkraut, some varieties are green, others red and then there is the Savoy, with blistered, puckery leaves. Set early varieties 14 inches apart, mid-season kinds 16 inches apart, and late season kinds 24 inches apart. To keep down weeds and conserve moisture, cultivate frequently. If varieties have been well selected, there should be no difficulty as to heading. Failure in stock, soil, climate or culture may prevent plant coming to requirements, offering poor heads; in this case, tie up the outer leaves. Treatments for insects and diseases are at once simple and effective. Collards and kale are each a kind of cabbage.

Almost everyone is familiar with how to grow radishes, onions, lettuce and parsley, but some of the more decorative plants, such as cauliflower, peppers, asparagus, artichokes, tomatoes and egg-plant call for a more detailed study and are more difficult to grow. Cauliflower, one of the most delicious of the cabbage family, was originated from an European weed. This plant is to be had in two types: one the ordinary cauliflower of our markets and the other known as broccoli. Cauliflower is more difficult to grow than other cabbage. It likes coolness and moisture, and a waterside area is quite acceptable, or where there can be irrigation with little dry heat. Cauliflower is more susceptible to frost than cabbage or Brussels sprouts.

Peppers, both the red and the green bell or sweet peppers used for mangoes, belong to the potato family. Most of the peppers are from the tropics. Capsicum is the Latin word for a box or chest, no doubt having reference to the fruit. Other peppers are the cherry, the cone, the red-cluster and the long pepper, all of these being red in color. There is another kind of pepper that has proved popular, the pimiento. In our locality peppers are annuals, but as they approach the tropics they become perennials, or revert to the woody ancestral form. Procedure as to culture is similar to that given to the tomato. Diseases and disease controls are the same as those for the tomato. As to a growing season, peppers need more heat and a longer season than do tomatoes. Purchase plants and set out at the proper time which is usually about the same time tomato plants are set out.

The asparagus plant is one of about 150 species of the lily family, largely desert herbs and vines, indigenous to the Old World, but principally African. The so-called asparagus fern and the smilax used by florists are of the same family. All have tuberous or fleshy roots and no true leaves. Flowers are inconspicuous and greenish in color. Asparagus has been known as an edible vegetable for more than 2,000 years. It is rather gen-

erally grown in all parts of the United States, except perhaps in the very hot dry portions. With a little care asparagus can be successfully grown in this locality. The plant is likely the most permanent of all vegetables, stands of it being known to produce over a period of a lifetime. However, it is best to replace it with new stock about every 15 years; it should be planted where it will not have to be moved, and it is best grown from root stock. Select a good site, any good soil will do, but the plant likes richness; look well to drainage, loosen soil thoroughly, and dig a furrow deep enough to allow for root to be 10 inches below soil level; allow for rows to be 4 to 5 feet apart, keep free of weeds, cover roots firmly with 2 to 3 inches of soil, and as shoots appear, continue to cover, and repeat the operation until trench is filled. No stalks should be cut the first year, thus allowing for a full, free stand; some persons insist upon waiting until the third year to cut, although a moderate cutting may be made the second year. Allow feathery tops to grow through the summer, as this helps to establish the plantation. Cutting may begin as soon as growth permits. If earth is continually pulled about the green tip, it bleaches the plant (if white asparagus is wanted). Cultivation, with fertilizer added, is essential, but care must be used not to injure the tender underground shoots.

The culture of tomatoes is too well known to need much direction. The character of the plant is weak and sprawling. Although the bushes produce fruit better when allowed to sprawl, many commercial growers like to stake them, thereby making stronger plants. If foliage is thick, pinch off leaves sufficient to allow sun to reach fruits for ripening. Cultivate frequently, give plenty of water, and keep free of weeds. Do not set out plants until danger of frosts is past. Egg-plant must have heat, can not stand cold, and will grow in almost any kind of soil, but it likes a rich, reasonably moist, sandy loam. Harden off small plants as tomato plants are hardened. Set plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and if season is dry, give a little water. Good plants, properly cared for, should produce 3 to 8 fruits, often more. The heavy fruits should be cut, not torn from the plant.

# Home Garden Suggestions Will Be Given

FEB 17-1942

Practical suggestions on what to plant, and how and when, to make a successful home vegetable garden will be presented in a "Defense Garden" round table at a meeting of the Fort Worth Garden Club Friday at 10:30 a. m., at the Woman's Club.

Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman; Mrs. W. B. Paddock, horticulture committee chairman, and Mrs. Jack Knight, will cover gardening, general horticulture and soil problems, respectively. Flower gardening will be represented in the morning's schedule by a talk on iris culture for February by Mrs. W. K. Rose, iris chairman.

Club members are invited to bring their personal gardening questions to the meeting. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, garden club president, will preside.

# Garden Clubs Have Morale Role in Nation at War

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A garden is always of paramount importance to the home and while the Red Cross, welfare and defense training courses must go on, the garden clubs must maintain their part in keeping up the morale of the Nation.

It is not so difficult for the men, as they have many outlets in military fields, but for the women the Government today is kept busy directing their desire to help into proper channels and, in connection with vegetable garden hysteria, preventing them from plowing up the lawn to plant potatoes.

To women the Government is saying, "Plant vegetables only where and when they can be of primary importance," and then only if the garden is to be properly cared for. Waste in vegetable gardening efforts in 1917-18 was staggering.

## Slogan Is Offered.

At a Washington conference just before Christmas, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard stressed the slogan of "Vitamins, Vitality, Victory," and said that the primary food aim today should be for a balanced diet that will assure proper nutrition for the men who may soon be called into military service as well as for the young folks coming on. Home vegetables may be grown, yes, but it is of more importance to know how to utilize vegetables intelligently.

Through the home and garden today women have a real chance to render service but they should not overlook their normal activities. Rather, they should expand them, and properly managed the home garden is one of those activities.

The Victory Garden Program evolved by the Washington conference brought the following basic points:

## Program Outlined.

Co-ordinated garden effort; a national advisory committee to work with the Department of Agriculture in sponsoring garden efforts; state garden conferences to set up garden standards; conservation of lawns, flowers and shrubs as a morale factor; community and school gardens under trained supervision and only where need exists; emphasis on growing the right things rather than merely growing more food; and a careful use of the none too plentiful supply of seeds, chemicals and tools available.

Those facts give garden clubs an idea of what the Government wants, and Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., is following that outline as well as endeavoring to interest women in a more intensive study of all factors of the home, including the garden, with the aim for a greater thoroughness in doing home tasks and a rigid check against all waste.

## Beauty for Children.

In this connection, special attention should be given the minds of small children to prevent them from becoming afraid and we should place stress on the beauty and culture available in the world because all of us, especially the children, are creatures of environment.

Happier, healthier homes for children and families is the Government's challenge to women today, and women are preparing to meet it. The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Plainview, is president,

is to be congratulated for the cultural program it has outlined for the women of Texas as part of the national defense effort.

Women must not misunderstand their part in the world program for victory. Unless we use intelligence and discretion we may lose the very things for which we fight. Homes, gardens and happiness are synonymous to both men and women and constitute, in large part, our American way of life.

# It's Time to Clean Garden Beds

FEB 1-1942

Now is the time to clean your shrubby beds and look into the garden corners. The warm Spring days may be mere sirens though, luring you on to certain destruction, if you are not careful. Any activity that induces growth on tender plants in the garden will make plants liable to freezes yet.

Toward the last of the month, or early in March, according to what the weather brings between now and then, rose bushes should be pruned. Dead wood can be taken now from all trees and shrubs. Now is an excellent time to plant roses, trees, shrubs and evergreens of all kinds.

It is a little early to top-dress lawns. New growth induced by extra food just now would be killed likely. Remember this year to plant more fruit trees. These may be needed for food, and their blossoms will cheer many distressed hearts.

Lime may be added now to garden beds where there are to be grown plants that enjoy an alkaline condition, such as lupines, phlox etc. Aluminum sulphate should be given to soils that need to be more acid, such as for azaleas, rhododendrons, camellias and the like. Check weeds everywhere. Uncover asparagus beds late this month, and on warm days from now on; apply nitrate of soda in small quantities to beds.

Raspberries and blackberries should have old canes removed and plants should be tied up, topping any canes that have grown too tall. Prune only late flowering shrubs. Be careful not to prune early flowering shrubs, such as forsythias, honeysuckle (Winter-blooming varieties), flowering quince and other similar kinds. It is a good time to prune grapevines. Rake and dispose of all actual refuse. Start the compost pile.

Move large deciduous trees now. On warm days, inspect irises and herbaceous plants for aphids. Insects will become active from now on. Spray and inspect carefully all house plants. Look on ferns for scale insects and burn diseased fronds. Oil and overhaul all garden tools and equipment; use them generously now on warm days. Your garden preparation should be well under way.

Late this month sow seeds in the open of borderstocks, Shirley poppies, gypsophila, annual larkspurs, lupines, lavatera, phlox, coreopsis, mentzelia, calendulas and chrysanthemums. The last of the month sow sweet peas. If weather is warm late this month, set out cabbage plants. Old South vegetable garden planting day was Feb. 14. St. Valentine, it was thought, was also the patron saint of the vegetable garden.

# Garden Classes Are Moved to Market

Classes and night programs of the Fort Worth Defense Garden and Nature School, sponsored by the Garden Center, were transferred Tuesday to the auditorium of the Kelsay Market, El Paso and Henderson Streets, because of the large attendance Monday.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center and general chairman of the school, said that it will continue through Feb. 27 and that it is offered as part of the Center's defense program, with no fees attached. The daily classes are from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and certificates will be awarded those completing a 10-hour course. The night programs feature colored motion pictures of flowers and wild life shown by George K. Taggart Jr.

# Fertilizers Will Be Studied by Classes

FEB 19-1942

Fertilizers will be studied from 3 to 4 p. m. Wednesday by the orchard and garden class of the Defense Gardening School of the Fort Worth Garden Center, at the Kelsay Market, Henderson and El Paso Streets.

Joe Hancock of the United States Soil Conservation Service will be in charge of the lesson, and will answer questions.

Subjects of Wednesday lessons in the four other classes of the school and the instructors:

Landscaping—10 to 11 a. m., "Trees and Shrubs in the Landscape," Eugene Carter Jr.

Floriculture—11 a. m. to noon, "Annuals," Mrs. W. A. Zant.

Flower Arrangement—2 to 3 p. m., "Mechanics of Flower Arrangement," Mrs. Alfred McKnight.

Applied Nature—4 to 5 p. m., "Flowers, Fruits and Seeds," William L. McCart.

The classes are open to all interested persons. There will be a program of motion pictures on Texas nature and gardening subjects at 8 p. m. Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Garden Center, is general chairman of the gardening school.

# Defense Garden, Nature School Attendance Heavy

Fort Worth's Defense Garden and Nature School, sponsored by the Garden Center, had to seek larger quarters because of the big attendance at first classes Monday at the Center.

Beginning Tuesday, all classes and the night programs of the school will be held in the auditorium of the Kelsay Market, El Paso and Henderson Streets, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center and general chairman of the school, announced.

The school will extend through Feb. 27, with an hour's study for each of five subjects directed by local and out of town authorities. Night programs will feature colored motion pictures of Fort Worth and out of town gardens, and of parks and zoos in various sections of the United States.

The school, open to the public with no fees, is offered by the Garden Center as a part of the national defense gardening campaign.

The vegetable gardening and flower arrangement classes attracted the largest attendance Monday, each with more than 50 enrolled.

The daily lessons are presented as a consecutive series, and certificates will be awarded persons completing the 10-hour courses. Enrollment may be for one or as many courses as desired.

## Lesson subjects for Tuesday:

Landscaping 10 to 11 a. m., "Planning and Planting the Small Home Grounds," D. D. Obert.

Floriculture, 10 a. m. to noon, "Plant Propagation," Mrs. Lucy Smith.

Flower arrangement, 2 to 3 p. m., "Containers for Flower Arrangements," Mrs. Alfred McKnight.

Orchards and gardens, 3 to 4 p. m., "Soils," M. C. Counts.

Applied nature, 4 to 5 p. m., "Roots, Stems and Leaves," Mrs. C. A. Gantt.

The night program will feature colored motion pictures of wild flowers and wild life from national parks, shown by George K. Taggart Jr.



## Experts Will Aid Study of Defense Gardening

Fort Worth and Tarrant County residents will have the opportunity of studying defense gardening with experts, many of them professionals, who will give their services for the first annual "Garden and Nature School" to open Monday at 10 a. m., in the Garden Center, and continue through Friday, Feb. 27. The school will be free, and students will be offered five subjects, landscaping, floriculture, flower arrangement, orchards and gardens and applied nature. Certificates will be awarded those who complete the 10 hour courses, and students may enroll in one or all of the courses. Mrs. Will F. Lake, Garden Center director, is general chairman of the school.

Theme of the school will be "Vitalizing For Victory." Class schedules for the week, announced Saturday, include:

Landscaping course, D. D. Obert, city forester, Fort Worth, chairman, classes 10 to 11 a. m., Monday, "Fundamentals of Landscape Art," Obert; Tuesday, "Planning and Planting the Small Home Grounds," Obert; Wednesday, "Trees and Shrubs in the Landscape," Eugene Carter Jr., landscape architect; Thursday, "The Shady Garden," Mrs. W. B. Paddock, horticulture chairman, Fort Worth Garden Club; Friday, "Civic Beautification," Herbert Hare, Kansas City, consultant landscape architect for Fort Worth park board.

Floriculture course, Mrs. W. A. Zant, president Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs, chairman, classes 11 a. m., to noon, Monday, "Fundamentals of Floriculture," Mrs. Jack Knight; Tuesday, "Plant Propagation," Mrs. Lucy Smith; Wednesday, "Annuals," Mrs. Zant; Thursday "Perennials," Mrs. Zant; Friday, "Irish," Mrs. W. K. Rose, iris chairman, Fort Worth Garden Club.

Flower arrangement, Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president Fort Worth Garden Club, chairman, classes 2 to 3 p. m. Monday, "History of Flower Arrangement," Mrs. McKnight; Tuesday, "Containers for Flower Arrangements," Mrs. McKnight; Wednesday, "Mechanics of Flower Arrangement," Mrs. McKnight; Thursday "Principles of Flower Arrangement," Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey; Friday, "Design and Color in Flower Arrangement," Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane.

Orchards and gardens, Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent, classes 3 to 4 p. m. Monday, "Fundamentals of Vegetable Gardening," Miss Maynard; Tuesday, "Soils," M. C. Counts, county agent; Wednesday, "Fertilizers," Joe Hancock, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Thursday, "Vegetable for Vigor and Vitality," Mrs. Georgia Carmean, Farm Security Home Supervisor; Friday, "Vegetable Varieties Recommended for This Region," Gayle Roberts, assistant county home demonstration agent.

Applied nature, William L. McCart, nature recreation director, Fort Worth Botanic Garden, classes 4 to 5 p. m. Monday, "Fundamentals of Botany," McCart; Tuesday, "Roots, Stem and Leaves," Mrs. C. A. Gantt, biology instructor, Paschal High

School; Wednesday, "Flowers, Fruits and Seeds," McCart; Thursday, "The Interrelationship of Gardens and Native Animals," Julian Frasier; Friday, "Putting Nature to Work," McCart.

In addition to the day classes there will be night programs, consisting of motion pictures of colored slides of Texas gardens, nature and conservation subjects, and illustrated lectures. These programs will begin at 8 p. m., and will be open to all interested. Monday colored films will be shown of the dahlia gardens of Mrs. J. T. Rogers, Decatur. Tuesday's program will feature chrysan-

themum gardens, with pictures from the gardens of Mrs. C. D. Reimers, Crestline Road, and other Texas home gardens. Wednesday's program is to be announced. Thursday Miss Willie Birge, biology department, Texas State College for Women will give an illustrated lecture, "Landscaping the Rocky Hillside With Nature Plants." Friday's program will be presented by the Texas Highway Department, including a picture, "Texas Wildflower."

Mrs. Frank S. Naugle is chairman of registrations and hospitality. Presidents of garden clubs of the city will serve as hostesses for the school. The hostess assignments: Monday morning, Mrs. Ernest Pette-way, North Side; afternoon, Mrs. O. V. Campbell, Sylvania; Tuesday morning, Mrs. Robert F. Stark, Oak Lawn; afternoon, Mrs. J. S. Brady, Better Homes; Wednesday morning, Mrs. Ed Lawrence, Monticello; afternoon, Mrs. H. L. Price, University.

## Spring Is Around Corner at Garden

The wild forsythia (adelia) and the cultivated garden variety both are showing color in their buds, a welcome to the Springtime, at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. The flowering quince, better known as fire-thorn, and the yellow Southern Jasmine also are coming into flower just now. The Winter-blooming honeysuckle is attracting insects of many kinds. Buds on trees are swelling and soon the fringes of the elms, cottonwoods, pecans and others will be in evidence.

The varying greens of the junipers and broadleaved evergreens are beginning to re-dress their foliage after the recent freeze. Redbirds, sparrows, an occasional blue-bird, mocking-birds, grackles, waxwings, wrens and sparrows continue to make the bird sanctuary near the Garden Center their headquarters, and keep the air merry with their chatter. The above signs are proof enough that Spring is just around the corner.

### Ceramics in Favor.

Ceramics are coming into greater favor, now that there are such things as priorities and scarcities in metals for costume jewelry. Ceramic necklaces, with matching earrings, or just the earrings alone, will be colorful and interesting new notes in Spring wardrobes.

## Tiny Garden Is Practical, Say Experts

If you have only a pocket-handkerchief size space on your city lot for gardening, can you raise enough vegetables to be of any value in this Victory Gardening Program?

Indeed you can, say gardening experts. Miss Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent, is preparing an intensive practical course in vegetable gardening to be offered in the Garden Center's Victory Garden School, Feb. 16-27, and city gardeners can learn how to adapt plans by which the rural home demonstration club members make home gardens feed families the year round.

If, before the school opens, you'd like to get started on your garden plans, here are a few suggestions, illustrated by the accompanying diagram. If space is limited use the most practical vegetables, such as those on the chart. All of these can be canned or dried, if here is more produced than the family can eat fresh.

If you have more space you can go into the fancy vegetables, but be sure you get expert instructions on fertilizing and care if you yearn to produce asparagus, broccoli, English peas, golden bantam corn, cucumbers, cantaloupe and such. Amounts of seed needed usually are indicated on seed packages. To plant the garden diagrammed, the seed needs, according to the tables of requirements in the A&M Extension Service bulletin on "Gardening," include:

Pole limas, three pints. Tomatoes, about one-tenth ounce (one ounce produces 1,500 to 1,600 plants). Bush beans, one quart. Squash, one-half ounce. Onions, quarter ounce seeds, one quart sets. Blackeyed peas, one-half pint. Okra, half an ounce.

Miss Maynard suggests planting a few sets of garlic, some dill and parsley in the flower beds. Green peppers, pimentos and chile peppers also can be grown in flower beds satisfactorily.

The fragrance of coffee flowers may compete with the aroma of the coffee percolator, as chemists report that essential oils from the coffee flower may be extracted for perfume.

## Garden Club to Hear Speaker

Mr. A. J. Ramsbotton, horticulturist of Dallas, will lecture on "Continuous Bloom in the Garden" Friday at 10:30 a. m. to members of the Fort Worth Garden Club, meeting at the Woman's Club. There will be a forum conducted by the speaker and club members are invited to bring questions to the meeting, according to Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman.

## Garden Club Hears Talk on Dahlias

Thirty-six Oak Lawn Garden members and guests heard Mrs. T. G. Rogers of Decatur talk on dahlia culture Wednesday at Oak Lawn School. The address was illustrated with slides.

Luncheon was served at the home of Mrs. Z. L. Bliss, 3030 Mecca Street, honoring Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Jessie Carswell of Decatur. Other guests were Mrs. Robert F. Stark, club president; Mrs. E. H. Abbott, vice president, and Miss Fanjane Stovall, school principal.

Mrs. Lake to Give Review. Sylvania Garden Club will present Mrs. Will F. Lake in a review of "Bible Plants for American Gardens" (King) at 2 p. m. Friday at Riverside Methodist Church.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1942

A 10-day garden and nature school, offering 50 hours of intensive programs, in keeping with the national "Victory Gardening" movement, will be conducted at the Fort Worth Garden Center, beginning Feb. 16. The school will be free, and "Certificates of Achievement" will be awarded all who complete the course, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center, announced Saturday.

The programs have been arranged by Mrs. Lake with the following chairmen for special classifications: Vegetable gardening and orchards, Mrs. Lucy Lee Maynard, Tarrant County home demonstration agent; landscaping, D. D. Obert, city forester; floriculture, Mrs. W. A. Zant, president Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs; flower arrangement, Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president Fort Worth Garden Club; applied nature, William L. McCart, nature guide at Botanic Garden and Garden Center, Recreation Department.

### Registrations Needed.

Mrs. Frank S. Naugle will be hospitality and registration chairman, and will receive registrations in advance. Though there will be no fees, registrations will be necessary in order to estimate attendance, Mrs. Lake said Saturday. If classes are too large to be accommodated at the Garden Center another meeting place will be secured. Persons desiring to attend the school may take as many courses as they desire.

Theme of the school will be "Vitalizing for Victory."

The course will be given in lectures, with demonstrations presented by specialists in the subjects

offered. There will be one hour devoted to each of the five subjects daily, Monday through Friday, for two weeks beginning Feb. 16. Speakers will be announced. The subject schedule to be followed each day includes:

### Small Home Grounds.

10 a. m. to 11 a. m., "Landscaping of Small Home Grounds"—Fundamentals, planning and planting, trees and shrubs, how to plant rocky hillsides, how to plant sandy lands, herb gardens, water gardens and pools, lawn weeds and their control, tree and shrub diseases, injurious insects, and civic beautification.

2 p. m. to 3 p. m., "Flower Arrangement"—Programs and discussion on history, principles, containers and mechanics of arrangement, design and color and type arrangements. To be presented by different speakers.

3 p. m. to 4 p. m., "The Orchard and Vegetable Garden"—Study to include fundamentals, soils, fertilizers, vegetables for vigor, vegetables for this region, fruit varieties for Tarrant County, berry and grape culture, conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables, pruning the orchard, and controlling orchard insects. To be presented by different speakers.

### Applied Nature.

4 p. m. to 5 p. m., "Applied Nature"—Classes in simple botany for beginners and gardens, interrelationship of gardens and native animals, putting nature to work, value of birds, how to make bird houses, beneficial insects and injurious insects and what to do about them. To be presented by different speakers.

In addition to these day classes there will be programs at 8 p. m. nightly during the course. These programs will be illustrated with colored slides and colored motion pictures.

Night features will include Russell Day lilies in colored movies, zoo animals and scenes, park, street and wild flower scenes, chrysanthemum movies in color, made in the C. D. Reimers garden, the Ben G. O'Neal home in Wichita Falls, and in gardens of other Texas chrysanthemum fanciers, dahlias in the Rogers garden in Decatur, motion pictures on soil conservation and wild life conservation from State Highway Department and Game,

Fish and Oyster Commission, wild flower pictures from various sections of Texas and movies and stills of Texas birds.

## 3 Garden Programs Arranged

Three programs are announced for the Garden Center and the Botanic Garden this week by William L. McCart, nature recreation director. Each will be held at 10 a. m. and will be open to all interested. Monday there will be a field trip through the garden to study "Signs of Spring."

Wednesday's subject will be "Woodland Birds," with a trip through the woods of the garden to study the activities of birds.

Friday there will be a lecture on "Plant and Animal Superstitions." Local plants and animals will be studied.

## New Plant for Western Gardens

A new plant for many Western gardens is the cleome, a tender specimen resembling a rhododendron.

Long called the spider flower because of its antenna-like flowers and seed pods, the plant produces exotic and striking effects with hedges and shrubs. The Giant Pink Queen Cleome, particularly attractive, won a silver medal in the all-America selections for 1942 with the second highest score in the history of judging events.

The large, round flower heads are a delicate salmon pink, shading off to white, and the seeds are attractive in themselves. The plant gets into its best blooming stride in late Summer when most plants have gone off duty.

Mrs. Will F. Lake to Speak. Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., will speak at the Polytechnic Garden Club meeting at 2 p. m. Monday in Ann Waggoner Hall, Texas Wesleyan College. Mrs. C. C. Cunningham will be program director and hostesses will be Mmes. D. C. Downs and T. W. Ellis.

Garden and Nature School to Begin Feb. 16; Program in Keeping With National Move

## Garden Center Wants Listing of Speakers for Club Programs

The Fort Worth Garden Center in the Botanic Garden urges all persons, whether they are garden club members or not, who have particular skills along the lines of botany, horticulture or gardening, nature or civics, to send in their names and addresses to the Center at once if they can be available as speakers to garden clubs or related groups.

Garden Clubs are urged to send at once to local County Extension Agents for copies of official pamphlets containing valuable information on Victory Vegetables and Fruits for National fitness.

Conservation chairmen of Garden Clubs are urged to can-

vass their club members immediately for workers on the Victory Garden Program and to send in to their president or secretary such list, these to be forwarded to the Fort Worth Garden Center.

The Fort Worth Garden Center, to meet immediate garden needs, will be kept open weekdays and Sundays for the distribution of gardening knowledge and Victory Garden information. Address all communications to Mrs. Will Lake, Director, Fort Worth Garden Center, Fort Worth. Written communications, requiring a reply, should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope. Garden Center telephone, 7-3330.

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Big guns at the two-day meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs at Texas State College for Women Jan. 13 and 14 are shown gathering around Dr. A. B. Stout, curator of Education and Laboratories, New York Botani-

cal Garden, who explained how he developed many new species of the daylily and became the world authority on this flower. Left to right in the picture are Dr. L. G. Jones, professor of agronomy, Texas A. & M.; Dr.

—Photo by TSCW News Bureau Stout; Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, president-elect of the Texas Garden Club, Inc.; Professor O. B. Howell, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; and Mrs. Will F. Lake, present president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.

## Expert Talks on Daylilies

Special to The Star-Telegram  
DENTON, Jan. 14.—Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., proceeded Wednesday with the program for the second and last day of their annual convention at the Texas State College for Women here.

Outstanding on the second day's program were talks by Dr. A. B. Stout, curator of Education and Laboratories at the New York Botanical Garden, and H. J. Ohms, bulb specialist of Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Stout carried the garden club enthusiasts through "A Year at the New York Botanical Gardens," while Ohms gave an expert's views on "Bulb Growing."

Dr. Stout had previously talked on the Tuesday program, giving his experiences in becoming the world authority on daylilies. He illustrated this talk with over 100 colored lantern slides, showing species of daylilies, types and classes of horticultural daylilies, scope and results of hybridization and selective breeding, points in the selection of clones and garden values of daylilies.

Dr. L. G. Jones, professor of agronomy at Texas A. & M. College, talked Tuesday on the various types of soils in Texas and the Southwest and told how to modify them to produce the best gardens, pointing out that sand five to seven inches deep over clay loam is the best possible garden soil.

Prof. O. B. Howell of Texas Technological College at Lubbock spoke on "Gardening Under Difficulties," suggesting that Texas gardeners should grow plants which tolerate hot sunshine, thrive on dry weather, and prosper under hot winds.

Others on the Wednesday program were J. C. Van Valkenburgh, Dallas architect; Mrs. Frank W. Sorrels of San Antonio; Major E. A. Wood, Dallas city plan engineer; Jac L. Gubbels, landscape engineer of Austin; T. E. Huffman, Dallas district engineer; Miss Mame Roberts of Howe; and Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1942.

## Preservation of Vegetables, Fruit to Be Garden Topic

Students of the Victory Gardening School, at the Garden Center, this week will learn how to preserve surplus vegetables and fruits from their gardens and orchards for winter use, among other helpful lessons, Mrs. Will F. Lake, general chairman of the school, said Saturday. The 50-hour course of gardening and nature subjects, which began last Monday, will be completed Friday. Attendance during the first week averaged 150 daily, Mrs. Lake said, and food gardening and flower arrangement classes were the most popular. The school is open to all interested without charge.

Subjects and instructors for this week:

Monday, 10 a. m., "The Herb Garden," Mrs. W. A. Zant; 11 a. m., "Rose Culture" (Part I), Mrs. Ireland Hampton; 2 p. m., "The Arrangement of Greens," Mrs. Julian Meeker; 3 p. m., "Fruit Varieties for Tarrant County," Miss Gayle Roberts; 4 p. m., "The Value of Birds," Mrs. George S. Adams.

Tuesday, 10 a. m., "Lawn Weeds and Their Control," D. T. Cosby; 11 a. m., "Rose Culture" (Part II), Mrs. Hampton; 2 p. m., "The Arrangement

of Vegetables," Mrs. Zant; 3 p. m., "Berry and Grape Culture," Ralph White; 4 p. m., "Attracting Birds to the Garden," William L. McCart.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Disease of Trees and Shrubs and Their Control," Luther Pope; 11 a. m., "Culture of Dahlias," W. B. LaCava; 2 p. m., "Arrangement of Reeds and Grasses," Mrs. Frank S. Naugle; 3 p. m., "Conservation and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables," Miss Lucy Lee Maynard; 4 p. m., "How to Make Bird Houses and Feeding Trays," Mrs. Robert Bowman.

Thursday, 10 a. m., "Planning Pools and Water Gardens," Mrs. C. B. Whitehead; 11 a. m., "Culture of Chrysanthemums," Mrs. Grace Davidson; 2 p. m., "Arrangement of Miniatures," Mrs. Tylor Dean; 3 p. m., "Pruning the Orchard," John Whitfield; 4 p. m., "Beneficial Insects," McCart.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Insects Injurious to Trees and Shrubs and Their Control," Sam Jones; 11 a. m., "Insect Enemies of Flowering Plants and Their Control," Jones; 2 p. m., "Period Arrangements," Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith; 3 p. m., "Insects of Orchard and Garden and Their Control," Jones.

## It's Time to Prune Roses in Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

"It's rose pruning time in Texas now. The recent freeze did no real damage to the plants, but makes it easier to whack away at the bushes, now that the once-fresh green foliage of last week is sere and brown," so said Mrs. Ireland Hampton, local rose authority. "Trim out all new wood that shows signs of being frozen, give a good dormant spray (Bordeaux) not only to roses, but to all deciduous plants—just to start the growing season off right. The very last of this month and the first week of March is the best time to prune roses in this section."

A good rule is to prune, clean up, fertilize and (if no rains come) water. Do not put rose trimmings or prunings in compost beds, but burn all rose discards to assist in prevention of pests and disease in soils. After pruning and danger of

freezes is past, cultivate beds, taking care not to cut into small rootlets of bushes. Be careful not to get fertilizer too close to body of plant or burning will be the result.

If pruning Hybrid Teas and Polyantha classes, the plant may be reshaped as desired, taking out weak, damaged or interfering shoots. Fewer buds make for larger flowers and the reverse is true. Unless one has a special purpose in mind, Hybrid Perpetuals can be kept to less than three feet in height. Polyantha roses do better if not too much growth is removed. A careful grower will soon learn the individual needs of his rose bushes and so order their progress. Summer pruning of these classes, as roses are cut for use with liberal stems, usually takes care of seasonal needs. Shrub and specie types should be pruned only to remove dead or interfering twigs. Multiflora types, as Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins, should have

old canes removed immediately after flowering, since this forces out the new canes. Wichuraiana varieties and the climbing Hybrid Teas, together with such varieties as Dr. Van Fleet and Mermaid, should be subjected to little pruning, except to take out dead and otherwise objectionable shoots.

## Curbs on Traveling May Bring Home Spots of Interest to Attention

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Because of the need for attending to business at home, America may discover herself once more. The billions of American dollars that tourists have been leaving in Europe each year may now go into defense bonds, or perchance enable the American citizen to become familiar with his homeland. Not only is this true of picturesque, scenic and historic America, but it may be true of any locality and all localities. Now that we can not travel a-far, we may begin to look about us and discover for the first time, or re-discover, something new and interesting in our own neighborhood, in nearby towns and cities or the native countryside, and in our State.

In every community there is always much of interest. It needs only to be sought out, lifted up and in some cases glorified a bit, to make it positively enchanting, at least of interest. Locally, there is a great deal to offer the lover of history—our country and city points of beginning (and some of these places bear markers), our peculiar geology and soils, our old cattle trails (the interest that laid the Fort Worth foundation), a picturesque park that bears the name of Old Trail Drivers Park (the only park anywhere to be so designated), the very location of the city, rising high above the Trinity River lowlands on many bluffs. And the skyline of the city at night, as viewed from any angle.

Our old trees, something like 400 of them (oaks, pecans and other hickories, walnuts, hackberries, elms, sycamores and cottonwoods) that are to be found in the Trinity River bottom lands and in the parks of Rockwood, Forest Park and Trinity Park, afford a study. A trip a-foot in any of the city's half-a-hundred parks will be a revelation. The

## Move to Curb Road Beauty Is Assailed

There are approximately 14,000 Texas women members of the 300 local clubs affiliated with Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., who disagree firmly with two state senators who last week moved to curtail, or abandon, the State Highway Department program of roadside beautification.

Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of TGC, believes that the hundreds of Texas women who belong to garden clubs not affiliated with the state organizations will join it in that objection.

The announcement that the two senators, Karl L. Lovelady of Meridian and Claude Isbell of Rockwall, had asked for a report on amounts expended on highway beautification and had even said they would institute proceedings in the Supreme Court to halt the program if the amounts seemed excessive, came as a shock to the garden club enthusiasts.

"I was amazed," said Mrs. Lake. "It was like someone had thrown ice water in my face. As a personal reaction, and not as president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., I want to remind the senators that when you take the song out of our hearts, and the beauty from before our eyes, you have left a world that is not worth saving."

The senators challenge that money spent on beautification should be devoted to road construction demanded for military highways has already been studied by Fort Worth garden enthusiasts, Mrs. Lake said.

"We would like to point out that England has found it most advantageous, despite the bombing, to keep up and encourage the planting of shrubs and flowers and to even sponsor beautification programs as morale builders. In England the government has encouraged increased activity of this type, and we should profit by England's experience."

river drives are notably enchanting. Also, a drive around the school grounds of the city will be pleasant and surprising, if you are not already familiar with these beautiful developments and locations. The wild flower trails in parks and in the suburbs, bird paths and walks (places where one may observe the feathered folk in their natural habitats), picnic areas (our lakes and waterways), the Fort Worth Library, the Art Gallery at the Library, numerous recreational areas (where all kinds of play activities are indulged in), in local parks, and much besides offers interest.

The old houses, business as well as residences, some of the old gardens and their flowers, our street names, all would make an engaging study. In the matter of streets, consider Belknap (named for old Fort Belknap, since it was once the "way out"), Weatherford (the road to the town to the west), parallel streets to Main (Houston, Throckmorton, Lamar, Taylor, Burnet on the west, and Rusk—now Commerce—Calhoun and Jones on the east) all bearing names of Texas statesmen. A particularly good example of pioneer home is the Van Zandt house, located in Trinity Park, across from where are now located the park barns. A special feature here is the grove of live-oaks that have stood guard over the old house for many years.

Favorite rendezvous of people who enjoy a walk through a wonderland of beauty is the Botanic Garden, 37½ acres in the west end of Trinity Park. Here is not only a rose garden, but six other units as well. The water gardens afford many strange and interesting aquatic plants. The nature trails, on either side of the vista in the rose garden, offer rare examples, even of plants once common here, such as the water-cress which furnished the salad for the tables of the "first-comers" in Fort Worth. The wild flower and cactus garden is a little paradise of native plant materials that like a semi-arid condition. Here the plants are much at home, and greet the visitor with seeming pleasure on warm sunny days. A test garden on an adjacent hillside is in some respects just as entertaining as the formal rose garden unit. The greenhouse and garden center are both of interest. The greenhouse contains a number of succulents and a few tropical tender plants that have unusual charm in this locality. The garden center, in addition to being the hostess house for the garden, is a clearing house of gardening information, of nature, civics and related interests. The garden center also is a general bureau of information for the public in the matter of defense and victory gardens. The office is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. The telephone number is 7-3330.

Mrs. Lake said she knew she spoke the sentiments of garden and beautification lovers when she said that in this time of stress the program of beautification should not only be continued but should be increased.

"I'm not prepared to say what action TGC will take," she added. "Our organization is a building organization and not a protesting one. But you can rest assured we will take cognizance of the efforts of the senators. The TGC has played a very definite part in highway beautification, and we have our own roadside beautification committee that co-operate directly with the Highway Department."

"People everywhere are being urged to build beauty into their communities. We most certainly do not want to see this state program halted. Now, more than ever before, beauty is one of our greatest American assets."

The steps the 14,000 TGC members will take to meet the challenge of Lovelady and Isbell probably will be determined this week.



# GARDENS and LANDSCAPING

## Cold Frames and Hotbeds Valuable to Gardeners; Have Variety of Uses

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The cold frame can be a useful adjunct to the home garden. To be successful, the cold frame should be placed on a well-drained site. Nearness to the greenhouse, residence or potting shed, also close to water connections, is desirable. If such a place is needed for forcing purposes, it should have a full sun; if protection from the hot Summer sun is needed, partial shade will be a requirement. A certain consideration should be shown affording protection from high winds, cold fronts, etc. This could be arranged by taking advantage of natural wind-breaks, or by walls, hedge plantings or against a building. In commercial establishments, cold frames are usually of a permanent type, but for the home grounds they could be easily made in movable form.

Such a frame is very useful in propagating plants in Summer, especially from cuttings; in storing hardy bulbs during their root-forming period in pots; in the storing of hardy and semi-hardy plants during the Winter; sheltering tender plants until they can be set out of doors in the Spring; starting seedlings until ready for the outdoors, and in growing vegetables throughout the Winter. In fact, the cold frame is at once an incubator, propagator and storage house. No garden is complete without its cold frame which may be a bottomless box placed over a pit or it may be placed directly on the soil.

The length of the cold frame will be determined by the need for it, number of plants it is to hold, and space available. Standard dimen-

## Outdoor Fireplaces

Garden fireplaces are quite the vogue nowadays, especially if one has a patio-type garden. The outdoor fireplace brings the same vital element to the outdoor room that the indoor fireplace brings. Such a convenience may be of the simplest construction, of any suitable material, with rough, irregular stones meriting the first choice.

Stones can be laid dry, but bricks and cement blocks must have mortar between. The draft is important, as in the case of the indoor fireplace. The open side, from the ground up, must be toward the prevailing wind (the southwest usually in Summer here), and an iron grate or grille should be placed at the desired height of the fire line. The grate should be held in position by a layer of stone, at least 10 inches higher. Broilers are then laid for cooking upon these, across the top.

The outdoor fireplace is a never-ending center of interest. It not only affords heat and light, but a certain cheerfulness that the night yard needs. And there also is the utility side, when the fireplace is used for inflammable scraps which the compost bed does not get, such as rose trimmings, rose leaves and other matter which should never be used in the compost. The outdoor fireplace is a true hospitality center and a real convenience when entertaining.

sions are usually 6x12 feet, to be covered with a regulation sash, either glazed or one of the glass substitutes available. The top covering should be more or less transparent, with some solid, protective cover to keep out the intense cold. A sash or other type of screen would be useful in affording needed shade. The only heat the cold frame receives is supplied by the sun. It is simple to make and easy to operate, and will repay for its trouble a hundredfold. While most all cold frames are made of hardwood lumber, Gulf cypress is the best for cold frames and hotbeds.

A hotbed is similar to a cold frame except that the hotbed is heated and can be useful for a longer season and in more ways than can a cold frame. Hotbeds may be heated with fertilizer, with artificial heat, such as warm air flues, hot water or steam pipes, and electricity. Ventilation is an important factor. The operation of a hotbed means that plants can be gotten under way six to eight weeks before the soil can be dug in the open or plowed in the garden, hence one of the big advantages of the hotbed. Hotbeds were once heated entirely by organic fermenting materials, particularly fresh horse manure. If the fermentation method is wanted, the following may be used: Pile fresh manure in heaps four to five feet high, preferably under cover, and as long as necessary to fill the frame. When pile begins to steam well, fork over the pile to make a new pile in which the outside of the first is on the inside of the second. Repeat this process several times until pile is of uniform heat. Pack it tightly in the hotbed pit, tramping sides and corners firmly. Layer should be 15 to 24 inches thick. Cover with four to six inches of finely sifted soil. When manure is thoroughly and evenly packed, put sash on snugly and let stand for several days. When temperature falls to below 90 degrees, it is safe to sow the seeds in it. After sowing, water and ventilate carefully. Unless enough water is given, the young plants will be burned by the heat. If there is not enough fresh air, plants will grow weak.

To have success with a hotbed: (1) provide ample space between seedlings; (2) water always early in the day (never toward night); (3) regulate temperature by ventilation, except where heat is controlled artificially, and ventilate carefully as season advances. Ventilation is done by slightly raising sash at ends or by sliding it either way, and by tilting sash up on side from which wind is not blowing. In very cold weather protect glass with heavy mats held in place by wooden shutters, wires or other means of holding in place. There is a world of joy to be had in gardening with cold frames and hotbeds.

## Fruit Trees ---for Food and Beauty

Fruits should form a part of every person's diet. These products of our orchards furnish the tonics, appetizers, and regulators for our bodies. Fruits contain necessary vitamins.

Indications are that the coming months will see more fruit grown in America than ever before. There is a shortage of fruits in the British Isles, and America is asked to grow fruits for Britain as well as for home consumption.

Excessive growth of fruit trees last season in this locality calls for heavier pruning this year than usual. Dr. J. F. Rosborough, extension horticulturist of A. & M. College, says that now is the time for the spraying program. Clean up peach leaf curl, brown rot and scab which may be on the twigs. As buds begin to swell in March use the following spray: Concentrated liquid lime sulphur, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water, or 15 pounds of dry lime sulphur to 50 gallons of water. This spray should also take care of San Jose scale.

In localities where commercial fertilizer can be used, apply 6-12-6 fertilizer, using one pound for each inch of tree trunk diameter. Let fertilizer extend out between rows of trees on the ground as far as branches reach overhead. Not only enjoyable for their fruits, but every garden should have a few pear trees, plums, peach trees and others for ornamentation alone. Their flowers add color and beauty.

## Air-Plants in Flower

A variety of epiphyte, or air-plant, is in flower now at the Botanic Garden greenhouse. These plants grow in the southern and southwestern part of Texas on trees to which they cling tenaciously.

They perch themselves high up on the limbs in order to get more light and air. Air-plants are variously modified to cling, to catch drifting humus and to store water. Usually they have no contact with actual soil, but only with the casual humus that clusters about the plant's base. The bloom is of special interest, with its nice coloring of rose and bright deep blue against the gray-green foliage.

The tree-tops of the pines and cypress trees in the Latin American countries are gaily decorated with a larger and more spectacular species of epiphyte which bears larger and gayer blossoms.

The foliage of the epiphyte is similar to our local bear-grass in appearance. Larger species bear much larger leaves. The bunch or ball moss and the Spanish moss that drapes the liveoaks of South Texas are close relatives of the one at the Botanic Garden, and bear the same family name.

## Nature Programs Will Be Resumed

Regular schedule of nature recreation programs at the Garden Center and Botanic Garden will be resumed this week, after a two-week suspension while the Victory Gardening School was in progress. William L. McCart, nature recreation director at the garden Saturday announced the week's programs:

Monday, 10 a. m., "Nature In March," discussion of activities of insects, birds, and mammals, with a field trip through the garden after the lecture.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Birds of The Woodland," field trip through the woods.

Friday, 10 a. m., "March Garden Guide," lessons on vegetables and flower planting, and pruning and other seasonal activities.

Programs are open to the public.

# GARDENS and LANDSCAPING

## Proper Understanding of Soils and Plant Needs Is Vital to Gardeners

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

About half the battle of gardening is won when soils and plant needs, with regard to soils, are understood. Since organic matter is the most active portion of the soil, a rich or fertile soil consists of much organic matter. Bacteria and fungi break down the tissues of organic matter, reducing it to humus, and thus organic acids are set free and these act on the mineral parts.

The opposite is also true. Soils deficient in available nutrients and in organic matter are poor or infertile. Coarse textured soils are usually low in the capacity to hold water, and are not desirable garden materials for this reason.

Soils may be rich in mineral elements and organic matter and yet be unproductive. Improper drainage and consequent lack of aeration, insufficient moisture, compounds that are toxic to plants, too little of mineral or organic properties, areas infested with root-rot, nematodes and other so-called "sick-soils" may all be reason enough for the failure of plants to grow to perfection.

Nature, in endeavoring to maintain a balance, generally introduces the plant materials that are desirable for each kind of soil. For example, the pea family is one of the most important of the garden plants in all the world, being essentially soil builders.

In poor soils we generally find scatterings of acacias and mimosas, sennas, redbuds and tamarinds, and various types of legumes. There are nearly a hundred cultivated genera of the leguminosae. All of them produce root tubercles, which with the aid of certain bacteria, enable the plants to absorb free nitrogen from the air, thus the rebuilding process takes place.

Vetches, clover, alfalfa and some other tropical genera are valuable cover crops for this reason. The old Romans were aware of the relationship of this type plant to the soil, and they practiced crop rotation assiduously.

As soil builders we might try the following plants: Edible—carobs, lentils, tamarinds, peanuts; Forage or cover crops for large properties—soybeans, lotus, alfalfa, clover; Shrubs, trees and woody vines—amorpha, mesquite, broom, locust, sophora, laburnum, redbud, honeylocust, wisteria; Garden flowers—baptisia, bluebonnets, desmodium, astragalus, galega, lespedeza, oxytropis, cassia, psoralea, petalostemon, coronilla.

Here, as in all cases, knowledge of certain phases of soil culture is not sufficient. Often the organisms conducive to proper growing of the pea family are lacking. In this case they must be supplied until crop stands can superinduce them. Green manuring is efficacious in making soils hold moisture, acting as necessary humus.

It is well to plow under the first of the weed crops before they have gone to seed. It is essential to completely cover the weeds with soil

in turning under. Sometimes just a turn or two will add sufficient humus to do the work needed, but often the process is a long one. Particularly valuable for turnunders are the legumes, since they are the nitrogen gatherers. It is not always easy, however, to get them established on poor soils.

Look well to your soils, knowing this: that the plant has a certain environment—call it aptitude, call it selection, or what you will—that best suits its needs. Study the plants you like in their native habitat, and try to give them a similar situation and soil and water condition.

At the Botanic Garden greenhouse there are two philodendrons—each one the same type of plant, same family, same species, in fact both were grown from the same cutting. Care given to each is similar. This plant is tropical and has tree-climbing proclivities, with long feelers or tendrils. One of these plants grows in the soil of the local hillside, largely alkaline. The other is growing in well rotted tree bark and leaf mold, purely acid.

A study of the natural habits and environment of this plant reveals that it likes an acid soil. In the greenhouse plants, the one growing in acid soil shows marked enjoyment of its situation, and its color is very green, texture firm and healthy, and foliage and stem strong and large.

## Garden Club Parley to Open

Special to The Star-Telegram

MINERAL WELLS, March 18.—Delegates from more than 300 affiliated garden clubs will attend the annual meeting of the Texas Garden Club in Mineral Wells Thursday and Friday.

"Gardening for Victory" is the slogan for the meeting, and this theme will be emphasized throughout. In addition to detailed discussion on vegetable gardens, 12 large flower exhibits will be arranged by various clubs and there will be a number of talks made on flower gardens.

Mrs. F. A. Huwieler, Houston, will direct this section of the program.

The feature of the meeting will be an address by Dr. Hugh Findlay of Columbia University, who has written many noted horticulture and landscaping books and who has been a visitor to Mineral Wells several times.

Officers of the state association and various clubs will make reports on their contributions to gardening for victory.

Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, will preside over all sessions and will close her third term as state club president. Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, who succeeds her, will be installed Friday afternoon.

march 18  
1942



# 'Gardening for Victory' <sup>March 1942</sup> to Be Theme at Session of Texas Clubs March 19-20

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

"GARDENING for Victory" will be the theme of the Texas Garden Clubs convention at this meeting, installation of Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls as president being scheduled for the closing item of business. The new president will meet with the executive board and make official plans for the coming year after the convention's adjournment. Mrs. Lake has served an extra year as president, by a special action of the organizations, in order to bring the civic service program, launched in 1940, nearer to completion.

Mrs. Lake will close a three-year period as head of the state garden clubs at this meeting, installation of Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls as president being scheduled for the closing item of business. The new president will meet with the executive board and make official plans for the coming year after the convention's adjournment. Mrs. Lake has served an extra year as president, by a special action of the organizations, in order to bring the civic service program, launched in 1940, nearer to completion.

**Mrs. Ord General Chairman.**  
The Crazy Water Hotel will be convention headquarters and Mrs. Paul Ord, president of the Mineral Wells Garden Club will be general chairman of the convention committees. Program schedule, announced by Mrs. Lake, includes:

March 19, 9 to 10 a. m., registration; 10 o'clock, opening of convention with singing of "God Bless America" and salute to the flag; Mrs. Lake presiding, Mrs. Pete McCleskey, Mineral Wells, program director; formal welcome program, Mrs. Ord presiding; 10:45, business session, reports of officers and committee chairmen.

11:30-12:30 p. m., address: "The Poetry of the Soil," Dr. Hugh Findlay, Columbia University.

Luncheon at Crazy Water Hotel, Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, presiding; program featuring report of state president; decorations by the East Texas Council of Garden Clubs, with Mrs. I. L. Elam, Edgewood, in charge.

2 to 4 p. m., business session, continuation of reports.

**Banquet at 6 p. m.**

6 p. m., formal banquet, Crazy Water Hotel roof garden, Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, president of South Central State Garden Clubs, presiding; music, Mrs. Samuel Katz and Mrs. Ernest Mims, Mineral Wells; decorations by Weatherford Garden Club, Mrs. E. B. Cartwright in charge.

9:30 to 10:30 p. m., folk dancing by Mineral Wells square dance teams, music by hotel orchestra; dance afterward, "The Early American Way," for garden club members and guests.

March 20, 9 to 11 a. m., business reports continued, Mrs. Lake presiding; 11 a. m., to noon, guest speaker to be announced.

Luncheon, honoring the new president; Mrs. Cooke Wilson, Beaumont, first vice president, presiding; table arrangement and decorations by the Rio Grande Valley Council, Mrs. D. A. Puryear, Donna, in charge.

2 p. m., business session, Mrs. Lake presiding, completion of business, resolutions and announcements.

**Meeting of Board.**

3:45 p. m., meeting of new president with the executive board.

4:15 p. m., tour of the city, visiting gardens and Camp Wolters.

Club delegates are asked to make reservations in advance with Mrs. Richard Wickland, chairman of the Mineral Wells registration committee. Other members of the committee are: Mmes. J. E. Johnson, Clint Davis, Charles Ingram and Kyle Ball.

Other Mineral Wells committees have been announced by Mrs. Ord. They are:

Publicity, Miss Anne English; hospitality, Mrs. W. L. Walsby and Mrs. J. W. Crutcher; program, Mrs. H. O. Tatum; pages, Mrs. Arthur Zappe and Mrs. J. R. C. Moseley; exhibits of scrap books and year books, Mmes. C. B. Edmondson, Lovey Daniels, S. W. Seaman, L. M. Parsons, Kay McBrayer and J. H. Campbell; flowers, Mmes. C. B. Williams, Willis Cox and R. L. Yeager; tour, Mmes. J. L. Young, J. D. Ranspot, Percy Smith, Crutcher and L. L. Theford and Miss Jewell Wilson; tickets, Mmes. Sam Smith, Maud Arnold, Walter Daniels, J. W. Holder, Scott McCleskey, Laura Dyer, Vernon Durham and Ernest Wallace; badges, Mmes. E. L. Davis, Ed Ford, J. W. Dozier and Vernon Gore.

**Hostess Committees.**

Hostess committees have been formed to serve for each program of the convention. Mrs. E. B. Ritchie is general chairman. Committees include:

First morning, Mmes. W. W. Vaughn, H. H. Milling, A. M. Patterson, M. L. Barnett and Matt Carricker. First afternoon, Mmes. M. E. Hester, Jim Murphey, J. W. Courtney, Paul Cole and H. S. Boon. Night, Mmes. Crutcher, Tatum, Howard Brown, Bean Robinson, Ritchie, Ranspot, E. R. Hill, Hobart Upham, James Bateman and M. W. Hester. Second morning, Mmes. H. R. Montgomery, Price Heath, T. E. Hagan, Kay Yarbrow, C. H. Hickerson, Clifton, Dews, Reese Edmondson, Jim Brewton, A. J. Hudson and E. N. Jerry. Second afternoon, Mmes. C. H. Wulfjen, E. L. Cline, Young, R. C. Ely, Travis Ansley, G. M. Chester, B. F. McKinney, Grady Kirby and Oscar Bish.

It will be the theme of the annual garden clubs, Inc., in Mineral Wells. Will F. Lake, president, announced headquarters in the Fort Worth

Hotel. President's luncheon arrangements will be in charge of Mmes. Hester, T. M. Dunn, J. H. Eastland and George Welch and Miss Maud Burck. Favors committee, Mrs. Vernon Durham and Mrs. McCleskey.

## Vegetable Garden Needs Attention

The vegetable garden should have immediate attention.

The recent snow and moisture should put the soil in excellent condition for planting. Prepare ground carefully, spading and taking out all weeds, breaking lumps and pulverizing.

In moderate weather plant beets, lettuce, mustard, spinach, onions, radishes, chard, turnips, cauliflower, peas, beans and successive sowings of peas.

Dill, thyme, sage and other herbs may be sown in small adjacent beds. It is interesting to plant herbs in a patterned garden plot, the gray green foliage of plants lending itself well to "the knot garden" as such places are called.

Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries may be set out now, when weather moderates. Do not fail to plant a few berry-bearing shrubs that birds like, such as the Indian currant (buck-bush), agarita, red and black haw, dogwood, elderberry, Indian wahoo and sumac.

If flower beds have not already been prepared for plants and seeds, get in shape quickly now. Look over the lawn for bare spots. Rake and sow grass seeds.

Put to order bulb beds and perennial borders. Divide and transplant fall-flowering perennials, fertilize soil and replant.

If roots of trees or hedges are crowding other plants or are robbing the soils generally, cut roots back.

Plant deciduous nursery stock as soon as received.

Do not allow roots of plants, trees or shrubs to become dry or be exposed to the air.

This year Easter week will be a good time to sow seeds of annuals. Likely there will be no killing frosts or freezes after plants come up, if planted at that time.

Watch constantly for pests and diseases of plants. Remember in watering plants easily affected by mildew and black spot, such as crepe myrtles, lilacs and roses, to water only in the morning. In this way, the leaves will not carry excess moisture into the night. Lilacs require a full sun for good bloom.

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## 'Best in History!'



THE 1942 FLOWER SHOW was acclaimed as the outstanding display of Houston's flower show history by more than 20,000 visitors at its opening Sunday. Above, the Slave Garden with MISS GLORIA MAE BURROUGHS, left, and MISS EVELYN MCCARTHY, as "slave girls."

At top center: The Taj Mahal replica and the beautifully conceived and decorated center aisle which strikes visitors in the eye as they enter the Coliseum.

## Garden Tour To Start Tuesday

Houston homes and gardens are ready for a tour sponsored by the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs. Busses will leave the Coliseum at 2 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, returning there after visiting the gardens and tea hospitality at the Garden Center.

Mrs. Montie Beach, chairman of the Garden Center Board, and her committee will serve as hostesses to out-of-town guests.

Gardens open Tuesday are at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hamill, Judge and Mrs. W. N. Bonner, and Mrs. W. Kyle Morrow.

Wednesday the homes and gardens include the country home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. George Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Bonner.

Tickets will be sold at the Coliseum for the tour and also can be obtained at the gates of the homes.

## MARCH 13, 1942 Garden Clubs to Meet In Mineral Wells

Mrs. Will F. Lake, retiring president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., will be a central figure in the annual spring meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs Thursday and Friday at the Crazy Water Hotel in Mineral Wells. The theme of the meeting is "Gardening for Victory."

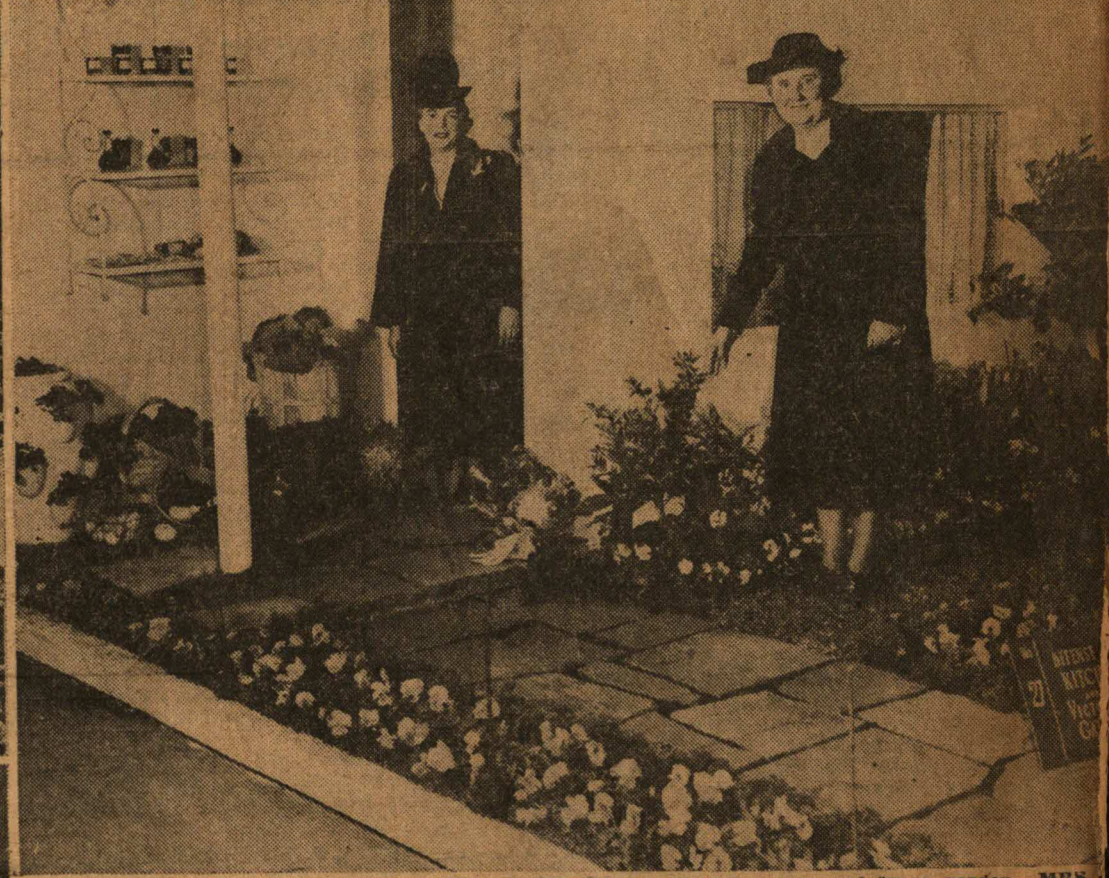
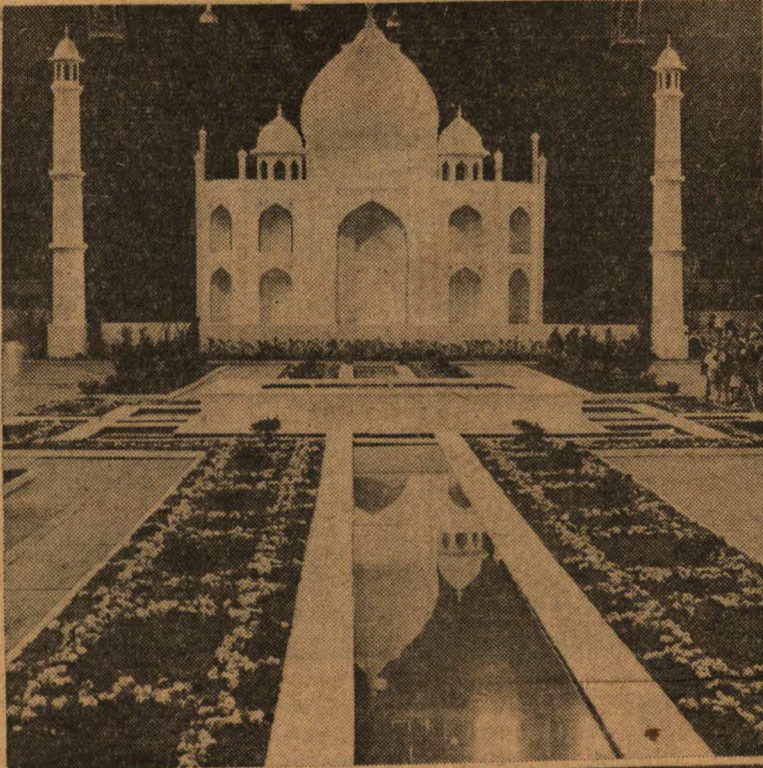
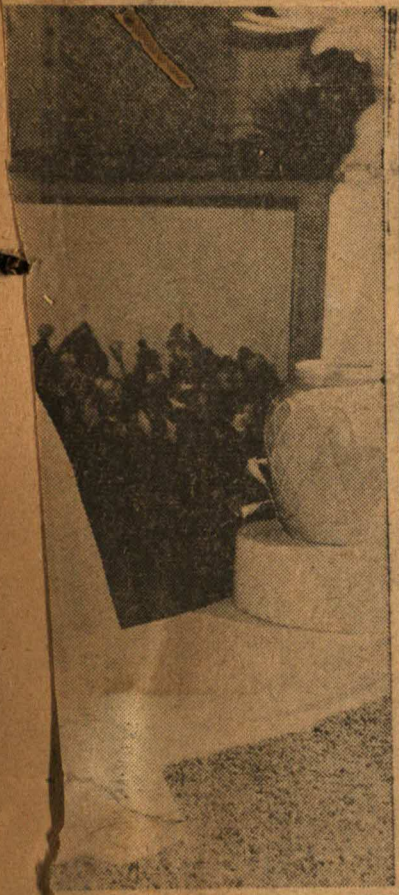
Registrations for the meeting will start at 9 a. m. Thursday with the general meeting starting at 10 a. m., with Mrs. Lake presiding. Dr. Hugh Findlay, Columbia University, will be the principal speaker at this session. His subject will be "The Poetry of the Soil." Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas will preside at the luncheon which will be followed by a business session.

Among the delegates who will go from Fort Worth are the presidents of Fort Worth's 16 garden clubs, representing a membership of about 1000. They are: Mrs. J. S. Brady, Better Homes; Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth; Mrs. John Scott, Hubbard Heights; Mrs. A. H. Sanders, Lake Worth; Mrs. Ed Lawrence, Monticello; Mrs. Ernest Petteway, North Fort Worth; Mrs. Robert Stark, Oak Lawn; Mrs. M. F. Markward, Polytechnic; Mrs. H. C. Austin, Sagamore Hill; Mrs. Harry Steele Moyer, St. Mary's; Mrs. H. A. Griffin, South Side; Mrs. O. V. Campbell, Sylvania; Mrs. H. L. Price, University; Mrs. Hubert Bearden, Oakhurst; Mrs. J. M. Welch, Morningside; Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, Highland Park. Mrs. W. A. Zant, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club Council, will also be a delegate.

Among others from Fort Worth who plan to attend are Mrs. C. D. Reimers, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Hutchison, secretary for the South Central State Region; Mrs. Julian Meeker; Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, corresponding secretary of the National Council; Mrs. Henry Trigg, perpetual director of the State Federation, and Mrs. Glover Johnson.



## Say 20,000 First-Day Visitors of Houston Flower Show



One of the unique exhibits is that of the Garden Study Club showing a defense garden. MRS. BROWN, left, and MRS. F. A. HUWIELER, president of the club, are attendants.



O. H. CARLISLE, center, president of the Flower Show Association, presents the show to MAYOR PICKETT, left, representing the city, and COUNTY JUDGE ROY HOFHEINZ, right, representing the county.

### Coliseum Becomes One Big Garden for Flower Show; 20,000 Attend Opening

Replica of India's Famed Taj Mahal Featured Centerpiece of Colorful Exhibition

By MARGUERITE PALMER  
Press Garden Editor

Houston's first annual Flower Show opened Sunday afternoon with ceremonies almost as colorful as the exhibits that brought exclamations of approval from the 20,000 visitors.

Sam Houston Coliseum has been transformed into a huge flower garden for the eight-day exhibition. The featured centerpiece is the famed Taj Mahal gleaming under soft lights as the featured centerpiece.

High school pep squads in their gay uniforms added to the color that splashed across the Sunday ceremony.

#### PRESENTED TO OFFICIALS

Walter Jenkins and the Humble Glee Club led in the singing of the national anthem. O. H. Carlisle, as president of the presenting association, presented the show to the city, and Mayor Neal Pickett and County Judge Roy Hofheinz accepted for the city and county. Also in attendance was Joe Lambert, director of Gardens of the Americas, and a Dallas delegation who are sponsoring a show in the North Texas city shortly. Dr. Harry G. Knowles of the First Christian Church gave the invocation.

At the entrance of the Coliseum is the jasmine garden placed on a raised platform to give a spectacular view of the Taj Mahal. With its rich blue background giving the effect of the Indian sky, the Taj Mahal glistens with its simulated carved marble fret work and inlaid mosaics. In front of the building is a low planting of yellow callas bordered by primroses. On one side is

transformed into a huge flower garden, with a reproduction of India's

an Oriental wall garden, installed by Mancill Allen, featuring overhanging flowering trees, old olive jars, mosaic grill and a wall fountain flanked by espaliered pear trees and tree wisterias used as standards. The wall garden on the other side was presented by Hans Peterson Nursery and featured an Oriental wall flanked by callas and orange trees.

#### JASMINE GARDENS

From the Jasmine Garden, there are long canals of emerald blue leading to the Taj Mahal with raised fountains and pools of the blue waters placed in a central location of the elongated canals.

The outer beds parallel with the canals are planted in golden hued daffodils and pansies. The inner beds showing plantings of white alyssum in mosaic designs have low growing pink azaleas imbedded as jewels in the velvety lawn. Flanking the canal is another mosaic made of daffodils, calendulas with yews forming an approach to the Gardens of the Taj Mahal designed by C. Oliver Hoopes, installation director for the Houston Flower Show.

### 'War Gardens' Feature Flower Show

The war, as it has in practically every phase of the country's everyday life, has entered the Flower Show. Vegetables now are "growing" among the flowers, and garden products from the back yard are finding their way into the kitchen and onto the family table.

The garden club section and amateur gardens have been included among the most popular exhibits on this idea. The victory garden and defense kitchen, exhibited by the Garden Study Club, was considered by Mrs. Ellen Shipman, the nationally-known landscape architect of New York, as one of the best displayed gardens, particularly well-designed and executed to show the present gardening trend.

A modern kitchen, with the pantry shelves filled with canned fruit and vegetables, has a flagstone porch on which has been placed baskets of vegetables, a jar of ripe strawberries and a herb display.

In the victory garden, vegetables are planted with the flowers.

air raid shelter with accurate specifications for a family of six persons, presented by the River Oaks Garden Club.

The small spring garden of exquisite colorings exhibited by the garden department of the Woman's Department, displays a stucco wall with a small fountain and pool. Between the flagstone walks are pansies and, bounded with jasmine hedges, are spring flowers with flowering shrubs as a background. Stone benches have been placed on either side of the pool and garlands of red roses trail the garden wall.

The Men's Garden Club has taken honors with a vegetable and cutting garden using a background of ivy and colorful crotons blended with proper shrubs and of azaleas. Vegetables are planted in rows.

Spectacular flower arrangements in large windows at each end of the garden club section have been designed by Mrs. G. Allen Woodward for the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs.

West University Place, presented by Mrs. S. E. Hill and Mrs. M. W. Gray, first place; Southwood Oaks, second; Garden Club of Houston, third. For niches, winners were Garden Club of Houston by Mrs. J. W. Slaughter, first; Garden Study Club by Mrs. H. O. Cockburn, second; Park Place by Mrs. H. B. Robinson, third. Judges were Mesdames J. A. Tennant, M. Weir and A. M. Downs.

In the horticultural section, displayed by J. J. McCarty, chairman, Mrs. Howard Schegg, Mrs. W. M. Vaughan and Mrs. Sidney Armstrong, the exhibits were entered by Houston Heights Garden Club, North Hill, Denver, Irvington, Richwood, Oakwood, Cherryhurst, Woodland, Park Place, Shady Acres, Northside, Lindale and Loyal. Winners were North Hill Garden Club, first; Houston Heights, second, and Woodland, third. Judges were Mrs. G. B. Reneau, Edward Teas Sr., and O. J. Anderson. The large collections of potted plants were pleasingly placed against a background of tall cedars and were arranged to display each specimen to an advantage.

First to enter the flower show Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Stevens of Palestine.

Only "casualty" at the show was the loss of a 21-jewel wrist watch by Mrs. W. J. Baumbach, 2203 Hardy.

Fifty Boy Scouts from Troops 32, 37, 67 and 65 acted as ushers in the reserved section in the balcony.

Winners in this section for arrangements in windows have been announced as follows:

*See next Page*



In the Slave Girl Garden, which has been designed as a complement to the Taj, wide circular steps lead to the walk terminating in an Indian temple. A statue of a slave girl is placed above the circular pool flanked on each side by sculptured baby elephants. Towering palms and colorful mosaics emphasize the Oriental theme. The two mosaic bulb gardens installed by Wademan's, the florist, feature urns showing a pattern copied from the bier of the wife of Shal Jahan in whose memory the Taj Mahal was built. Easter lilies, rose pink tulips bordered by yellow callas form the star shaped beds, centering these urns.

The Mediation Garden, so exquisite in design and presenting a green and white garden was exhibited by Henry Hutchinson and rivals the "Garden of Roses" also exhibited by Hutchinson. These two gardens near the entrance have proved two of the most popular gardens. The large Azalea Gardens displayed by R. N. Moseley of the Jeanerette Gardens with its terrace and clever design combining azaleas and camellias, the hydrangea gardens and the Spring Gardens are only a part of the vast exhibits utilizing the entire Coliseum floor space. There are azalea gardens, flowering trees and shrubs, gardens of tropical plants, gardens of rare plants, and rock gardens.

The orchid exhibit of Paul Carroll's is well worth a visit to the flower show as it is the largest and most elaborate orchid exhibit ever displayed in Houston. Divided in four sections, there are orchids

Both the well and sick soldiers in the Houston area will benefit from the Flower Show now in progress. George W. Strake, Houston oil man, purchased 2000 tickets and sent them to the Soldiers Service Bureau to be distributed. Each day, flowers replaced by new displays will be sent to the camp hospitals.

growing in their native habitat, orchids in a green house showing five stages of growth, orchids fashioned into corsages and table decorations. The fourth section is an Orchid Fantasy utilizing a crystal plastic tree covered with hundreds of orchids reflected in a pool. The banks around the pool are carpets of flowers placed in mosaic designs. In addition to the gardens, there are thousands of roses, carnations, callas, sweet peas, gladioli, strelitzia and all spring flowers displayed in accordance to varieties and in

## Garden Club Convention Is Arranged

Three hundred garden clubs, affiliated with the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., are expected to have delegates at the annual meeting Thursday and Friday in Mineral Wells, Mrs. Will F. Lake, president, said Saturday.

Clubs and state officers and chairmen are expected to make reports, limited to one minute each, on their contribution to "Gardening for Victory," the state theme. Vegetable gardening will be emphasized with experts assigned topics on which the state executives have had questions since the "Victory Vegetable Garden" campaign was started nationally.

Flowers will not be slighted, however, Mrs. Lake said, for there will be an arrangement show, with 12 large exhibits, arranged by invited clubs. This feature of the program will be directed by Mrs. F. A. Huwieler of Houston. Dr. Ruth Findlay of Columbia University will be the out-of-state speaker.

Presidents of the 15 Fort Worth garden clubs affiliated with the state group are expected to attend, and numerous other garden club members will be convention visitors.

Mrs. Lake will preside, and will close her third year as state president. Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls will be installed Friday afternoon as president. The convention sessions will be held in the Crazy Water Hotel.

## \$7500 WORTH OF BEAUTY EXHIBITED



Houston Flower Show visitors Sunday and Monday gasped at this breath-taking display of orchids on a tree overhanging a mirrored pool. Sponsored by Carrol Florist, the display contained 2000 orchids valued at \$7500. Orchids are from A. E. Farley, New Orleans; Armacost and Royston in Los Angeles (represented in Houston by the H. G. Berning Company); and the Ferrari Orchid Company of San Francisco (represented in Houston by the Southern Floral Company).

## Flower Show Blooms in Various Phases

Spectacle Contains 2000 Valuable Orchids

Both educational and overwhelmingly beautiful is the orchid display set up by the Carroll Florist Company at Houston's Annual Flower Show, which opened Sunday in Sam Houston Coliseum, first-day visitors to the show agreed.

Paul Carroll, owner of Carroll Florist, has designed his display in four stages.

The first exhibit shows beautiful orchids growing wild in their native terrain.

The second shows the orchids being cultivated by man, in greenhouses.

Third exhibit shows orchids as they are used by the public.

Fourth—and most spectacular—exhibit is a breath-taking exotic arrangement of orchids in all their splendor.

In the floral business in Houston for the past 25 years, Carroll long has led in advocating and helping bring to reality beautification programs for the Bayou City.

### HEADED MANY SHOWS

He was chairman of the past two national flower shows held in Houston, as well as of a district flower show held in Houston several years ago.

In addition, he staged two large flower shows himself in Houston in 1925 and 1926, gaining national recognition for the grandeur and completeness of his productions.

Carroll is chairman for many amateur exhibits, such as those given by the Garden Club, the Garden Club Gardens group and other organizations.

### UNUSUAL CREATIONS

Noted for outstanding floral decorations and unusual creations, his works have been a part of all civic functions since 1918.

For the past two years, Carroll has been located in a business home built especially to his needs and specifications at 4401 South Main.

His establishment has been a mecca for flower and garden lovers, attracted by his reputation as a master in his field.

## HOUSTON POST

## Flower Show Inspires Visitors

### Educational Exhibits Draw Large Crowds

By MAY DEL FLAGG  
Post Garden Editor

The Houston Flower show at Sam Houston Coliseum this week is an inspiration to all who visit it.

The colorful exhibits are a challenge to amateur gardeners, many of whom stand with pencil and paper making notes and sketches. These real gardeners will go home with a wealth of valuable knowledge from the many well planned designs.

Groups gather in front of the educational exhibit from Texas A. & college showing culture and diseases of roses, while other crowds linger at the commercial booths to discuss fertilizers, mulches, insecticides and care of certain plants for sale at the show. Hardly a person leaves the Coliseum empty handed. Many carry home choice potted plants, small azaleas, camellias and other flowering shrubs, annuals ready for planting, bulbs or seeds. All have the same hope—to enjoy the thrill of watching plants grow and perhaps pass on to others the joy of gardening.

### Wall Gardens

Among the exhibits that may well be studied are the wall gardens on each side of the Taj Mahal. The garden on the west side, with mosaic grill and wall fountain, done by Mancill Allen nursery, features espaliered pear trees. Supplementing this setting is a sandstone terrace bordered by profusions of azaleas. Two standard wisteria trees underplanted with hydrangeas are highlights. The other wall garden, installed by Hans Petersen, has a fountain flanked by callas and set off by orange trees.

The two azalea gardens make use of hardy azaleas in colorful bloom, featuring varieties that grow luxuriantly in Houston gardens. The terraced azalea garden done by Jeanerette Gardens is designed on two levels and shows an assortment of large azaleas and small Kurumes. Groups of Creole lilies and daffodils add charm.

### Chinese Azaleas Bloom

The Chinese azalea garden contains a wealth of colorful bloom. Masses of heavily flowered azaleas in blending tones of pink, plus snow white grow in raised beds that enclose the terrace. Primroses and blue iris provide accents. A Chinese figure, 900 years old, in front of a Moon Window completes the scheme, planned and executed by Fleming and Sheppard.

The beautiful tropical garden containing luxuriant vitchii and Elegans azaleas and centered with a statue of Laksme, goddess of wealth and beauty, installed by Teas Nursery; the spring garden lush with color done by Klinger; the garden of flowers and vegetable by Mrs. Tom Anderson and the lovely Meditation garden installed by Hutchinson green houses are areas which should give food for thought to the enthusiastic garden maker.

The two bulb gardens arranged by Wademan's are patterned from the bier of the beloved wife of the Shah Jahan, ancient ruler of India. They follow the theme of the Taj Mahal, and are designs that may be easily carried out in a very small garden area.

### Displays of Note

Clustering anthuriums; exquisite rhododendrons; a new orchid, Bletilla Hyacintha; a new cerise bougainvillea; the spectacular arrangement of spoon cactus, done by Wademan's; the well-head filled with profusions of two-toned roses by Niday; the lovely patterned area surrounding the orchid Fantasy, done by Carroll's are some of the displays of note.

Flower arrangement representing jewels in windows and compositions for niches were exhibited Tuesday by garden clubs for competitive judging. Winners for entries in windows were Garden Study club, done by Mrs. E. B. Younger, first; Woodland Garden club, arranged by Mrs. E. B. Burklin, second, and River Oaks Blossom club, done by Mrs. R. R. Manatt and Mrs. A. N. Boyd, third.

Winners for compositions in niches were Garden Study club, made by Mrs. R. G. Bechtel, first; Campus Garden club, arranged by Mrs. William G. Farrington, second, and Conroe Garden club, done by Mrs. Myrtle Wahrenberger, third. Mesdames E. T. Chew, J. W. Slaughter and E. H. McClasston judged. In French Manner

## Displays Given Careful Study By Gardeners

prominent garden club women of the state.

Mesdames John E. Green Jr., Palmer Hutchison, Mary Graves and J. Cooke Wilson of Beaumont, presided at the refreshment board. Mrs. Bonner was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Bonner King.

### Mrs. Stickel to Preside

Mrs. Marshall N. Stickel, president of the Southmore Garden club, is chairman for the tea at the Garden Center, from 2 to 5 p. m. Wednesday, honoring out-of-town visitors to the show and all interested Houstonians.

Past presidents of the club who will receive are Mesdames O. A. Sabom, Ralph Rupley, J. T. McCants, B. E. Kenyon, T. G. McHale and Mrs. V. H. Cain, president.

Hostesses Thursday at the Center will be Mesdames Montie Beach, Kenyon, Denton Cooley, F. E. Dean, George Cottingham, George A. Hill, H. C. Haug, Oscar Holcombe, Philo Howard, George W. Posey, Charles P. Shearn Jr. and Willis Plowden, members of the Garden Center board.

Two large arrangements done in the French manner and arranged by Mrs. Allen Woodland are features of garden club exhibits. They are noncompetitive entries.

Large groups of garden club members from neighboring towns attended the show Tuesday, Garden club day. Tours to gardens and homes sponsored by the Houston Federation of Garden clubs and an informal reception at the Garden Center were features of the program.

Mrs. B. F. Bonner was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday honoring Mrs. Joel Swift of Florida and New York, past president of the National Council of State Garden clubs; Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls and other

## Friday Garden Session Canceled

Because of the cancellation by John Taylor Arms of his Texas tour there will be no meeting of the Fort Worth Garden Club on Friday as scheduled in the year-book, Mrs. Alfred McKnight, club president, said Saturday.

The next meeting of the club will be on April 3, when the annual election of officers will be held, with an Easter flower and vegetable hat show at the home of Mrs. Brooks Morris as a special attraction. Mrs. Ralph Bristol will be chairman of arrangements for the show.



MARCH 15 1942

## Vegetable Gardens Made More Interesting When Some Flowers Are Planted

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Even the usual vegetables will take on a gayer note if a few flowers are planted alongside edible greens. Why not arrange this year to co-ordinate the cutting garden and the vegetable garden? Two flowering plants that would be especially adaptable to the vegetable garden are the gladiolus and the dahlia. These may be planted in separate rows or interspersed with vegetables.

Perhaps annuals lend themselves best to the kitchen garden, and these may be sown in rows and thinned afterwards. This combination garden is designed particularly for persons whose areas are limited and who have little time in which to make a garden. Rows are best laid short and straight, with rows 15 inches apart for simple small kinds of vegetables, and with space allowance for larger kinds.

Informal plots may be any shape, but rectangular and square gardens seem most desirable. The square garden may be equally divided into four parts, with grass or chat walks between the divisions. A central section may be

oval. This would be a good place for dahlias with a border of petunias. In case grass is used for walks, there is the need for close attention to cuttings and trimmed edges.

Where a central plot is used in the garden, a bird bath, sundial or even a mere grassy area will add interest. Tomato plants, pole beans or roses would be useful plant materials for the central section of the vegetable garden. Marigolds, ageratum and small-type zinnias, candytuft, alyssum, santolina and various green herbs make interesting borders.

The entire garden area should be given the same general treatment, whether for flowers or for vegetables. Watch about weeds, insects and plant diseases. Give each plant sufficient room in which to grow. If planted too thickly, thin out and transplant. If more and larger blooms are wanted, disbud, taking out the central flower bud as soon as it shows.

Cutting of blooms makes for more and larger blossoms on plants, as well as more flowers for the house. Application of proper insecticides (follow directions from dealer) will prevent and control pests and diseases of plants. If soils are depleted in value, fertilize, taking care not to introduce weed crops with fertilizer obtained from barnyards.

Whether your space is a little 2x4 backyard plot, or an estate or acreage, the combination vegetable and flower home garden will repay for its trouble many times over. Wars may come and wars may go, but there will always be gardens.

## Nature Recreation Schedule Drawn

Nature recreation schedule of the Garden Center and Botanic Garden this week will include a meeting of the Fort Worth Audubon Club at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday.

Other programs, which will be in charge of William L. McCart, nature recreation director of the garden:

Monday, 10 a. m., "Preview of Spring." Field trip to study blooming trees, shrubs and wildflowers also butterflies, birds and other heralds of Spring.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Water Birds," a field trip to the Lake Worth area.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Bird Songs." Informal lecture at the Center, with a field trip in the Botanic Garden. All programs are open to the public.

## Menaces to 'V' Gardens Pointed Out

Dogs, chickens and careless children constitute a major threat to the Victory Garden program, judging by numerous complaints received at the Garden Center.

Dogs that are allowed to run at large, chickens that are not confined to their owners' premises, and children who mean no harm but are careless in their play can cause a lot of waste and even ruin a flower or vegetable garden, officials said.

"Persons who wish to contribute to the success of the Victory Garden program can make a definite contribution by watching their own as well as their neighbors' chickens, dogs and children," Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center, pointed out.

Many complaints have also been received from bird lovers about destruction of birds by small boys with guns, and by cats.

"Persons who have control of boys with guns, and the cats, should see to it that they are not the occasion of destruction or waste, either to themselves or to their neighbors," said Mrs. Lake.

## Awards Made at Session of Garden Clubs

Special to The Star-Telegram

MINERAL WELLS, March 20.—Outstanding flower arrangements by garden club members throughout the State, were featured again Friday at the fourteenth annual convention here of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.

In first place were Mrs. Allen Woodward and Mrs. F. A. Huwieler of Houston. Mrs. Huwieler also won a second place with Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen. Third place went to Mrs. C. B. Campbell, College Station, and Mrs. Don Danvers, San Antonio. Mrs. H. A. Goodman and Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Dallas, were given honorary mention.

Judges for the flower arrangements were Mrs. W. W. Bragg, Chillicothe; Mrs. Charles Snider, Wichita Falls, and Mrs. R. E. Hutchinson, Fort Worth.

First prize for printed yearbooks went to San Angelo with Midland second and Weslaco third. In the handmade yearbooks division, Waxahachie won first, Camellia Garden Club of Houston second, Corpus Christi third and the Perennial Garden Club of Dallas fourth. Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, Austin, chairman of the yearbook committee, awarded the prizes.

Tables for the luncheon Friday, which was in honor of the new president, Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls, were decorated by the members of the garden clubs of the Rio Grand Valley.

Mrs. Beavers, who took office Friday afternoon, succeeds Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, who has been state president three years.

## Official Programs For General Federation Meet Released From Mrs. John Whitehurst's Office

Official program for the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization representing every state in the Union, have been released this week from the Washington, D. C. office of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, president. The convention will open in Fort Worth Monday, April 27 and last through Saturday, May 2.

Programs state that "the theme of the 1942 convention is Pan-Americanism and that Fort Worth is the strategic place in which to hold such a convention," because of its nearness to Latin-America.

Enclosed in letters containing official programs, sent out to delegates over the United States, are folders telling of the trip to Mexico, which will follow the Fort Worth convention.

### Keyed to Times

Even entertainments planned during the convention will be keyed to the times. One of the most important programs has been titled "Western Hemisphere Night," and will feature folk songs and dances of the Americas, with all guests in Latin-American costume. This affair will be in the Will Rogers Memorial Coliseum the night of Thursday, April 30.

### In Four Places

In order to take care of the hundreds of delegates expected for the convention, entertainments will be staged simultaneously in several places. On the night of Tuesday, April 28, there will be dinners in four places at the Woman's Club, where state presi-

dents and directors will gather in the Texas Venetian Ballroom, where National Defense committees will sit in a body, and the Texas Longhorn room, where legislation groups will convene, and finally the Texas Bluebonnet Room, where the American Home Dept. will celebrate.

On Thursday night, April 30, there will be dinners of the American Citizenship Dept., in the Venetian Room, the Public Welfare Dept., in the French Room, the Education Dept., in the Bluebonnet Room, and in the International Relations Dept., in the Longhorn Room.

On Friday, May 1, other dinners

will be given at the Venetian Room, for junior club women, at the Fort Worth Club, for past state presidents, and at the Woman's Club, for the Fine Arts Dept.

Some delegates are expected to arrive two days in advance and will attend church services here in a body on Sunday, April 26. An informal tea is planned for them on Hotel Texas mezzanine floor that afternoon. Juniors will be honored at The Blackstone.

A Southern musicale is planned at the Woman's Club that same Sunday evening honoring Mrs. Whitehurst.

A pre-convention conference of

(Turn to Page 10)

(Starts on Page 1, Society Sec.) state presidents and directors is scheduled for Monday, April 27, and to be followed that night by a Texas dinner on Hotel Texas roof. This will be given complimentary to the General Federation board of directors.

### Pan-American Conference

Among the scheduled conferences is a Pan-American Forum at 2 p. m. Tuesday, April 28. This will be in the Municipal Auditorium, the meeting place selected for all large gatherings. The Forum will be continued through each day of the convention.

Miss Ethel Foster, Sterling City, state chairman of convention plans, and Mrs. Joseph M. Perkins, Eastland, member of the National Board, were in Fort Worth yesterday to confer with Mrs. R. E. Cox Sr., local chairman.

Mrs. Whitehurst is expected here March 27 for a meeting with state and local committee chairmen.

The post-convention tour to Mexico will take the party in special cars from Fort Worth Sunday, May 3. After stops in Austin and San Antonio, the party will proceed to Monterey, Mexico City, Cholula, Toluca, Taxco, Cuernavaca and other colorful spots in Mexico. The party will start homeward from Mexico on May 12.

In announcing plans for the trip, Mrs. Whitehurst said, "The post convention trip is more than a pleasure trip. It is in line with our international relations program—to create better relations with the people to the south of us. In addition to sightseeing trip, an educational forum to be participated in by Mexican women, has been planned."

## Garden Clubs Pick Houston

MINERAL WELLS, March 20.—It was announced Friday that Houston will be the 1943 host to the members of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., who closed a two-day convention here Friday afternoon with a pilgrimage to gardens of Mineral Wells and Camp Wolters, it was also decided Friday to hold the Fall board meeting in October in Wichita Falls.

Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, newly-elected president of the state association, was the honored guest Friday at a luncheon which was presided over by Mrs. Cooke Wilson, First Vice President Mrs. Beavers who succeeds Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, who closed her third term Friday as president, was installed Friday afternoon along with Mrs. W. C. Campbell, recording secretary, College Station. Other officers of the association were elected last year.

Scrap book awards made Friday were, first, Glen Rose; second, Quannah, and third, Weatherford. Judges of this exhibit were Mrs. Varner Stevens and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, Fort Worth, and Mrs. Peyton Guinn, Wichita Falls.

Club reports were heard throughout the morning and afternoon sessions.



## State Garden Clubs Double Membership In Last Three Years

While Others May Question Right to Exist  
In War, This Group Should Not; It Deals  
With a Fundamental, the Love of the Soil

By **EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY**  
Press Woman's Dept. Editor

"I DARE any of you to go into your garden and look into the heart of a golden daffodil in early spring, or the first, pale pink bloom of the peach tree, or the bold blue blossoms of the early trailing periwinkle and say that flowers and gardens are not important in the Victory program."



Mrs. Guedry

This is one message which Mrs. Will Lake will carry to garden club leaders when she closes her three year administration as president of the Texas Federation at the two-day convention opening at the Crazy Hotel in Mineral Wells Thursday.

Mrs. Lake, like other garden leaders today, firmly believes that gardening can be a big factor in the building of morale in the nation. She already has had mothers in her organization come to her and say, "Since tragedy walked into my life, I do not know what I would have done without my garden. It has helped to sustain me."

Garden clubs make us more conscious of facts like these, for garden clubs are promoting one of the great fundamentals, a love of the soil.

Leaders in the movement—those who are the real dirt graders—have as Mrs. Lake herself so aptly put it, "found a challenge to their weak faith in that little brown, dead-looking seed that goes into the earth that once gave it birth, and comes forth again a green and growing plant."

That is another reason why the garden club movement is important. It serves to make us more conscious of these miracles of nature, which we come to take too much for granted.

In the months to come, when confusion and chaos reign, many women's club movements may even question their right to exist. They may feel that their time may be more profitably spent in definite defense pursuits.

But the garden clubs, I should think, would be one group that should never question their right to carry on, so long as they do not become immersed in their own petty differences, and lose sight of their bigger purposes.

Under Mrs. Lake's administration, the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs has grown from a membership of 160 clubs to more than 300 clubs representing some 12,000 women. And that growth has come about in a short three years.

The next three years of world uncertainty may not witness a growth so great, but if the organization can, through the lesson of the soil, help to renew hope and faith and courage among its own members, it will play an important part.

Certainly no club has a message so fundamental.



MRS. WILL LAKE, director of Fort Worth's Garden Center, goes out as president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, at the two-day convention opening at the Crazy Hotel in Mineral Wells today. She concludes a three-year administration during which the club has doubled in membership. When she took office there were 160 clubs. Now there are more than 300.

## Wichita Woman New President

300 Delegates Expected For Garden Club  
Meeting at Crazy Hotel, Mineral Wells

Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, will succeed Mrs. Will Lake as president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs at the convention, today and tomorrow which is expected to attract more than 300 delegates to the resort city of Mineral Wells.

Among the delegates will be the presidents of Fort Worth's 16 Garden Clubs, and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, corresponding secretary to Mrs. Lake. Mrs. Glover Johnson will enter a flower arrangement in the show.

Dr. Hugh Findlay, Columbia University, addressed the meeting at the Crazy Hotel this morning on "The Poetry of the Soil." Mrs. Henry Trigg, perpetual director of the Texas Garden Clubs, gave the response of welcome to the address by Mayor John C. Miller of Mineral Wells. Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, was to preside at the luncheon to follow. Decorations were to be furnished and arranged by the East Texas Council of Garden Clubs. Mr. Lynn Landrum, Dallas News columnist, was to be the guest speaker.

Mrs. Lake was to give her annual report at the afternoon meeting.

A formal banquet will be held on the Crazy Hotel Roof Garden tonight.

Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, regional chairman of South Central States Garden Clubs, will preside. Chaplain Cecil H. Lang of Camp Wolters will be the speaker. The banquet will be followed by a square dance.

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FORT WORTH STAR-TEL

## Convention of Garden Club Is Today

Special to The Star-Telegram

MINERAL WELLS, March 18.—Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., will preside at the opening session Thursday morning of the association's fourteenth annual convention, to be held in Mineral Wells Thursday and Friday.

During the opening session, Mrs. Pete McCleskey, Mineral Wells, will lead a "victory song." And Bill Weaver, Janelle Norwood, Barbara Johnson, Terry Quinn and Joan Zappe will give a brief program, "God Bless America." The invocation will be by Rev. Bryan H. Keathley, Mineral Wells.

Formal opening of the convention will be presided over by Mrs. Paul Ord, president of the Mineral Wells Garden Club, and Mayor John C. Miller will welcome the guests. Response will be by Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Fort Worth.

Poetry of the soil will be discussed by Dr. De Hugh Findlay, professor at Columbia University. Dr. Findlay has written many books on horticulture and landscaping and is a well known lecturer as well.

Lynn Landrum, Dallas, will be guest speaker at a luncheon Thursday presided over by Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas. Mrs. Lake will make the president's report at that time. The decorations will be furnished and arranged by the Weatherford Garden Club.

General business and reports will occupy Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday night, the convention members will be guests at a formal banquet at which hostesses will be Mes. J. W. Crutcher, H. O. Tatum, Pete McCleskey, E. R. Hill, Howard Brown, Bean Robinson, E. R. Ranspot, Paul Ord, E. L. Malsby and Miss Myla Baker.

Appearing on the program at the banquet, which will be presided over by Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, regional chairman of South Central States Garden Clubs, will be Chaplain Cecil H. Lang, Camp Wolters; Mrs. Samuel Katz and Mrs. Ernest Mims, Mineral Wells; Pvt. Walter Ryan and Corp. Irvin Zimmerman, Camp Wolters; and the Mineral Wells Square Dance team.

The Mineral Wells Garden Club will arrange decorations for this banquet. Local convention committee chairmen are Mrs. McCleskey, general chairman; Mes. Paul Ord, Richard Wickland, E. L. Malsby, H. A. Zappe, C. B. Edmondson, C. B. Williams, Sam Smith, E. L. Davis, E. B. Ritchie, J. E. Johnson, Vernon Durham, H. O. Tatum, J. L. Young and Miss Ann English.

Other Fort Worth Garden Club members who will take part in the convention include state officers and presidents of Fort Worth federated garden clubs.

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## Gardens Are Release From Tension, Is Message Of New State President

MINERAL WELLS, March 20. —"The importance of flowers and gardens can not be stressed too much as a release for strained nerves. It has been said, 'The inner urge for a retreat, where one can be one's self and bar the pressure of the outer world, is as old as man himself.' The quiet of our garden can be that retreat."

Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, took office as president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs with this message at the two day convention at the Crazy Hotel, which closes here today.

In relinquishing the office, Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, said: "Never before has your garden club work been as important as it is now. Our government may at any time draft our organization as it has drafted others. Our knowledge of soils, horticulture, conservation, and various other phases is extremely valuable.

"Keep your garden club activities at a high point of interest, as well as your gardening matters, knowing this, that the salvation of your own peace of mind at

such a time, if indeed not that of your body, is largely in your own hands.

"Look well to your own homes. It is your individual problem now. Watch the corners and avert waste. Save wherever possible, and buy Defense Stamps and Government Bonds with your savings. Mrs. James Cooke Wilson,

Beaumont, first vice president of the state federation, was to be in charge of the luncheon today. The Rio Grande Valley Council of Garden Clubs was to have charge of decorations. The luncheon was to honor Mrs. Beavers.

The convention was to conclude today with a tour of Mineral Wells gardens and Camp Wolters.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1942.

## Redbud Time's Here Again and Annual Pilgrimage Is Scheduled for Sunday

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It's redbud time again in Fort Worth, the redbud city.

While the blossoms of this lovely tree are already out, the annual pilgrimage sponsored by the Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs will not be held until next Sunday.

The many visitors in the city, as well as our home folks, are advised that the Botanic Garden is on dress parade just now with its emphasis on redbud, wild plum, forsythia, southern yellow jasmine and other harbingers of Spring.

On Sunday the Garden Center at the Botanic Garden will be open to visitors and for the distribution of Botanic Garden information and gardening suggestions generally. The presidents of Fort Worth's 16 garden clubs will be hostesses at the Center and for the redbud pilgrimage.

Not only are local citizens and visitors enjoying the redbuds, but persons who travel the highways westward are finding pleasure in the peach and wild plum blossoms, together with garden pear trees and plantings of forsythia. The peach trees of Tarrant, Parkent and Palo Pinto Counties are at their best, and thousands of persons are availing themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the spectacle. The Texas State College for Women at Denton invites visitors to see its Redbud Trail just now. It is at the height of its blossoming, and is well worth a trip to see.

The redbud, Fort Worth's official flower, is a member of the senna family, botanical name, *cercis occidentalis*. There are several varieties of redbud in Texas, but all have the same general characteristics. Like the dogwood, the redbud suffers from carelessness of persons who

break branches for decorative purposes. Sometimes the Spanish buckeye is mistaken for the redbud, but the former has four pink petals and seven to eight protruding stamens while the redbud has a rose-pink corolla, the three upper petals erect and spreading, with the two lower folded together and inclosing the stamens and pistil. The calyx is Bordeaux or purplish red, giving the tree its common name.

Forsythia Thrives.

The forsythia, known also as golden-bells, thrives in this locality. It is a Spring-blooming Old World shrub, a member of the olive family. Golden-bells root easily in any garden soil, and some varieties even root at the ends of the pendulous branches. The leaf buds are less sensitive than the flower buds to weather conditions, but in a mild climate the shrubs stands the Winter well. Planted in large masses, it is extremely effective against an ever-green background. The shrub takes its name from William Forsyth, an English horticulturist.

The wild plum is one of our earliest blossoming native trees, and its fragrance is as pleasing almost as its bloom. *Prunus tarda* is the large shrub or tree with clusters of fragrant white five-petaled blossoms that appear before the leaves. The fruits ripen in May and June and they make good preserves and jellies. It is not uncommon to see an entire acreage of the low-growing hog-plum, *Prunus minutiflora*. This variety is much liked by the webworm which often completely destroys it. The common plum, *Prunus domestica*, probably originated in Southeastern Europe.

Peach Native of China.

How little we know of the history of the peach that we enjoy so much. It is second only to the apple, as a money-making orchard crop in America. A native of China, it has been cultivated since ancient times for its fruit and especially, in some forms, for its ornamental bloom. The peach is the most adaptable of all fruit trees for the home garden. It is now botanically known as *Amygdalus persica*, formerly *Prunus persica* or *Prunus vulgaris*. The peach blossom is the state flower of Delaware in whose agriculture the fruit is an important crop. Although peach orchards rarely last longer than 12 years, for best production, they may, with exceptional care, be prolonged for more than twice that long. Individual trees may reach 30, or even 40 years, but it is best to plant replacements every five years.

In this locality, the pear tree blooms relatively early. Two species are grown in America, the European Pear (*Pyrus communis*), to which all the dessert and best culinary varieties belong, and the Chinese sand-pear, a gritty, poor variety (*Pyrus pyrifolia*, formerly *Pyrus serotina*). More pear trees should be used in home ground ornamentation for the sheer beauty of the blossoms, to say nothing of the ornamental and useful fruits, for the blossoms last well when used as indoor decorative and the foliage is equally lovely.

## Garden Club Plans Bigger Easter Show

An elaboration of the Easter hat show of 1941, which was one of the most successful events in the history of the Fort Worth Garden Club, is planned for the 1942 Spring show event, to be held April 17, at Colonial Club, according to Mrs. Ralph A. Bristol, general chairman.

Because of interest of men in the show last year, which taxed the capacity of the spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, 5000 Crestline Road, there will be two performances this year, at 2 and 8 p. m. The American Red Cross and the British Relief Society will benefit from the event, and tickets will be on sale by all Garden Club members, and at the British War Relief headquarters, Neil P. Anderson Building.

The show will present, in several effectively staged episodes, gardening clothes—and tools, for the preparation and culture of "Victory Gardens"—of vegetables and flowers. Garden scenes, as a background for models wearing various types of Summer frocks, hats and accessories made from flowers and vegetables, and other features are planned.

Mrs. Thelma Hendricks will be the commentator.

The committee in charge of the show includes Mes. R. W. Bridges, Malvern Marks, N. E. Ross, John Alderman, William Rigg, Charles F. A. McCluer, T. E. Graham, Temple Bowen, William B. Watson, Galen McKinney, J. A. Simons and E. E. Taylor.

## Do Women Actually Accomplish Much At Their Conventions?

Reports, Resolutions, Elections Fill the Hours;  
Clock Ticks On; Soon It Is Time For  
Delegates to Wend Way Homeward

By EDITH ALDERMAN GUEDRY  
Press Woman's Dept. Editor

YOU never heard of a woman's convention until a decade or so ago. But now there are conventions representing every club interest imaginable—gardens, music, P-TA's, UDC's, DAR's, Colonial Dames and DRT's.

About once a year dozens of those in all of these various groups journey to distant cities for their own separate conventions occupying two to five days. I imagine to men onlookers—and to some women—these conventions are a lot of lost motion. Reports, resolutions, elections. Sometimes the women sit in on them and sometime they don't. Most often they are mingling in little groups. In the corridors, in the coffee shops, in the parlors, in the shopping district. The convention body seldom shows up en masse, except for meal time.



Mrs. Guedry

When you see how casually most women take these conventions—for which they sometimes travel hundreds of miles—you wonder why they are there at all.

BUT from West Texas and East Texas, North, South and Central Texas they come. Motherly women with buxom figures, trim, blonde women who look like fashion plates—a montage of all types and varied interests.

They come, finally you decide, not to make reports or to hear them, but to steal away from the routine of their own lives. The average home woman, of from 40 to 60 years, has seldom spent three or four days in a hotel away from her family.

For her it is something of a treat to come and go as she pleases, to sleep on undisturbed in the morning, and to be a part of an intimate little group, most of whom have the same home and family interests as her own.

MANY of these women have seldom had the chance to express themselves outside their own circle. It is a real thrill to them to stand up on the floor, hear their own voices and look out upon a sea of faces turned in their direction. The subjects may be no more important than resolved that more violets be planted, or resolved that the state prison system be improved, but to convention delegates these resolutions make history in their own little groups, though they only cause a ripple on the world outside.

As the clock ticks on through these sessions, you sometimes wonder if the convention will ever get down to serious business. But time, you discover, is of little consequence. And serious business is of little importance.

When delegates wend their way home again, and you think of all the favors that have been minutely wrapped in gay ribbons, of all the flowers that have been picked and arranged on banquet tables, of all the hours of work on the part of local committees, of all the money that has been spent, you wonder if much effort has not been wasted.

That all depends upon the viewpoint, and whether you are an onlooker or a participator.



## Some Types of Lily Are Adaptable to Texas; Tips on Culture Given

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

We are told that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like the lily, that superb, faultless flower we acclaim at the Easter-season. Primroses, lilies-of-the-valley, anemones, daffodils, the ranunculus, roses, carnations, and other flowers come in for a share of interest, but the lily in its various forms will no doubt always hold the spotlight. This plant may well be known as the aristocrat of the garden. In addition to its classical beauty and pure color, its fragrance and history make it desirable as an Easter offering. Its association with religious and mystical practices dates back to before the days of written history. The Madonna lily was used throughout the dark and middle ages and into the Renaissance as the symbol of the annunciation of the Virgin.

Due to the war, the so-called Easter lily (*Lilium longiflorum eximium*) will be scarce this year, and probably higher in price than formerly. This lily comes from the Lükü Islands near Japan. However, millions of them have been grown in Bermuda this year and in American greenhouses. The Easter lily, or Madonna lily, is comparatively easy to grow, and year after year a few enterprising West Texas gardens have been enjoying them in the out-of-doors, particularly in Stephenville and Dublin. The comparative ease with which the Easter lily is grown accounts, no doubt, for its popularity as a church decorative in the United States.

If one raises them from seeds one may have a large number of bulbs to plant in drifts and rows. Home grown bulbs have a better chance for a healthy life also, these being less liable to the dreaded mosaic disease. The greatest difficulty in growing the Easter lily consists in finding the right place for them to continue in, after they go into the open from the seed bed. The safest and easiest way is to start the seeds indoors in a greenhouse in November or December. However, the seeds will come up satisfactorily if sown in a cold frame, early in March or April. Soils for lily seeds should consist of one part sand, one part loam and one part well-rotted leaves, the latter giving a certain needed acidity to the soil.

Perfect drainage is essential, and partial shade is desirable. In a cold frame or garden the soil mixture need not be deeper than 8 inches, but the ground underneath should be well spaded to the depth of 1 foot. If there is no shade available, canvas covers may be provided where needed. If seeds are sown outdoors in cold frames or in beds,

they should be about four inches apart, so that they will not have to be moved the first year. Outdoor seedlings need not be moved until they have been in the ground two summers. By the end of that time, they should be large enough to transplant into the flower border. Many lilies bloom the second summer and nearly all do by the third.

## Garden Show to Include 7 Sections

Seven sections have been arranged for the Spring Garden and Flower Show to be held Friday, April 17, at Colonial Club by the Fort Worth Garden Club, with the American Red Cross and the British War Relief Society sharing benefits. In addition to the show, to be given as a model parade, there will be a presentation of "The Allied Nations" as a finale.

Mrs. Ralph Bristol, general chairman, and Mrs. E. E. Taylor, publicity chairman, Saturday announced the show personnel. "Dirt gardeners," representing the preparation and cultivation of victory vegetables and flower gardens, will be presented by Mmes. W. A. Zant, Julian Meeker, A. G. Luther, G. R. Thomas and Jack Knight; harvesters of fruits, vegetables and flowers, Mrs. C. W. Armstrong and Mrs. Mark McGee. The five other sections will represent the use of flowers, fruits and vegetables for decorative purposes. A Spring hat show, models wearing hats they have made from flowers, fruits and vegetables, Mmes. E. E. Wyatt, J. J. Keeler, Tom Freeman, Frank Crumley, A. T. Seymour, J. E. McKinney, W. L. Howse, Robert P. Woltz Jr., John Dillon, Rex Howard, John L. Reeves and D. T. Costello.

Junior dance frock, with floral accessories, Bereniece Simons. Subdeb dance frock, with floral accessories, Miss Georgema Rominger. Debutante, presentation frock with flowers, Miss Suzanne O'Brien. Southern belle, with old fashioned bouquet, Mrs. Will S. Horn. Garden party frock, with parasol made of flowers, Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane. Afternoon tea hostess gown, with flowers, Mrs. A. F. Buck.

The "Allied Nations" models will wear costumes of the countries represented, and carry characteristic flowers. They will include: Holland, Beverley Blaine Taylor; Mexico, Mrs. Ward B. Powell; China, Mrs. R. E. Cox Jr.; Russia, Mrs. Murrey Kygar; Latin America, Mrs. Robert K. Campbell; England, Miss Linda Reimers; the United States, Miss Barbara Anne Shotts; and the American Red Cross, Mrs. W. H. Slay Jr. Mrs. Thelma Hendricks will announce.

There will be two performances, at 2 p. m. and at 8 p. m. Tickets now are on sale in the headquarters of the British War Relief Society, or may be obtained from members of the Fort Worth Garden Club.

## Garden Clubs Plan Redbud Pilgrimage

The Council of Garden Club Presidents will sponsor the third annual redbud trail pilgrimage which will leave the shelter house at the West Seventh Street entrance to Trinity Park Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

The public is welcome to participate in the pilgrimage. Registration will start at 2 p. m. Garden Clubs will compete for attendance prizes.

The route will be Trinity and Forest Parks, Colonial Hills, Worth Hills, T. C. U., Rosemont Park, Cobb and Sycamore Parks, T. W. C., Sycamore Heights, Riverside, Sylvania Park, Stock Yards, North Side, Rockwood Park, Monticello, River Crest, Arlington Heights and Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium and Coliseum area.

## Garden Club Coffee to Be Wednesday

New members of the Junior Woman's Garden Club will be honored at a coffee at 10 a. m. Wednesday at the junior club.

Honorees will be Mmes. Fred Haley, C. J. Dornes, H. A. Ziegler, J. M. Lawson, Claude Manning, Hiram Brown, N. M. Goldman, Charles R. Smith, J. V. Hampton, Robert Arnold, Claude Dickerson, L. B. Benton, D. Hart III, E. J. Robinette, E. G. Willard, C. D. Pyeatt, Coleman Cline, Bush Jones, Robert Turbeville, J. M. Allee, R. W. Marshall and H. N. Smith.

Hostesses will be Mmes. Tim Dunn, William Schutts and E. J. Boatler. The dining table will be decorated by Mrs. J. O. Chambers.

Mrs. W. K. Rose will speak on iris culture. All members will bring specimens or arrangements of iris on which Mrs. Rose will offer corrective criticism.

## Garden Group Meet Wednesday

The University Garden Club, in promoting its project, the beautification of the YWCA camp grounds, will meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. F. H. Rawlings, 2600 Waits Avenue, with members going from there to the camp, located near Lake Worth.

Members will take seeds, plants and shrubs to be planted in the afternoon. They also will bring sandwich lunches.

Mrs. Will F. Lake will address the group on wildflowers.



This flower arrangement by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club was displayed in the "Gardens of the Americas" show of the Dallas Garden Clubs. It was one of three "honor boxes" arranged for the show on special invitation by Texas women who hold national recognition as blue ribbon winners in flower arrangement. The arrangement included rich reds, blues, and reds and blue shading to purple.

## Tickets on Sale for Garden Club Spring Show April 17

Tickets for the Fort Worth Garden Club's Spring Garden and Flower Style Show, to be held Friday, April 17 at Colonial Club, are on sale in the British War Relief Headquarters, the Garden Center, or may be obtained from any member of the club, Mrs. Ralph Bristol, general chairman of the show, said Saturday.

The event, which is sponsored by the ways and means committee, of which Mrs. Bristol is chairman, will have three beneficiaries, the American Red Cross, British War Relief Society and the Garden Center, which has been a garden club project for seven years, and now has an enlarged "gardening for victory" program.

There will be two performances, at 2 and 10 p. m., and the admission will include refreshments. Table reservations will not be needed, the committee has announced.

The show will be presented by club members, or members of their families, and will include a model parade of gardening clothes, illustrating the practical aspects of garden club work, and several scenes,

showing the decorative use of flowers, fruits and vegetables. Finale will have a patriotic theme, with the Allied Nations presented displaying typical flowers of each country.

Mrs. Thelma Barse Hendricks will be the commentator, and there will be an arrangement of topical and patriotic music for the model parade.



## Gardens Still Need Plenty of Effort

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

No doubt your vegetable garden is well on its way by this time. Has it withstood the red-bugs, green-bugs, pill-bugs, chickens, dogs, rabbits and children that are often a menace to a vegetable garden? If so, then its caretaker can likely qualify as a real Victory Gardener. Don't be too sure, however, for there are yet many obstacles ahead, what with hot winds, continued insects and pests and blights, and possible drought. Remember, it is not enough to plant a vegetable garden, but there is an obligation to see it to its best and fullest fruition. The Government is anxious that there not be the colossal waste again during this war that was in effect during the years of the last World War. Careful planning, diligent maintenance and continued vigilance will make your wartime garden a success.

The problem today is not that there shall be enough food, but food of the right kind. This requires a study of individual needs and of trying to meet those needs. When the Department of Agriculture in 1940 started its campaign for more vegetable gardens on farms, the major task of the department was to show the way to better food habits in time of peace as well as in time of war. When the President called for a national nutrition conference in the Spring of 1941 and soon after that established the Defense Health and Welfare Service of the Federal Security Administration, the emphasis to food values was given nationally. Under the additional impact of a sudden great war emergency, the Washington Victory Garden Program was set up in December.

The important information that comes from the Victory Garden Program is that crops and vegetables shall be grown well, handled carefully and made good use of, and most of all that there shall be no waste anywhere in seeds or fertilizers, human time and energy or products. Specialists tell us there are three definite kinds of hunger to which the human is heir: body hunger, hidden hunger and soul hunger. The first type can be satisfied with a "fill" of food; the second requires a particular kind of food and the third has to do with man's desire to satisfy his yearning for the esthetic, for the elemental things of life of which he is a part.

In order to maintain morale and defeat the enemy, through victorious war effort, civic beautification plays a part. It has been said that the courage and strength of the men in the field and on the sea is the reflection of the strength and courage of the persons at home. As a means of sustaining this spirit, we need to keep all places, public and private, neat and attractive in appearance. It is obvious that weed-grown, shabby communities breed these characteristics in the citizens. The thousands of dollars that have been spent throughout the Nation in good landscaping must not be allowed to go begging, for want of care of such places. One should plant, cultivate, enjoy and share as many flower gardens as possible, so long as they do not interfere with or hamper the production of essential foods or the prosecution of vital war tasks.

Correct information is the garden gadget of greatest good. If determined to grow vegetables, fruits or flowers, first avail yourself of the proper information. This can be acquired through your local county farm agent, your local garden center, your nurseryman, from the newer recognized books on gardening in the library, or send to your State A. & M. College, College Station, or to the Department of Agriculture, Washington. Have you grown vegetables before and know that you can grow them in your soil? Think it over carefully, this matter of making a vegetable garden, and remember that this is not the time to try experiments. Better take a day off and go fishing than to waste time and products.

## Bluebonnets Certain Sign Spring's Here

Throughout the State the bluebonnet is beginning to smile its prettiest smile, just as a reminder that Spring is here. Likewise the mesquite, that rather stingy weather prophet, has ventured forth with leaves, an unfailing sign. These two plants of the vegetable kingdom enjoy each other's company, and the lacy green branches of the mesquite only lend enchantment to the picture of acres of blue, made by the Texas State Flower.

True soil builders, the bluebonnets pay for their "board and keep" many times over. Of old, the plant was called wolf-flower, and it was thought to be a soil impoverisher, but a study of its life and habits has revealed quite the opposite. Do you have a pasture that has been over-stocked or over-grazed? Has your garden become impoverished through years of servicing? Sow a crop of bluebonnets for a season or two, and notice the change.

### Helps Soil.

The bluebonnet draws nitrogen from the air, stores it away in the small nodules that gang about the roots, and puts it back into the soil again. The plant is a bit notionate also. Once it sets a good stand, like as not it will retrieve and make for new pastures. This is why we see the plants in profusion in a certain place a few years, and then discover they have gone from their accustomed habitat.

It is well for the public to know some facts in regard to the bluebonnet. In the first place its life-cycle is about a year. It comes up from seeds in the late summer or early fall, after rainfall generally, stands throughout the winter, makes its flowers during April in Central and North Texas, then matures seeds during the summer.

### Legends Attached.

When these seeds fall the parent plant dies. The plant does not multiply from the roots, nor does its root survive the year. This is why it is important that flowers not be gathered in profusion. The seeds are the important medium of reproduction. The plant has been thought difficult to transplant. This is because in the process of transplanting, one must be sure to not cut off or break the small nodules that have attached themselves to the roots. If the nodules are not taken, along with the young plant, un-

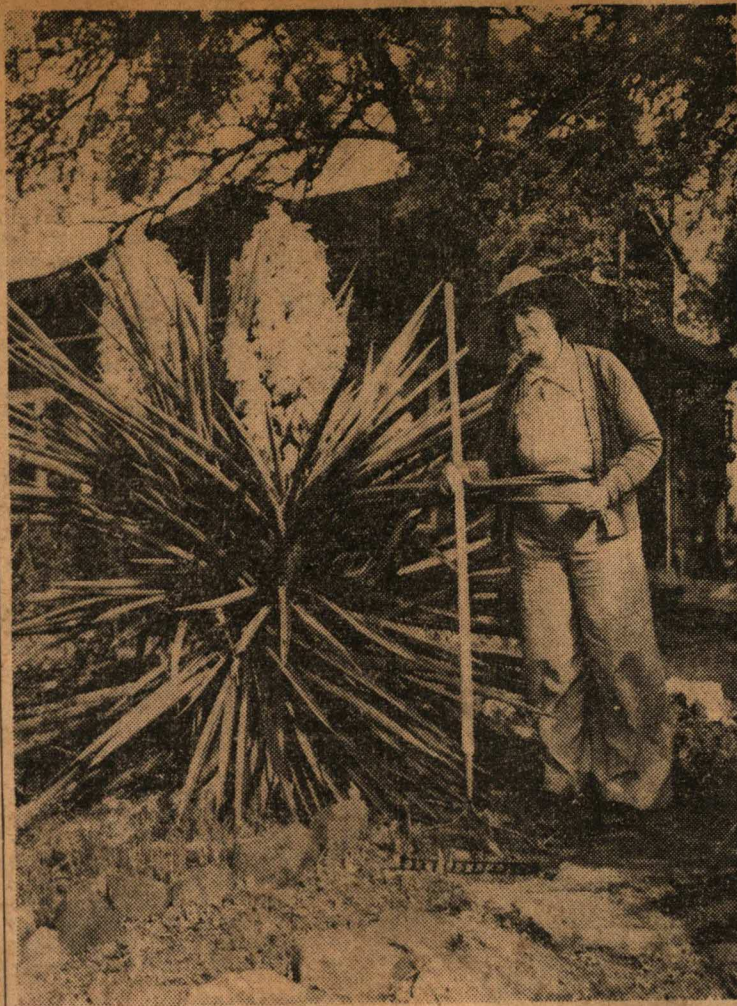
molested, it has a real fight to survive.

Many legends have attached themselves to this strange little plant that the people of Texas claim as their official flower. One of the most interesting has to do with Indian lore and almost all have to do with human sacrifice. It is said that Indian warriors, fighting in the clouds, tore out great pieces of blue sky which fell to earth and took root, thereby producing the beautiful bluebonnet.

The colors of red, white and blue which each blossom contains makes the plant of interest to a patriotic people. The white tip at the end of

the flower caused the Mexican to acclaim the plant as el conejo, (the cottontail rabbit).

While the bright, clear, clean blue color predominates, there is in the heart of each little bonnet-shaped floweret, a splotch of blood-red color. May the day never come when our bluebonnets will fail to adorn recurring Springtimes in Texas. They are a heartening picture in a war-torn world.



—Star-Telegram Photo.

Mrs. O. L. Morey stands beside her "living" Easter bouquet, which has the botanical name of henaquin but is known as the giant dagger. It blooms in this climate at Eastertime. Mrs. Morey, who lives at 2800 Fairway Drive, is a member of the Oak Lawn Garden Club. Sap from the henaquin is used for making alcoholic beverages, the leaves for rope. It is a native of Mexico.



Mrs. Z. G. Scott, of 2501 Waits Avenue, is shown here among her garden of redbud trees, which she transplanted from a farm near Fort Worth in the Spring of 1940. Her trees, all in bloom this week, make her yard at the corner of Waits and Park Hill Drive a show place of the neighborhood.

## Herb Shop to Be Conducted for 2 Weeks

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The war having brought a revival of interest in herbs, the Fort Worth Garden Center will be turned into an old herb shop for two weeks beginning Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Zant will decorate the center with fresh and dried herbs and herb products, apothecary jars of herbs, old herbals, antique prints of herbs and other decoratives.

Mrs. Zant has been growing many kinds of herbs in her new conservatory on Dorothy Lane, South. They will be transported to the Center where the public may enjoy them.

### Hostesses Listed.

Hostesses for the herb shop will be Mes. Gus Cranz, Robert Woltz Jr. and Zant.

The center will be open on Sunday as well as week days. Mrs. Zant will speak on "Care and Culture of Herbs" at 10 a. m. Wednesday and again on "Home Uses of Herbs" at 10 a. m. the following Wednesday.

The shop will be for educational purposes only and nothing will be for sale.

The Center has probably the best data on herbs to be found in the State. This data includes not only directions on growing herbs, but landscape plans for herb gardens, recipes for uses in cooking and seasoning, how to dry herbs and suggested uses of herbs from the home garden.

### Enormous Imports.

Figures show that the United States has been importing something like 42,000,000 pounds of pepper, more than 1,000,000 pounds of sage and mustard, 10,000,000 pounds of cassia, 8,000,000 pounds of poppy seed and a long list of amazing proportions.

Practically all herbs formerly imported could be grown in Texas.

The old time garden knew herbs as "yarbs" and the "yarb patch" was the most interesting in the garden. We think of many of these "yarbs" as weeds, whereas they would provide themselves real friends whose value we could not estimate.

Field or garden plants that have medicinal properties are called simples, because their use in the treatment of a simple disease was generally efficacious. Because fox-glove and aconite have become flower garden favorites is no reason why they are less valuable as restoratives.

In the Carolinas and Virginias where English still savors of the Anglo-Saxon, certain herbs are worts. Mugwort was used in brewing; pewterwort was a scouring herb; prick-songwort was an old name for the plant, because its round silvery disks looked like the "prick-songs" on Elizabethan music sheets.

### Sweet Herbs.

Sweet herbs (lavender, rosemary, anise, fennel, basil, marjoram) are those which have fragrance, aromatic oils and are distilled for perfumes.

Pot herbs are those which are used as Spring greens for boiling. As salads, some of the herbs are eaten raw, such as parsley, chives, chervil and tarragon. The pioneers relished poke greens, dandelions and other native vegetable products.

Herbs are part of the early American tradition. A new impetus has been given to herb-growing, due to the scarcity of imported spices, condiments, teas and other importations from the Orient.

Experimental growing is being done by many home gardeners.



MARCH 25 1942

# National Garden Club President Visits Here, Compliments Center Development

Michigan Resident Stresses Growing of Vegetables, Also Emphasizes Value of Flowers.

"I always think of Fort Worth with envy for its splendid garden center," Mrs. Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids, Mich., president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, said Tuesday as she paid her second visit to the local Garden Center and Botanic Garden.

Guest of Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens of River Crest and Grand Rapids, who is corresponding secretary of the National Council, Mrs. Brewer spent part of Tuesday with Mrs. Will F. Lake, local center director, who is chairman of garden centers for the National Council.

"The National Council this year is stressing the importance of vegetable gardens, of course," Mrs. Brewer said, "but we also are emphasizing the value of flowers and shrubs for morale building and maintenance."

"Garden clubs are expected to provide the example for the public, and to encourage every family who has suitable ground to grow as many vegetables as possible for their own use, in order to release commercial garden produce for military use. Because garden centers can do a great community service in this victory vegetable garden drive, we are urging that clubs sponsor such centers where they are not already organized."

"Garden clubs also are busy beautifying the army camps, and are making preparations to sponsor beautification of temporary defense housing projects, that already have mushroomed all over the country."

"Some of our garden centers are only a small room, our Grand Rapids center, for instance, is in our pioneer



Mrs. Joseph H. Brewer, left, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids and Fort Worth, president and corresponding secretary, respectively, of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, who were visitors in the Botanic Garden Tuesday.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

museum. But whatever the space and facilities, the National Council urges some sort of a center particularly in this time of crisis.

"It would be wonderful if every community could have such a center as there is in Fort Worth, with a reference library, herbaria, and a demonstration plot and greenhouse, as the Botanic Garden furnishes, but any sort of beginning is vitally important."

"I also would like to urge gardeners to open their gardens to the public, to give others the benefit of their experience, and the inspiration of growing things. Dirt gardening is the best way to calm nerves and get rid of problems you can't solve, as any experienced gardener can tell you, and right now the world

needs food and beauty more than it has, in this century at least."

Mrs. Brewer was a guest Tuesday night at an informal reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Morris, Sunset Terrace, honoring Dr. Hugh F. Findlay, professor of Horticulture of Columbia University.

A speaker at the State convention of Texas Garden Clubs Inc., in Mineral Wells last week, Dr. Findlay has had other engagements in Texas, and renewed his acquaintance with a number of Fort Worth horticultural enthusiasts Tuesday.

Mrs. Brewer was an honor guest of Dallas garden clubs Saturday and Sunday for the opening of "The Gardens of The Americas" flower show there. She served as one of the judges for the show.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1942

## Garden Room Centers for War Garden Aid Urged

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A garden room or outdoor living room is an essential adjunct to the Southwestern home. It may be a simple area of small proportions. It may be just a few feet of grassy space with a lone nearby tree to give shade from midday suns. Or such a place may be of large proportions and heavily planted. In all cases such a unit should be situated near the house, better still, adjacent to it, and it should afford privacy. Here the family may eat its meals, the children can study, and friends may visit. The contact with the open, after persons have been housed all day, is invaluable. And the Southwestern climate allows for many hours throughout the year in the out-of-doors.

The garden room, in the midst of natural growing plants where one can be free to enjoy quiet and rest, should be an integral part of a garden scheme. Its intimate use gives it a special place in any home. Always existing dominant features must be taken into account, and these give it distinction. The treatment of the various features should suggest its function. Floor areas may be partly or wholly paved with flagstone or brick, and where dampness and mosquitoes are not to be considered, there could be a turf. If the effect is to be formal in character, a wall or hedge will define the boundary. If less so, there may be a mass flanking of shrubs or a group of trees here and there.

Electricity will play an important part in such a garden room, although not actually necessary. This factor may be useful for fans, stoves, percolators and for illumination. One might even experiment with lighting effects in the night-time garden, producing certain features adaptable to particular moods. This would prove an interesting hobby for those in search of new adventures, and much pleasure be found in developing pictures in the natural garden through moods and color. Water in action would enhance the electrical effects and add charm. Potted and tubbed plants, statuary and garden furniture should be used judiciously and with practicability.

## Rock Garden Plants Are Interesting

While not a mass of color now, the rock garden unit of the Botanic Garden offers some interesting plants in flower. The mammillaria cacti are blooming profusely, and the rich scarlet of the blooms stands out against the alkaline soils. The blue baptisia, one of the nicest of the native lupines, is in flower. Strange it is that more people do not use the native baptisia in the cultivated garden. With a little encouragement, it might rival the famous Russell lupines in English gardens; and certainly its fine, clear strong blue color is a challenge to any blue. The cerise flowers of the tradescantia humilis, one of the native day-flowers, is attracting attention now. The wild puccoon, with fringed petals, is a yellow note in the rockery. Bluebonnets reign supreme, as if proud of their official recognition as the state flower.

Also was made from the fresh tender ones. The winecups, some of the yuccas, buffalo-clovers, vetches, Texas blue star-flowers, baby-blue-eyes, blue-eyed grass, fox-gloves, Virginia day-flowers and a host of yellow star-flowers and dairy types are other flowers to be seen now.

The establishment of garden centers to work with civilian defense officials, agricultural agencies and the public in making a success of the "Victory Garden Campaign" was urged Saturday by Mrs. Will Lake, chairman of the garden centers committee of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

"The great need of today is for trained leadership in gardening matters as well as in other lines and in order to meet this need garden centers should be set up in every locality," Mrs. Lake said. "In these centers persons can be trained to give their services in gardening matters to the end that there will be, in all cases, a minimum of waste and a maximum of pleasure in garden making."

The program, sponsored by the National Council, calls for establishing of Victory Garden Centers in every community of the Nation and garden clubs are instructed to assist in their formation.

Under the proposed plan, each county would have a victory garden center, and under the county organization the local centers would be established. The program would be worked out in co-operation with county and home demonstration agents, the AAA, agents of the Extension Service, boys and girls of the 4-H and F.F.A., Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and fraternal organizations.

Mrs. Lake said that the program contemplates obtaining the approval and co-operation of both county and city civilian defense agencies, and that individual gardeners be enlisted as "Victory Garden Volunteers," whether they work in their own gardens or in community projects.

"All garden clubs, everywhere, should unite in this program," Mrs. Lake said. "Never, since garden clubs were organized, has the garden center been as important as it is today."

Garden centers, Mrs. Lake said, might be operated on part-time or full-time schedules, with paid or volunteer workers in charge, according to the system best fitting the needs of a community. In some instances, she said, portable centers can be used for visiting outlying districts. If no other building is available for such centers, Mrs. Lake said, the schools, libraries, art centers and park properties might house them. Such centers are to be sponsored by garden clubs and their services made available to the public without charge.

The ajuga, or bugle plant, an introduction to the garden this year, is a close rival of the pansies. The pink note is supplied with masses of oxalis and phlox subulata. Columbines and the Christmas or Lenten rose vie with each other for supremacy with visitors. Large peonies are full of buds, and a ground cover of trailing ranunculus with dainty yellow blooms seems happy under the pink flowering mimosa trees. Winter orange wallflowers are bidding goodbye to the rockery, after a pleasant sojourn of weeks.

Other parts of the garden are well aware that Spring is here. The pink lotus is on the alert in the waterways and lagoons. The dogwood blooms have arrived in time to greet the passing flowers of the rebuds. The hawthorns are in flower and the fringes of the deciduous trees, with their fresh and varying greens, are challenging. The roses, a bit slow this year to come into bloom, will likely be more beautiful than ever, if the signs can be believed on. The new yaupon hedge which replaced the lowdense of former years and which could not survive the attack of rose roots bids fair to make a place for itself in the garden picture.

## Picturesque Vistas Lend City Beauty

Fort Worth is noted for its picturesque vistas. No matter from which direction one approaches the city, there are interesting pictures and scenic effects. The winding Trinity River that flows through the city allows for wooded areas that mean much to the park system. One of the goals of the Park Board in its Master Plan is to have a continuous drive connecting all of Fort Worth's hundred or more parks, which parks include the school grounds, many as big as 40 acres. Why not drive over the city and see the schools and parks? They are unusually lovely just now, and one can see many of the trees in flower, some of which are showy, such as the red-haw and the swamp holly. The view of the city by night is particularly interesting as viewed from distant hills, no matter the direction.

At 109 Lahey Street and on the adjoining lot, red salvia has made a pleasing picture on a stone wall.

Something rather unusual is the green hackberry hedge between adjoining front lots, well pruned and most attractive at 516-522 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Always of more than passing interest is the picture window at the Hallmark residence, 1309 Grand Avenue. No matter the season, the front window of this home attracts unusual interest because it always features an arrangement of flowers, so placed as to give pleasure to the passerby. At night the undrawn shade allows for a different picture, due to illumination.

Especially attractive just now are the snowballs in full flower. One very showy one is located in the front yard at 1417 Clinton Avenue. Also colorful are the hedges and fences over which climb red roses. Of particular interest just now is one such as skirts West Oakwood Cemetery on Grand Avenue.

## Many Visiting Clubwomen Will Be Amazed at Variety and Beauty of Native Flowers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The many visitors who will attend the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention in Fort Worth this week no doubt will be amazed at the variety, beauty and quantity of the native flowers. Hundreds of plant families will be represented by innumerable species and varieties. And a great many of the flowers should be in their best bloom. The unusually dry Spring held many of them back, but recent rains will bring them forth in all their glory. Texas, with its diversity of soil and climate, boasts most of the plant families found elsewhere in the United States.

Likely the flower to get the "spotlight" with visitors will be the state flower, the bluebonnet (*Lupinus texensis*). This notable flower has attracted the attention of painters, poets, botanists and plant lovers from all parts of the world. It formerly was thought to be a "wolf-flower" (and so called) with power to impoverish the soil, but as we know today it is a real soil builder and valuable for use in crop rotation. The nodules that form on the roots are important and the plant puts nitrogen back into the soil and the nodules should not be disturbed in transplanting or in cultivation. Bluebonnets are loveliest when seen in masses and great

The verbena is another plant that masses its blue to lavender flowers over the prairies at this season of the year. Tradition says: "Happy is the land that is favored by the verbena." It belongs to the Vervain family and the word means "a sacred branch." The slender spiked verbena, also of the Vervain family, is another of our less showy but truly lovely flowers. It is characterized by daintiness and grace. Vieing with the bluebonnet

and the verbena is the gaillardia, one of our most colorful composites. The friendly name is Indian blanket.

An old Indian legend tells the following story, as to how the plant got its name: A little Indian maid, becoming interested in the birds, insects and flowers, wandered too far from her home. Night came on and she slept out under the stars. As the air grew cold she prayed to the Great White Father to send her a blanket like the one her mother had woven for her chieftain father. Being wearied, she slept. Upon awakening, she discovered her prayers had been answered, as she beheld the coverlet under which she slept, great masses of red and yellow flowers, to which the Indian father, who rescued her, gave the name of Indian blanket.

Another flower that is a favorite in Texas is the Indian paint-brush. It belongs to the Figwort family. There are several varieties. One of the most popular is commonly

known as Indian pink. This latter flourishes in the central portions of the State and is a sort of tomato-red in color. The one that grows in North Texas is magenta or purplish-red. The flower bracts furnish the color in these flowers. Indian plume, one of the loveliest of the native phloxes, better known as standing red cyprus, is gorgeously colored, a rich bright red, but it blooms later in the Summer.

Other flowers to be seen now that bear Indian names are the Indian cherry, Indian tea (*Ceanothus*), Indian mallow and the Indian bread-root, the latter one of the showiest of the blue lupines and one often mistaken by the layman for the bluebonnet. The bread-root furnished food to the pioneer peoples and the Indians. The tubers were roasted or boiled in the Summer. A salad



## Color Gardens Fascinating for Those Who Wish Variety in Outdoor Living Room

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Have you been a flower gardener for a long time? Would you like to try a new kind of garden? Maybe you have not yet indulged in color gardens. If not, you have a very fascinating interest ahead. Not alone may one invest in a particular garden of one color, but the idea of using shades, tints and tones of a special color is a delightful pastime in itself.

One may, in fact, bring into the outdoor living room, or a color garden, any and all of the color combinations that are used in ideal flower arrangements for the interior of a home. Now that the season of annuals and perennials is with us, why not indulge in some of these fancies?

One should take into consideration nearby walls and buildings, trellis work, fences, gates and arbors, that there may not be lack of harmony. One should look also to the minor accessories, such as pots and jars, umbrellas and garden furniture, that these do not offer a discordant note.

### Pleasant Harmony Essential.

All component parts of the garden should reveal pleasant harmony. The range of color in flowering plants is large. The long blooming season in this locality allows for desirable variance. Since any kind of light-colored flowers gives an effect of coolness, particularly white flowers and blue flowers, these are especially desirable for the night garden and for mid-Summer use. A good color chart, such as is employed by persons engaged in artistic flower arrangement, is of value to the gardener who would indulge in color gardening.

If a garden, or a section of a garden is to be planted with white flowers, dark evergreens make the

most effective background. The use of much grey foliage is also desirable combined with white. White flowers are especially pleasing when used in a red garden; also white accessories. Too much red in a garden suggests crudity and garishness. One may tone down sharp scarlets with maroon and dark red. Carmine, rose-colored, pink or blush flowers require a few pale yellow, lavender or white flowers as foils. In this color scale of pinks, stone walls make a good background. Prussian blue, silver grey or white paint for fences, gates and furniture is pleasing when used in the pink garden.

### Yellow Best in Full Sun.

The yellow garden is best when seen in a full sun, since yellows need the sun to bring out their lights. White stucco walls and an evergreen hedge make good backgrounds for the yellow garden. For accent in the yellow or gold garden, try a few sky-blue, white or deep purple flowers.

Definitely restful is the garden planted in tones of purple, violet and lavender. A few pale pink or pale yellow flowers offer nice contrast for the lavender garden. Tones of blue, when properly combined, are effective also in the lavender area.

Perhaps the most popular of all the color gardens is the blue, but great care must be used in combining shades and tints of blues. For example, pure blues, such as anchusa and gentians, should not be placed adjacent to the purple-blues of campanulas. Breadths of green or grey foliage or flowers of white give pleasing contrast. A touch of orange or scarlet, or some yellow-flowering plant is effective in a collection of blue flowers, used purely as accent, or to break the monotony.

### Here Are Few Favorites.

The following plants are a few of the favorites that may grace the sapphire garden: hybrid dwarf blue verbena, compact, with attractive heads of rich, blue flowers; the midget blue ageratum, a true dwarf which seldom reaches three inches in height, literally smothered with rich blue flowers; swan river daisy, for borders or rockery, a fine dark blue flower with a white eye and deep cut lacy foliage; a new cup-flower (nierembergia), dwarf, low-growing and ever-blooming; a compact deep, violet-blue alyssum; the dwarf blue stone lobelia, with irregular-shaped flowers of clear, bright blue; love-in-a-mist (nigella), one of the better blue flowers for cutting; the cynoglossum, a free-flowering plant, whose name comes appropriately from its sweet-scented sky blue flowers.

Other blue flowers which might be mentioned for the azure garden are the blue blazing stars, bluebonnets, bluebottle, blue cohosh, blue curls (phacelia), blue dawn-flower, blue daisy, blue dandelion, blue iris, blue baptisia, delphinium, salvia, anchusa, columbine, aster, camassia, mertensia, campanula, browallia, commelina, clematis, larkspur, pentstemon, platycodon, veronica, vinca, hyacinth, scilla, centeaurea, gentian, nemophila, convolvulus, petunia, nemesia, blue lace-flower, blue lotus, blue jasmine, bluets, blue violet, vervain, thistle, succory, blue phlox, blue oxalis, agapanthus, acornitum, borage, eryngium, chionodoxa, polemonium, sisyrrinchium and the ajuga.

The blue ajuga (bugle-weed) a member of the mint family, is an

Eastern North American escape plant from Europe that is proving its worth in Southwestern gardens. Although the ajugas are all of European origin they grow well in most ordinary soils in this country. A lovely stand of ajuga reptans is to be seen in the front garden of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Bryan, 401 Hill Crest, Fort Worth. It is also thriving in the Botanic Garden rockery. This delightful little bugle-weed is an excellent ground cover, its half prostrate stems taking root easily as it spreads.

## Gardens Present Colorful Picture

While driving over the city this weekend, do not fail to see the tulip borders in the J. H. Brillhart garden, 1408 Washington Terrace, and the cinnamon or garden pinks in the border-beds at the A. F. Buck home across the street from the Brillhart residence. . . . Also worth a trip to see is the scarlet climbing rose on the garage of the Fisher Denny home, corner of Belle Place and Clarke Avenue. . . . And the evergreen shrubs that mass themselves at the house entrance pillars at the residence of Robert Sansom, 1212 Clara Street, and the euonymus that trains on the pillars across the street at the Charles Kassel home are worth of emulation. . . . A real freak is the twisted hackberry that stands in the first block on Chicago Avenue, just south of East Lancaster. . . . Visit the Southwestern Test Garden of the American Rose Society, conducted by Mrs. Ireland Hampton at her home, 4500 East Lancaster, where columbines and irises are trying to steal the rose show just now. . . . The iris gardens of Mrs. W. K. Rose, 2340 Lipscomb.

The Sheridan gardens on Merritt Avenue have three acres in iris, with more than 2,500 varieties. . . . Mrs. S. W. Ray, 2271 Lipscomb, and Mrs. Sheridan are especially colorful. . . . The cactus gardens of C. E. Papworth, 3912 East First, contain several hundred rare and choice specimens of this strange vegetable tribe. . . . The hawthorns are in full flower at the Botanic Garden, the trees better known locally as redhaws. The pure white bloom of the redhaw, massed against the rich glossy green foliage, gives a pleasing effect. . . . Notice the attractive pictures made by the ivies and the Virginia creepers as they clamber over the trees in the lowland river parks. . . . The hillside gardens along Crest Line Road and in West-

over Hills have much to offer the passerby. . . . And take a turn out Colonial Hills way, for picturesque garden scenery. . . . Mrs. J. E. Standley, 804 Prairie, Cleburne, has a rare type pure white rose which resembles a camellia, with foliage like a berry-bearing vine, and for want of a name, the family call it the MacArthur. It is one of the Malmaisons, unusually lovely in bush and climber types.

## Couple Prove City Farming Really Pays

Does city farming pay? Ask Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Thornton, 3728 Pershing Avenue, Fort Worth. For several years the Thorntons have raised all their vegetables on a town lot, 50 x 130 feet. Last year, Mrs. Thornton put up several hundred quarts of vegetables from the garden and dried and stored a great deal besides. Already this year, the little garden firstlings are well under way, and such things as the mustards, lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beans, collards, cabbage and spinach are in evidence.

A decade and more ago, the Thorntons were advocating the backyard vegetable garden, and bolstering their suggestions with their good works. Through the years, they have been "growing their own" and liking it. Mrs. Thornton tells of a family of seven who came to a state of independence through prudent methods in the matter of farm life, as follows:

On 30 acres of leased suburban ground they bought two cows and a pig on credit. Then followed some young heifer calves and a sow and litter of pigs. Through settings of eggs, the wife got a start of chickens. Soon the children were taking milk and butter to the neighbors. The garden produced vegetables, and the orchard, fruit. All unused fresh products were canned. The next year there was money in the bank for the purchase of milk separators and other equipment. The five children, ranging from 7 to 13, did much of the work, and an alarm clock was the guide for retiring and arising. Stocks and products increased, and the family's bank account as well. On the profits from the small farm, the five children received an education. And there are savings too for the proverbial rainy day. They were healthy and happy.

The Thorntons are ardent advocates of city farming. Not only do they remain faithful to the old standbys in the vegetable garden but they are constantly investigating new plants, vines and orchard fruits. Their newest champion is a variety of Young berry which has been grown for the last 10 years, a cross between the Logan and blackberry. It is similar to the blackberry in the vine and foliage, of larger leaf and bloom and less thorny. The fruit, purple black in color, is the size of a plum, seedless, sweet, luscious and tender. It is sturdy in vine, stem and fruit and thrives under the same conditions as the blackberry.

## Gardeners, Time Waits for No One!

There is no time to lose, if one wishes to make a garden this year, either a vegetable garden or one with flowers alone. Gladiolus bulbs, tuberose, cannas, caladiums and dahlias may still be planted. Lift, divide and transplant any Summer or Fall flowering perennials, but do not disturb early Spring flowering perennials until after they finish blooming.

As soon as the following plants come into flower, spray with bordeaux mixture; hollyhocks, peonies, hardy phlox, and other plants that are subject to fungus diseases. During the growing season, continue to spray.

Sow in the open any time from early Spring to late Summer such perennials as desired. Most perennials require two years to flower. For immediate results it is best to buy one or two-year-old plants. These may be set out either in early Spring or Fall. Spring blooming, or early Summer flowering plants are best set out in the Fall. Late flowering ones may be set out in the Spring.

Watch the weeds. Better dig them out of the soil, and in this way get rid of roots as well. Weeds are greedy feeders and they sap the soil.

As soon as violets have finished blooming, they may be divided. The hardy Russian violet is a good one for this section. For shady beds and under trees, try some of the native woodland violets.

### Watch For Diseases.

Watch constantly for diseases—mildew, rust, blackspot, damping-off, decaying of buds and plant crowns. For mildew, dust with sulphur or any preparation having sulphur as its base. Stake and tie all climbing plants. Are your arborvitae troubled with flies? The flies are after the honeydew secreted by aphids that attack such evergreens this time of year. Spray the aphids with two tablespoons of nicotine sulphate in a gallon of soapy water. This will kill the aphids and cause the flies to leave also.

Prune your hedge, if it is in healthy condition, about every 10 days. If the hedge has been recently transplanted, it should be cut to within one foot of the ground, and only about four inches allowed to grow between prunings. By allowing the hedge to develop slowly, the lower branches are forced to grow which will make the hedge thick and beautiful near the base as well as at the top.

### Resemble Gladiolus.

Montbretias can be had in shades of yellow, orange, crimson and mixed colors. The flowers resemble those of the gladiolus. They are highly valued as cut flowers and bloom profusely during the Summer months. Treatment for these should be about the same as for glads. They should be planted in full sunlight in a deep, rich, sandy loam soil. Add some well-decayed dairy loam. Water well during the growing season, especially at blooming time. Plant four inches deep and from six to eight inches apart. Very useful as a cut flower, is the montbretia.

The tigridia, tiger or Mexican shell-flower, is another desirable plant for Southwestern gardens. It has large bright crimson flowers, with spotted yellow centers. It grows about 18 inches in height and blooms most of the Summer. Flowers are curious and attractive; plants should be planted any time now. The tigridia is a good plant for rock gardens as well as for borders. It is a desirable flower for the cutting garden also.

### Looks to Your Lawn.

Look well to your lawn's needs now. Brown patch fungus can be controlled by one pound of bichloride of mercury to 50 gallons of water sprinkled over 1,000 square feet of lawn area. Lawns should be cut often and close in order to produce a thick mat. A closely cut lawn furnishes the best surface for the croquet ground. Grass clippings, if cut loose and often, can be allowed to fall on the lawn. They can be scattered also in flower beds and added to the compost heap. Mow the lawn at least once a week with a machine that is properly adjusted.



# Plants in Alkaline and Acid Soils Here Offer Interesting Contrast

(Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles by the director of the Fort Worth Garden Center on Texas trees and flowers, which will be of interest to visiting women here for the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention. Mrs. Lake is a former chairman of the conservation committee of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations.)

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The hills around Fort Worth are mostly alkaline in soils. Oakhurst Addition, in the northeast part of Fort Worth, lies in the post oak country, which gives this locality an acid soil. The same is true of the lower lands of the White Settlement vicinity. Because of the change in the type of soil, it is interesting to compare the flowers that grow in these acid lands with those of the hills and prairies. Mount Olivet Cemetery hills are abundantly supplied with native flowers, but the soils here are predominantly alkaline, although it is adjacent to Oakhurst.

If you will walk along the road that runs east and west on the south side of Mount Olivet Cemetery you will have a chance to study the native plants that will lend themselves advantageously to the rockery. Clear running waters, fed by springs, flow down the roadsides, and along these grow some of the choicest of our Texas plants. Foremost, is the giant Missouri evening primrose. Great clumps of these bright, large-flowering, lemon yellow plants are scattered at interesting places, as if they had been planted with care. The flowers are three to five inches across and must be seen in the late evening, early morning or on cloudy days, as they close to the sun. The leathery-

winged, capsule-like seed pods turn reddish purple with age and are decorative in themselves.

Dainty flax plants, annuals, both the white-flowering and the azure-blue, have slight stems and are as feathery and airy as one could wish in a refined flower. Plants of Venus' looking-glass, Bell-flower family, have violet star-shaped flowers. This plant has its own method of self-preservation. It carefully conceals its corollas, until the plants are 10 to 12 inches in height. Varieties of valerian, commonly called lamb's lettuce and Queen Anne's lace, grow here in profusion. Their tops, a mass of white, lacy bloom, give a pleasing contrast against the color of other flowers.

The large-flowering blue lupine that grows along the Oakhurst hill park drive is the Psoralea hypogaea, a member of the pea family. It is commonly known as the Indian bread root. Another blue flowering plant that lends itself well to the rockery is the skullcap, also called Scutellaria. This plant is of the mint family. The violet corollas are two-lipped and the seed-cases are conspicuous for their little military cap formations. One of the early botanists gave the plant the name, la togue, because the flower resembled a small hat worn by both men and women in the Sixteenth Century. The genus name, Scutellaria, means a small disk or shield, suggestive of the shape of the calyx. In some of the species one may easily recognize the hood or skullcap effect. White-wings (polygala alba), a delicate milkwort, is among the choicest of rockery plants.

Verbenas, small white daisies and yellow ones, fox-gloves or beard's tongue, winecups, wild geraniums of several kinds and a number of the various primroses are to be found on this drive and along the little

flowing streams. In fact the hillside might be called Primrose Hill, so much do the primroses predominate. The Gauras also grow profusely. These Gauras are easy of identification. In the first place they are furnishing the massed effects now, their predominant whites being evident on all the hills. Also they have four upward-pointing petals and eight downward-spreading stamens. The yellow Meriolys, also called buttercup, is a delightful yellow note among the primroses. Perhaps the prettiest and most showy masses of color are made by the evening-primrose, Hartmannia, and this is as likely to be pink as white. Great splashes of them can be seen in the lowlands in early morning or late evening.

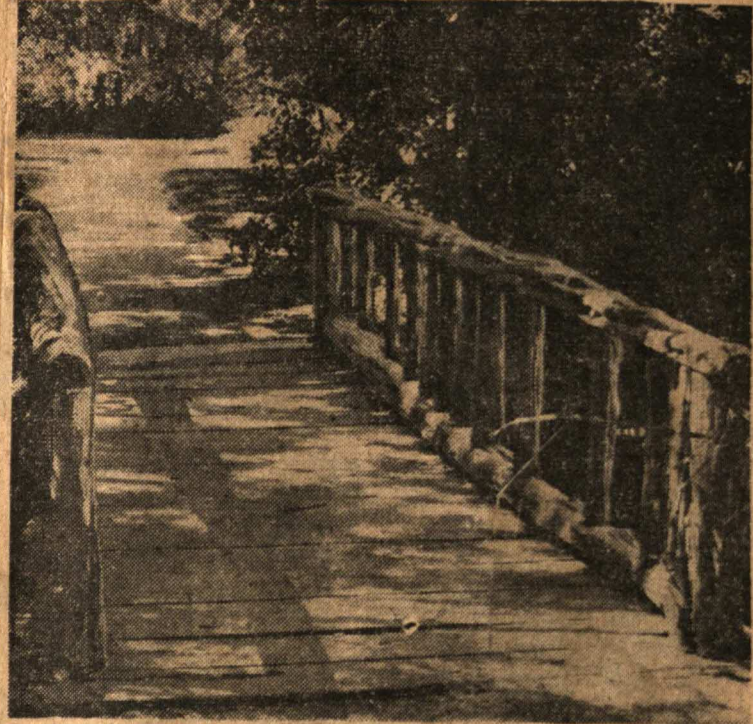
Oakhurst is very flower-minded. Its streets bear names of flowers, such as Bluebonnet Drive, Lotus, Primrose, Yucca, Goldenrod, Daisy Lane and others. Its sandy lands allow for certain delightful acid-loving plants—the little pink oxalis and a large flowering yellow one, some of the bulbous lilies, such as the pink garlic, the pink flowering straw (sometimes called pink dandelion), which is a picturesque member of the Chicory family, woodland violets some of the native portulacas, the cotton-weed (froelichia), which name is characteristic enough (when in flower in the late Summer or Fall it looks like cotton string, slightly ruffled), and the flowers are most effective in the out-door picture for gardens. The wooded hills in Oakhurst abound in the dog-tooth violet (Erythronium), the lovely orchid pink one, in woodland violets and in other delightful acid-lovers. Here also are blue curls, one of the phacelias, and butterfly-weed. In this soil hydrangeas feel much at home, and just now some beautiful ones are to be

seen in the Oakhurst gardens.

An interesting sun-loving plant that is to be found on the hill slopes and uplands of the Mount Olivet region is known as the Compass-plant (Lactuca virosa), same family as the pink dandelion found here. The simple stems bear rigid yellow flowers and leaves twist at their bases so that they point north and south, like the hands of the compass. The pioneers and Indians got their directions from this plant, tradition says. Artists like the rosinweed (Silphium albidiflorum) for its stiff formal effects. The plant is

stocky, with large white daisy-like flowers, and with a rough foliage that resembles fig leaves in shape. Flowers grow along the stem as in the hollyhock.

In Oakhurst, one is in the border woods of the Cross Timbers, a curious and interesting arboreal formation. The lands offer some of the finest examples of acid-loving plant materials to be found in all the State. A study of these woods would be worth much to the plant lover, student of botany or to anyone who enjoys the natural landscape.



An invitation to a walk in a park here.

## Many Pleasures Will Be Found in Walk on Hillside

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now that tires are being rationed, let's take a walk. If one is a nature lover, many pleasures are to be found in a tramp. It seems strange that the American people have to be introduced to the most interesting form of amusement, that of a detailed presentation of the interests that lie all about—the pleasures to be found at hand. In most cases we have been hurrying around too much to see that which is nearest and oftentimes dearest. Call it walking, hiking, tramping, what-you-will, real walks are not only pleasurable but health builders. Out in the open country, over the hills, through the woods, along the lake shores and river lands (and if one is properly clad and shod) are multifold joys not even dreamed of to him who drives his car thither. Call 'his sport "gypsy jaunting"—maybe you'd like it better than "walking."

Any section along the lakes would be a good place in which to start. One might drive a car to somewhere within the area, and then park and walk. Always it is more interesting to have an objective. There might be the matter of birds, the native flowers (or some particular family of flowers or plants), the insects (those that are beneficial and those that are harmful), the trees, the geological formation, contemporary or ancient—any or all of these and a thousand other interests should appeal to many persons, once they begin to think along these lines.

The hillsides that skirt the highways to the lakes are colorful now. If one did not wish to go as far as the lakes, one might enter the Beverly Hills Estates, off Jacksboro Highway, to the west, and follow the Circle Ridge Road, east, continuing to take the left turns to the top of the hill. Here on both sides of the road, one would like to linger for hours just to study the colors of the

wild flowers, the design, to say nothing of the botanical features of the plants. Here are several kinds of geraniums, one of which is the filaree, dainty in its lavender-pink, five-petaled flowers, and valuable as a forage plant for cattle and sheep and considered very fattening. It is especially tricky in a rockery.

Most showy of all the hillside flowers here are the bright, but deep blue salvias and the magenta paint brushes. This paint brush is the purplish-pink one, and is very effective, the large bracts carrying the color. Here on this hill also grow the purple winecups, the delicate celestials (a true little iris that rivals, for sheer beauty, any of the imports), all lemon-colored dandelions, lavender-to-pink verbenas, dainty light blue flax, the popcorn milkweed and the yellow puccoon, the latter also called alkanet and gromwell. This puccoon is one of the choicest of the yellow flowers. Its frilled golden flowers and delicate perfume give it a good reputation to the flower lover. The pioneers and Indians gathered the thick, red roots from which they made a red dye.

The massed white color given to the hills now is likely the work of the gaura, one or several of the evening primroses. This dainty flower spike is sometimes called wild honeysuckle or bee blossom. It has grayish stems and buds, and four-petaled white fragrant flowers that turn deep pink or scarlet the second day.

## Texas Boasts Distinctive Trees; Mesquite Tops List

(Editor's Note: This is one of a series of articles by the director of the Fort Worth Garden Center on Texas trees and flowers which will be of interest to visiting women here for the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention. Mrs. Lake is a former chairman of the conservation committee of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations.)

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If one should begin to think of the Texas and Southwestern trees that are distinctive in type, there are many that suggest themselves. Likely the mesquite would get the heaviest poll from the stockmen and artists. Prosopis juliflora is its scientific name, and it is known also by a number of other names given by the Indians and Mexicans. The tree belongs to the Mimosa family, and is noted for its wood, which polishes well, for the blossoms which the bees like and from which they produce a very good honey, and for the beans which stock eat with relish.

The Robinia of West Texas, a pink-flowering, mountain locust is more of a mountain shrub than a tree. The stems resemble those of the common rose, and the rose-colored flowers hang in loose clusters like the so-called mountain laurel (Sophora secundiflora). The mountain laurel, with large clusters of blue, pea-shaped flowers, is a popular member of the pea family also. Many of the laurels grace the hills around Austin, and help to give the city the name "City of the Violet Crown."

Following the rambles of the West Texas pioneer was the Chilopsis, or desert-willow. This native tree-like shrub was easily transplanted, and therefore went along to grace the new garden as families moved from place to place. Its catalpa-type blooms, tubular and orchid in color, together with its graceful wand-like branches, give character and individuality to this tree. The twisted, picturesque trunks of these trees in mid-Winter, when seen silhouetted against the sky, allow for much interest. While they can stand a rather dry hillside, they like depressions or ditches where their roots can at least touch water now and then.

The tornillo bean, or screw-bean tree of West Texas, produces a bean that resembles a large screw, so twisted are its pods, the seeds coiled in a tight cylinder. The flowers are yellow, in crowded spikes. Close kin to the mesquite, the pioneers and Indians were able to make a molasses from the boiled beans, as they did with the mesquite. The family is the same as the mesquite, Prosopis. Another West Texan that excites admiration is the salt cedar, or tamarisk (Tamarix gallica). The lowlands bordering the Pease River and the Canadian, as well as others farther west, are thick with this pink-flowering shrubby tree. The feathery foliage is attractive in itself. When in masses, and all in full flower, it makes a pleasing picture.

The huisache and the parkinsonia or retama, both natives of the southwestern part of the State, will do well here, once they get a good start. Both are useful in the production of honey, as their blossoms hold much pollen. Tradition says that the huisache was imported into the State from Mexico, but the years have always known it here in Texas, and its long-time residence makes it seem like an indigenous tree. Dwarf forms of the huisache are to be found along the Gulf Coast. It is one of the perfume producing trees in France, Mimosa family. The parkinsonia is called Barbados—flower fence, other common names being Jerusalem-thorn and palo verde. Its family is the Senna, the same to which the red-bud belongs. An important medical tea is made from the retama, or parkinsonia, useful in the treatment of diabetes.

One of the important chaparrals of West Texas is the white brush, or bee brush. This is one of the Lippias and it belongs to the same family as the wild verbena, Vervain. In the lowlands the bushes form almost impenetrable thickets. It is also one of the best of the wild honey producing shrubs, since it flowers after almost every rain from Spring to late Fall. The blossom has the fragrance of the mignonette and the leaves are aromatic, a little like the wild lemon verbena, its kinsman.



## Visitors Will Find Botanic Garden Place of Rare Interest; Many Flowers Bloom

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

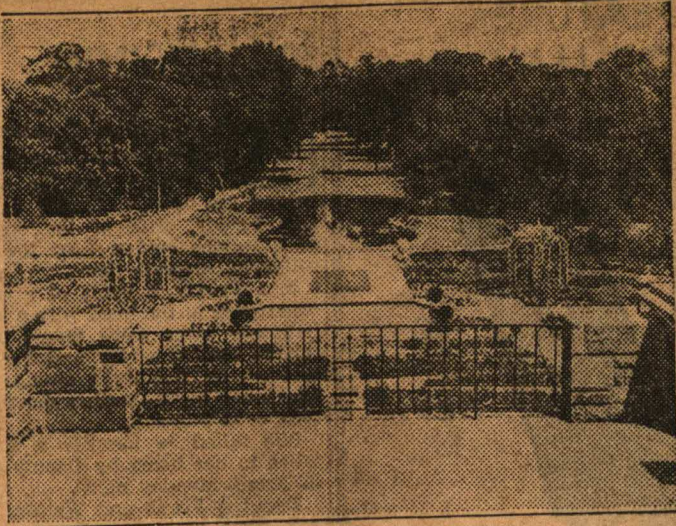
Visitors to Fort Worth will find the Botanic Garden of particular interest now. Many of the plants are in flower, with more to follow before the week is over. Recent rains have stimulated the flowering period and with a day or two of sun the garden should offer many pleasing pictures.

Designed by S. Herbert Hare of Kansas City, the garden is considered one of the best landscaping projects in the United States, even though it is not as large as some other botanic gardens. It is under the direction of the Fort Worth Park Board. The combination of the formal and the informal is especially delightful, and not only is this carried out in the design, but in the topography and the types of plant materials used. The project was the first to go into effect here under the federal relief program.

A series of springs feed the water gardens, a chain of lakes and lagoons that seem to amble off into the woodlands where the nature trails are located. This area is rather more informal than the rose gardens, with rustic bridges, informal kinds of grasses and aquatics, and with native trees as accents of informality on a rolling hillside. The stone work in the garden was all executed by hand, and is a sandstone type from Palo Pinto County. It is given a landscaping treatment in the water gardens that makes it very realistic. One of the loveliest plants in this unit of the garden is the pink lotus which will not bloom until later in the Summer. The blue amorpha, or lead plant, is one of the most characterful of the native shrubs found in the water area. The Indians and pioneers believed that lead was to be found where this shrub grew, thus they gave it the name "lead plant." The native euonymus, Indian wahoo, or strawberry bush, is to be found growing wild in the water gardens, as is the French mulberry, or *Callicarpa Americana*.

The rose unit features about 6,000 roses, among these being many of the new originations and a number of the old standbys. The ramp in front of the shelter house is planted with the French polyantha, "Chattillon," and all during the Summer the bright pink blossoms make the formal area gay. Pergolas and pillars are bright with bloom for several weeks in the Spring and Fall with the Paul's scarlet and the climbing Talisman. A yaupon hedge, native plant material, is used for borders here. Formal pools and garden ornaments add to the scenic interest of the formal area. A less formal rose unit is the oval rose garden, and here the garden is inclosed with a festoon effect, as climbers drape themselves over the chains.

The wild-flower and cactus garden features many of the more grotesque varieties of native plants, such as the agaves, the yuccas, the cacti, aloes and other Southwestern plants, trees and shrubs. The noted South Texas herbaceous erythrina is a spectacular plant that is to be seen in this area. It throws its bloom up on a tall red spike in a wooded area and is as gay as a Texas woodland full of redbirds. The Virginia day-flowers, commonly called spiderworts, are of many colors, magenta, pink, sky-blue, scarlet, deep purple and white. One of the



General Vista of Botanic Garden from Shelter House.

loveliest of the bright, but deep blue flowers is a lupine, *Baptisia australis*, a striking picture in the wild garden unit. The senisa, or ashes plant, is worthy a more generous attitude on the part of native Texans. It is known as the barometer bush, since it seems always to portend a rain. If moisture is in the air, it bursts into bloom, and the bright pink flowers are very beautiful against the gray-green foliage.

The test garden is always an engaging place. No effort is made here for landscape effects, but the plant is allowed to go its own way, so to speak. Natural situations are taken into account, and once a plant makes good in the test garden, it is then given a picturesque setting in the larger garden, in some of the other units. One of the queer trees in the test garden unit is the ginkgo, or maiden-hair tree. A native witch-hazel is *Hamaemelis virginiana*. The picture made by the Texas creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) is characteristic of the West Texas landscape. One may imagine large areas covered with this cily, dark green shrub. The Mexican persimmon (*Diosporus texana*) is another Texas tree that has still to establish itself as a garden specimen. A number of Chinese and Oriental trees and shrubs are to be

seen in the test garden. Some of these are the juniper types and others are broad-leaved varieties. Unusual plants that bear colorful bloom are the Tahoka or Indian daisy (a lovely lavender composite, with feathery, graceful foliage), the blue ruellia, some of the mimosas and acacias, *boltonia* (and aster-type flower), a robinia of New Mexico (called also pink-flowering locust), the Texas mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*), close kin to the tree we know as Eve's necklace (another *Sophora*), and a number of herbs, both natives and the imports.

In the greenhouse there are plants that are worth a visit. The bougainvillea, a bright cerise in color, fills one end of the room, and there are certain of the euphorbias and cacti in flower now. The cup-of-gold (chalice vine), some choice begonias, the pink-flowering ivy-geranium and the huge tree climbing vine (*monstera deliciosa*) are all in bloom now. A few novelty plants, such as the crown-of-thorns, a tree-ivy, and the Romeo and Juliet plant, are doing their best to live up to their names.

The Garden Center, hostess house for the Botanic Garden, is open eight hours a day for the distribution of information about gardens, nature and civics.

## Roads Colorful With Wildflower Blooms

(Editor's Note.—This is one of a series of articles by the director of the Fort Worth Garden Center on flowers, beauty spots and trees to be found in the vicinity of Fort Worth, which this week is host to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The articles are intended to give visitors an idea of what may be seen in this vicinity.)

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The roads to the bomber plant, via Westover Hills, are a colorful route just now, as blue and purple verbenas, wine cups, buffalo clover, Queen Anne's lace, prickly pears, yuccas, blue flax, the vetches and golden daisies nod their gay heads to the passerby.

Drive out to Spanish Trail, and take to foot, leading in any direction. Here beauty abounds. The county has planted the Bomber Plant Road with many redbuds, a number of which bloomed this year. The fresh green of the trees and vines give a verdant note of contrast for colorful flowers.

Soldiers all are the troops of wild flowers that stand at attention on Westover Hills as the human soldiers go by, those who build and those who fight. The vegetable troops are always on the alert. They hold the soils on the hills, replenish with fertility, retain moisture and give food to man, beast and bird. They are our constant allies. Here are the lupines, foremost of which is the Psoralea, or Indian bread-root. Always the bread-root has been the friend of man, furnishing the early voyagers and explorers

their food. John Coulter, one of Lewis and Clark's men, used the tubers of this plant as his principal food when he escaped from the Blackfoot Indians. Other lupines are the buffalo clover, scattered bluebonnets and some of the wild alfalfas.

Here also grows the croton from which the Indians and pioneers made their teas. Small, bushy shrubs of *Ceanothus*, or New Jersey tea, are to be seen here and there on Westover Hills. This plant furnished the teas also for the Civil War sufferers who were deprived of the customary edible products. The offerings provided by nature were a welcome find. This plant also has large red roots which furnished a red dye and a brown dye to the Indians and the pioneers. Clumps of hog-plum are frequently seen on these hills, and from the fruits of these the early settlers made a jelly.

The prickly pears and the yuccas hold moisture, from which other vegetable matter draws through the air. Have you ever examined a dried joint of a prickly pear? Or of a walking-stick (cholla) variety? You will find a wonderfully prepared framework, consisting of layer after layer of fiber, so constructed as to endure over a long period of time, even when separated from the parent joint or basic stem. The fibers of the yuccas have a similarly self-sustaining equipment. Al-

though the roots of the plants are strong enough to hold the plants in place, they are of no great size, neither is this type of vegetation dependent upon its root for any particular contribution of survival. Yuccas, when in flower, are very picturesque. Their creamy flower spikes of wax flowers stand like sentinels on the hills. The Mexicans speak of them as "the Candles

of the Lord."

A good camera would add to the pleasure of a wild-flower jaunt. Give these little hitch-hikers a chance, some of which may seem only to be weeds. Your knowledge of them will add to your own pleasure and help others to have appreciation for their very great service to humanity when the human need is greatest.

## Iris Prints and Plants to Be Seen

A collection of antique iris prints from all parts of the world, and an exhibit of arrangements of iris from local gardens, will be the featured displays this week at the Fort Worth Garden Center.

Among the prints will be one that is believed to be the first iris print ever made, a Curtis, printed in England in 1786. The owner is Mrs. W. K. Rose, 2340 Lipscomb Street, iris fancier and grower.

## Now Is Time for Starting Iris Gardens

Those persons wishing to know and grow irises will do well to select their varieties and specimens while the blooms still are open. In this way one can see the type and color of their selection. Local fanciers say the rhizomes and bulbs are not hindered from successful growing another season, if the plant is moved or divided during the flowering season.

Further planting instructions are that the leaves be not cut back very much. The fan-shaped pruning is best, taking off only a portion of the tops of the leaves to prevent them from being whipped badly if winds blow (thus keeping rhizome from taking a quick hold in the new bed). The bulbous types are best planted in the Fall, but they can be set out at any time. The irises that grow from rhizomes should be set in the soil only deep enough to hold, with a thin scattering of soil over the top of rhizome.

There are so many interesting irises from which to choose. One need but look upon the tectorums that grow upon the house roof in the Orient to want them for our Western roofs. And what adorable borders they would make for the business house roof garden or roof hanging garden for apartments. Then who can resist the Dutch iris, that incomparable, magical beauty that we find growing so well in this locality?

The little baby iris, *cristata* (in looks so much like the Dutch), is a blue and a yellow that would make a gardener out of the most prosaic human. In the spuria types there are a dozen or more species and various wild and cultivated hybrids. The petals are narrower and rather stiffer, and in this they resemble the Spanish iris of the bulbous group and are often mistaken for them. Any gardener should be proud to own a few of the celestials, a native azure blue in color and delicate in type.

If interested in an iris garden, now is the time to get it started. With thousands of specimens of the old standby bearded iris and a lot of new ones, many new iris gardens should get under way soon.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1942.

## Many Texas Plants Bear Queer Names

The native plants of Texas bear many queer common names, names given them by the primitive peoples or by the pioneers. At least three plants carry the name Adam—Adam's flannel (the common moth mullein), Adam's needles (the bear grass or yucca that grows close to the ground) and Adam's pitcher (the carnivorous East Texas *Sarracenia flava* or pitcher plant), sometimes called huntsman's cap, because of the resemblance of the pitcher leaves to the huntsman's powder horn. The latter, being poor in nitrogen, affords a high protection against enemies and has its own method of supplying needed food. Some plants absorb nitrogen through the roots, the pitcher plant gets it through the leaves, which aid in catching flies and insects.

Many specific names carry the state and locality names, such as *Lupinus texensis* (meaning the lupine is indigenous to Texas). A number of plants have the name Indian, as per example, Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), a low evergreen undershrub valuable as a forage plant for cattle, sheep and goats, that frequents the mountains and dry arroyos of West Texas. Many common or friendly plant names are given because of their likeness to something else familiar to the person who gave it its name, such as angel's trumpet, which has to do with a member of the four-o'clock family; *Acleisanthes longiflora*, common in the Rio Grande Valley. It is a trailing plant with long, forking stems. Its tube-shaped flowers open at night.

Colors give names to plants, with blue likely in the lead. There are innumerable names that use blue as a prefix, such as blue-eyed-grass, blue toad-flax, blue curls, bluebonnet. Birds furnish names, for example there is the partridge pea, the bobwhite pea, the chickweed, the chaparral, the crowfoot and the crow poison. Snakes and reptiles show the power of suggestion, for we have coachwhip, snake-apple (a member of the gourd family) which we know best as the wild balsam, and snake herb, a member of the acanthus family; *Calophanes linearis*, found in the Rio Grande Valley and Northern Mexico and used extensively by the Mexicans as an antidote for snake bite.

Animals perhaps are found to be the source of most names, with bull, buffalo, deer, cow, horse, pig, hog, cat, dog, goats, sheep and many others being used as prefixes. The shape of the flower and its usages often are responsible for the names given. Lamb's lettuce, ladies' tobacco, New Jersey tea, all suggest use. Poor-man's patches, Dutchman's pipe, rabbit faces and powder puff are characteristic enough. The whisk-broom weed (*Whitlow-wort* family) and the ink berry or poke berry suggest use also, as do many others. Tickle-tongue bush (*Fagara fruticosa*) is our prickly ash. Stick-tights are members of the pea family, and these little plants have a way of getting where they want to go as surely as anyone. The bur forget-me-not is another pestiferous little bur that is annoying.

The rosinweed is known for the rosin-like substance that it exudes. The salt cedar likes a salt lick. The rubber plant produces rubber. The soapberry tree gives a lather. The sage seasons our foods. Cattle fatten on the tallow weed, a native plantain.



## Colorful Garden at Bevan Home

The hobby of Lionel Bevan, 2900 Sixth Avenue, has provided him with a flower garden that is noted for its colorful blooms and wide selection of plants. Included are azaleas, tulips, double petunias of many unusual colors, pansies, dahlias, peonies and numerous types of iris.

The Mexican influence in garden and shrub treatment is exemplified by an arrangement of potted palms across the front porch at 1409 North Calhoun Street, and a distinctive patio treatment at 2113 North Calhoun Street.

When the 13 large redbud trees in the garden of W. T. Hightower, at 3307 Bideker Street, bloomed recently the garden was a center of interest in that part of the city. The garden is colorful now with peonies, iris, roses, philadelphus and a host of other flowering plants.

Catalpa trees, a popular lawn and avenue decoration in Southern communities, are flowering throughout the city just now. There is a dwarf variety of this tree which is well liked as a garden specimen. The pecan, cottonwood and locust trees are also flowering now and their chenille fringes are picturesque.

The Botanic Garden is a mass of color now. The roses are in full bloom, and the oxalis, lenten rose, columbines, pansies, peonies, iris and other flowers are adding to the gayety. Viewed from the shelter balustrades, the varying shades of the evergreen shrubs, both the junipers and broad-leaved types, complete the picture. Of particular interest to visitors from the North are the mesquite trees.

Visitors from 23 different States registered at the Garden Center during the past week and they were high in their praise of what they saw. The rose garden attracts the most attention, with the shrubs a close second. The Garden Center, hostess house for the garden, is open to the public daily and on Sunday afternoons.

Rock garden plants and roses highlight the hillside garden of Mrs. C. E. McGuire, 2805 Alton Road, which is at its loveliest now. Across the road is the garden of Mrs. Jack Knight, well worth seeing at any time of the year.

A massed color effect which would grace any rock garden is the artillery plant, a splash of golden yellow, on the front terrace at 1213 West Fifth Street.

## Botanic Garden Is 'Dressed Up'

The Botanic Garden is "dressed up" for visitors expected over the weekend.

The contrasting greens of the junipers and broad leaved types of trees and shrubs provide a beautiful background for the various flowers now in bloom.

Because of the unusual interest, the herb collection arranged by Mrs. W. A. Zant will be at the Garden Center another two weeks.

At 10:30 a. m. Wednesday Mrs. Zant will discuss "New Uses for Old Herbs." In connection with the exhibit, there is a showing of rare herb prints in color and modern books on herbs, and some rare out-of-print herbals. The public is invited to see these as well as the flowers and other interesting objects in the garden.

Mrs. E. H. Abbott, new president of the Oaklawn Garden Club and Mrs. Robert Stark and others of the same group will be hostesses at the shelter Sunday. Mrs. H. C. Austin, Sagamore Hill Garden Club president, will preside at the Garden Center building.

## South Side Hills A-blaze With Flowers

(Editor's Note—This is one of a series of articles by the director of the Fort Worth Garden Center on Texas trees and flowers which will be of interest to visiting women here for the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention. Mrs. Lake is a former chairman of the conservation committee of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations.)

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

No doubt you will want to caress the vivid "pink or purple bluebonnet" (as you may call this flower) when you see it growing on the hills of Texas Christian University. It is a test of one's moral courage not to want to take a plant of it home for one's own garden, even when one realizes it is protected by a state law. But just try to follow its long tap root to the end, and you will realize nature meant for it to stay in the place it grows naturally. It is not unusual for the root to extend into the soil to a depth of four feet or more, and the flower stands not more than 8 to 10 inches above the ground. The tough, fibrous root is not segmented as are the tubers that reproduce from a section. It must be taken in its entirety if transplanted successfully.

This attractive plant is a true loco weed, a soil builder, a member of the famous Pea family, close of kin to the bane of West Texas stockmen (if not indeed the same species) who dread it for its bad effect on stock. The West Texas varieties are pale in color, due to difference in soils. The botanical name of the local loco is *Astragalus Mollissimus*; another, equally harmful is *Oxytropis lamberti*. The loco acts as a slow poison to animals, causing the animal to become irrational and to display spasmodic movements. A ten-

dency to have the hair slip off, poor eyesight and feeble movements are other symptoms affected by stock which eat the loco habitually.

Soon the hills around the college will mass their gold and scarlet colors as the gaillardias get under way. The picture will indeed resemble a giant Indian blanket—the friendly name of the plant is Indian blanket. In Summer the phloxes flaunt themselves over the prairies, and it is a question, whether or not the wild sweet-William is a greater favorite with the public, or the standing red cypress, one of the Gillias. Wild hyacinths, fox-gloves, wine-cups, phacelias are there also. The hills will have a few of the mountain pinks too, just a little later in the season, but not many. This favorite flower, like its sister, the meadow pink, is a Gentian and is rapidly disappearing, due to the contact of an admiring public which has not yet learned to constrain itself as regards picking the scarce plant. The Texas blue-bell, another of the Gentian tribe, of a beautiful blue color, is almost extinct in this county (where once it was plentiful) due to excessive picking.

The delicate little vetches offer many sparse touches of lavender to pink colors, as they come into flower. Here also are the rudbeckias, the braunerias, and other cone-flowers. The sensitive plants, several kinds and colors, grace these hillsides, and they are among the loveliest of our blossoms that affect grace and delicacy. The small puff-ball type flowers are characteristic, whether in the herbaceous plant or in the larger shrub. And their fragrance, once enjoyed, leaves a haunting desire to return to the place again for "just another whiff." The sensitive plants belong to the night-sleeping tribe. When the daylight wanes, they silently fold their fairy-like compound leaves together and

rest in repose until the dawn, when the light calls them again into action and energy.

These TCU hills, and those around the Baptist Seminary offer a great variety of mints. The purple horse-mint (so-called because it is a favorite with stock), with its pagoda-like stems and flower bracts, gives a lot of character and color to the landscape. Some of the nettles, the blue sage, mock pennyroyal, wild bergamot, the wild lemon verbena, and the horehound (useful in the making of a tea for sore throats), are but a few of the plants to be found on the hills of Southwest Fort Worth. A few miles west or the TCU locality, on the chalky hills one finds the rare shrubby acacia, botanically known as *Calliandra*, with delicate, fragrant pink blooms.

## Botanic Garden Presents Wilderness of Blossoms for Mother's Day Visitors

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Botanic Garden is in readiness for Mother's Day visitors. Here are all types of flowers to suit the fancy of any mother anywhere. Here are all the old-fashioned garden flowers and the new originations as well. Such favorites as roses, verbenas, pansies, oxalis, phlox, peonies, wallflowers and other old standbys continue to please, and here also one finds some of the new plant originations, some rare and exotic specimens not generally known. The rockery is a close rival of the wild garden, the latter featuring cacti, aloes, yuccas and other semiarid plants. Greenhouse specialties for the week are the spectacular tropical vine, the cup-of-gold (*Solandra*), also called chalice vine, which is in flower now with large, golden trumpet-shaped blooms and the brilliant cyclamen-colored bougainvillea a mass of red flowers.

The Garden Center, hostess house for the Botanic Garden, is displaying a collection of British rare and out-of-print old studies of irises, several published in London in the late Eighteenth Century. In addition, there are exhibitions of irises grown by Fort Worth fanciers, featuring a number of new originations. The Center will remain open for visitors Sunday, Mrs. A. V. Lewis of the North Fort Worth Garden Club being the hostess in the afternoon.

The C. M. Carter garden in West-over, a delightful, homey, intimate garden, showing real owner-interest and hospitality, is enhanced by a few edible plants and vegetables, in addition to those that produce flowers. The strawberry bed in the cutting garden has supplied the family with fresh berries for some time.

Most of us must be content with flowers in the open, but Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gantt, 1824 Clover Lane, find real joy in their garden conservatory. This greenhouse not only is noted for its colorful blossoms, but it houses home rare plants as well. The conservatory is the hobby of both Mr. and Mrs. Gantt who like to make plant experiments and laboratory explorations with vegetation.

A blue ribbon of appreciation to the W. A. Moncriefs, 313 River Crest Drive, for one of the best groomed, most attractive gardens in the city.

Mrs. Edwin Phillips, enthusiastic gardener, has well-laid plans for her new garden, 1620 Carlton. Mrs. Phillips thinks a home is not a home in its best sense until it can boast a garden.

For a picturesque setting, nothing could be more delightful than the terraced hillside garden and home site of Mr. and Mrs. Hal S. Lattimore, 1416 Mistletoe Drive.

Don Obert, Fort Worth's city forester and landscape gardener, spends odd moments in improving his own home grounds at 3756 Westcliff Road, North. The Obert home overlooks a woodland view, and living rooms of the house face the

valley, with kitchen and service rooms opening toward the street.

The John B. Davis garden, 2912 Simondale Drive, is one that catches the eye of the passerby, a spot of real charm, with many interesting flowering shrubs and colorful plants.

Highlights of many Fort Worth gardens this week are the Spanish brooms. Noticeable these days also is the fragrance that pervades the atmosphere wherever the Chinese honeysuckle is in flower. The odor of the honeysuckles on the front garden wall at the Stonestreet home, 5100 Crestline, attracts the attention of all who pass.

The George B. McCamey home, 3901 Westcliff Road, South, boasts a beautiful valley view, overlooking, as it does, a nearby ravine and the distant river lowlands. The outdoor terrace, with iron balustrade, adds to the scenic interest.

Mrs. L. M. Snodgrass, 913 East Jessamine Street, iris fancier, awoke one morning last week to find a freak iris in her garden. The plant was of the common bearded variety, with the three falls dark purple and the three standards light. The freak, which was unusually large, possessed one very deep purple fall with an opposite light fall showing a wedge of deep purple. The two standards were half-and-half, purple and light, with falls and standards making four in all, instead of the usual six, or three of each.

For those persons interested in a good ground cover for shady places, particularly for bare spots under dense shade of trees, there are several kinds of creepers that recommend themselves. There is the reliable English ivy and the trailing vinca that continue in popularity in this locality. The spreading native *Dichondra* (one of the various "Creeping Charlie" types), an indigenous perennial with small kidney-shaped leaves and inconspicuous greenish flowers, flourishes at the Botanic Garden. The plant, which likes considerable moisture, will make a close mat. Another good ground cover, one of the money plants (also called "Creeping Jennie or Charlie"), is an evergreen moisture-lover that likes shade. A good stand of this latter plant is to be seen under the elms on the front lawn of the T. M. Cooper home, 1411 Grand Avenue.

## Exhibit and Luncheon Will End Garden Club Season

The Fort Worth Garden Club will close the 1941-42 season Friday, with a program at 10:30 a. m., and a luncheon afterward. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president for the past two years, will preside at the meeting, during which the newly elected officers for the 1942-43 season will be installed. Members will have guest privileges for the program and the luncheon.

A double feature program is announced, with an iris culture section presented by Mrs. S. W. Ray and Mrs. W. K. Rose, iris fanciers, and a rose discussion by Mrs. Ireland Hampton, rosarian. A non-competitive exhibit of garden flowers by club members, to include any blooming or other decorative material, now at its best, will be held in connection with the program. The speakers will discuss the iris and roses exhibited. Members of the

horticulture committee will call attention to unusual points of interest in other exhibited material.

The exhibits may be in three classes; arrangements, using any type of container and garden materials; collections, any kind; horticultural specimens.

The luncheon will be held in Anna Shelton Hall. Reservations should be made with Mrs. John Rounsaville before Thursday.

The new officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane; first vice president, Mrs. W. F. Collins; second vice president, Mrs. S. B. Cantey Jr.; third vice president, Mrs. Will F. Rigg; fourth vice president, Mrs. Malvern Marks; recording secretary, Mrs. R. E. L. Batts; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Temple Bowen; treasurer, Mrs. Claude Maer; parliamentarian, Mrs. W. D. Smith.

May 3, 1942



## Cultivation Best Root Rot Treatment

Likely the most prevalent of all plant diseases in Fort Worth is root rot, technically known as *Ozonium phymatotrichum*. Thousands of plants die in the city annually from this malady. Most plants and trees are subject to root rot, but some are less susceptible than others; for example, the cedar elm, pecan, red-bud, plum, redbud, magnolia, hackberry, sycamore, oaks, conifers and the pomegranate. Poor drainage is a contributing factor and there are others. The only practical method of cure and control is proper cultivation and aeration. One quart of formaldehyde added to 25 gallons of water makes a good disinfectant, but it is not a cure-all. Where plants have died and it is desirable to place other plants in the same location, leave holes open and expose soils to sun and air, through frequent cultivation, for several months.

Brown patches in grass, sometimes called the dollar patch, is the result of a grass fungus. For this, a good remedy is to dissolve a pound of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) in 50 gallons of water, and sprinkle on spots at the rate of a pound to 1,000 square feet of grass. Water well, after sprinkling. Gas pipe leakage is sometimes a contributing factor to discolorations and ugly places on the lawn. Salt or saline solutions will tend to kill grass. Watch about pouring such things as salty water from ice cream freezer where it can affect grass.

### Spraying Advised.

Plant lice, including aphids, are soft-bodied creatures, either with or without wings. The mouth parts are built for piercing and sucking. There are several generations produced each year, and these pests constitute one of the greatest of plant menaces. The best way to get rid of aphids is to spray with black-leaf-40 (nicotine sulphate) at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water.

Especially injurious to shade trees and ornamental shrubs is the bag-worm. This curious caterpillar constructs for itself a silken bag or sack, covered with little twigs and bits of leaves upon which it feeds. The bag serves as a protection to the worm, which has a very soft body. It also acts as a receptacle for receiving and incubating the eggs which are laid in the Fall and carried over Winter to the next Spring. About the middle of May the eggs begin to hatch and the small worm crawls out of the bag and begins feeding upon the host plant. One method of eradication is to pick the bags off by hand and burn. Another is to spray with a solution of arsenate of lead, at the rate of one pound to 24 gallons of water.

### Pinehole Borer.

Healthy trees are seldom affected by the borer or bark beetle. However, the pinehole borer does a great deal of damage to fruit and shade trees. Cottonwoods and willows often are affected by the cottonwood borer. When it is discovered that trees contain well developed grubs, it is generally better to take the tree out and destroy it. During early infestations and as a preventative, applications of paradichlorobenzene about the middle of October will prove effective.

Home Set Off  
By Tropical  
Plantings

Morris Berney, president of the Fort Worth Park Board, is an ardent garden enthusiast. The Berney gardens are notable for their artistry and charm. The Mediterranean house is flanked at the entrance by two very large palms (*Washingtonia*), and refute the idea that palms can not be grown in North Texas. The conservatory is a real showplace with its rare tropical plants, orchids and other exotics. The rock fence in front of the grounds has an attractive foreground planting of native barberry (*agarita*). The front gardens are gay throughout the Summer with blue plumbago and red hibiscus. The Berney home is in River Crest.

The Victory vegetable garden at 1708 Tremont Street causes all who pass to take a second look. Here are combined both vegetables and flowers in pleasing arrangement.

On a hot day, drive through the 1500 block on Pulaski Street, just for the cooling effect offered by the interlacing and overlapping branches of the large green-foliaged hackberry trees. Here good pruning has produced high top-growth of trees and has allowed for the cathedral arch effect, so desirable in street trees.

Drive around the block whereon are located St. Ignatius Academy and St. Patrick's Church — better still, get out and walk around the block and take a close look at the interesting trees. Here are the lacy native soapberries, better known as wild chinaberry, the ash, and here are the alanthus or tree-of-heaven, large flowering catalpas, a huge magnolia, and one of the finest specimens of the blackjack oak to be found in the entire city. Here, too, grow palms and other tropical plants.

Don't fail to drive out on the hills surrounding Fort Worth and enjoy the wild flowers while they are at their best. Here are to be seen great splashes of gold, most of it from prolific bloom of the yellow *Berlandier* daisy and the *Engelmann's* daisy, with plentiful *coreopsis*, *gailardias* and other composites. The blue *salvias*, *winecups*, *foxgloves* and others are on a rampage of bloom.

Be sure to take a look at the Rose Garden this Sunday. It is a mass of color just now, with the pink *chattilion* *polyantha* rose on the ramp a gorgeous picture. Last Sunday's 15,000 visitors found difficulty in choosing a favorite, what with the light pink tree roses (*Tausendchen*) along the colonnades and the American pillar rose nearby, drawing attention from the *chattilion* on the ramp. The rockery and the wild flower garden are colorful just now also, and here are to be found some of the best of our native flowers useful in the cultivated garden.

Ed Baker's new home in Riverside, 3108 Eagle Drive, will have a most attractive garden, if one is to judge by the well-laid plans, a part of which are already in effect. The rear garden is to be formal, and the excellent soil to be found there will allow for choice acid-loving plants.

In driving, notice the large twisted forms of native Texas *Chilopsis* trees (flowering willows) that overhang the great wall at River Crest. This is one of the State's most characteristic trees and should be used more in home grounds planting. Its flowers are large, lavender or orchid in color and tubular in shape.

At the corner of Hillcrest and Lafayette Streets there is a good planting of native blue *salvia*, set well against a dark evergreen background, a pleasing use of the formal and the informal, showing a good arrangement of the native blue *salvia*.

There is a little old fashioned colorful garden, combined with a planting of vegetables, at 3401 Louvain Street, near the Botanic Garden. To see this garden is to know it is enjoyed by the owner.

Another rose fancier is E. V. Miller, 2409 Westbrook. He has a number of roses of various kinds and colors, but he likes best of all his red *Haworths*. He has had several years experience in growing roses at his home garden, and uses this interest as his hobby. He feels that it pays in pleasure to grow roses, and thinks more roses should be grown in local gardens.

## Pilgrimage Held by Club at Comanche

Special to The Star-Telegram

COMANCHE, May 23.—The Comanche Garden Club conducted its annual pilgrimage to local gardens Thursday afternoon. The pilgrimage was preceded by a luncheon which was attended by approximately 100, at which the president, Mrs. J. D. Waring, presided. Guest speaker was Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, program chairman of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., who talked on "The Value of Garden Clubs in Wartime." Mrs. J. B. Chilton, historian, gave a review of the Comanche club's activities from the beginning.

The garden of Mrs. E. E. Anthony was outstanding from several angles. It has a planting of yuccas, cacti and other Western plants, along the outside wire fences, in keeping with the natural merging of the landscape of mesquites, catclaws and liveoaks. A large old school bell and a huge flat stone well top were objects of interest. A pool is attractive at the entrance to the grounds.

A low rock wall surrounds the well kept garden of Mrs. Bill Durham. Irises are planted outside this wall, softening the effect and giving a color note. A tailored privet hedge, in distinctive design, separates the front garden from the rear, and there is an attractive archway, made of the trimmed privet, through which one enters. *Senisas*, with gray-green foliage, offer pleasing contrast against the dark leathery rich verdure of *photinias*, *mahonias*, wax-leaved *ligustrums* and other shrubs in the border. *Freesias* line the winding entrance walk.

The garden of Mrs. Chilton is notable for its clumps of native liveoaks, around which the entire garden has been built. On a rocky hillside, natural advantages have been taken into account. Stepping stones lead from one garden unit to the next, in pleasing sequence. A pool, planted with native aquatics, nestles under the trees. A purple-flowered *clematis* graces the pergolas. *Polyantha* roses give the gay note in the rose garden, and a silver lace-vine throws shadows over the stone terraces.

The W. H. Thate garden, a low rambling, ranch-type on a hill, is flanked by giant clumps of Burbank spineless cactus. Vegetables and flowers were pleasing features of this garden also. Mr. and Mrs. Porter Franks were hosts at the Funeral Home, and the the spacious lawn, well trimmed and with a deep, heavy turf, offered the special attention. Pansies, roses and zinnias give the color note.

The gardens, almost tropical in effect, and the natural history museum were rivals in interest at the J. B. Alcorn home, the last one on the pilgrimage list. The large collection of geological specimens is particularly distinctive. Here are fern imprints, dinosaur tracks, petrified anemones in relief, stalagmites and stalactites, petrified trees of many kinds, birds, reptiles and innumerable other objects. The garden furniture features many of the geological specimens, among them being an immense table top which once saw service as a well head. The greenhouse has many tropical exotics and the rock museum displays antique glass, antique art and taxidermy objects and geological specimens.

At a recent meeting of the Comanche Garden Club the following officers were elected for 1942-43: Mrs. Chilton, president; Mrs. Tom Dudley, first vice president; Mrs. Harold Denny, second vice president; Mrs. Paul Jeanes, secretary; Mrs. Charles Marshall, treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Wilkerson, reporter; Mrs. Joe Tupin, historian, and Mrs. Waring, parliamentarian.

## Herbs to Be Displayed by Mrs. Zant

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A collection of herbs grown and exhibited by Mrs. W. A. Zant, is creating unusual interest at the Garden Center. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Center, Mrs. Zant will give the second in her series of herb talks, "Culinary Uses of Herbs."

The Botanic Garden continues to draw crowds of visitors. Last Sunday's throngs were estimated at 10,000. The wild flower garden is colorful now with early Summer-flowering specimens, among them the standing cypress, better known as Texas Indian plume, phlox, cacti, evening primroses, and verbenas. See the herb exhibit in the Center today.

Attracting attention just now are the following: Queen Anne's lace in the front garden of the Guy Pitner home, 3536 Dorothy Lane; the spreading elm in the rear garden of the Leon Gross home, 1301 North Ballinger; the red-rose bordered front walk at 3908 West Fourth Street; the white Shasta daisies growing in gardens in Monticello, one especially attractive, the rear gardens on the corner, Monticello and Virginia Place; the big oak trees at the pioneer Van Zandt house in Trinity Park; the inviting outdoor living rooms, the rear gardens generally, in all parts of the city, causing one to want to look in through open gates, arches or portals, as one drives by — an especially livable one being at 3801 Lennox Drive.

For a good look at the wildflowers just now drive out west on Vickery Boulevard, continuing to Mary's Creek on the old Stove Foundry Road. Here one may see every color almost, the gold of the *coreopsis*, the large Missouri primrose, the daisies, the red of the Indian blanket, the red-purple wine-cups, the white daisies, poppies, evening primroses (*hartmannias*), the stalwart yuccas, the multitudinous other flowering plants. In the Harry Brants pasture, on top of the chalk hills, the catclaws (*mimosas*) are in flower, the bloom being similar to the little trailing ground vine, the sensitive plant. In driving over this route one will see many gay gardens, a number planted after the old fashioned manner, with roses, larkspurs, daisies and lilies.

## Flower Show Held by Club

Hubbard Heights Garden Club held its flower show and installed new officers recently.

Miss Will F. Lake installed the new officers at the Hubbard School, as follows: Mmes. Frank Genarlsky, president; O. L. Jones, vice president; Monnie Wren, recording secretary; O. T. Bell, corresponding secretary, and J. C. Carroll, librarian.

The flower show was held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Strickland, 1718 Spurgeon Street, with Mmes. S. D. Higgason, N. B. Tankersley and H. C. Austin as judges.

Mr. W. T. Hightower won the purple ribbon for his lilies as the outstanding entrant in the show.

Blue ribbon winners included Mmes. J. M. Scott, E. E. Kerr, S. T.

Davis, O. T. Bell, Monnie Wren, S. Strickland, J. C. Carroll, Frank Genarlsky, W. S. Caldwell, Miss Emma Miller and Mr. Henry P. Loyd.

## Pinch Mum Tops to Get More Blooms

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When chrysanthemum plants become six inches tall, pinch out the tops and there will be more branches and blooms. Keep up this treatment as fast as branches get a good start, until the early part of July.

Do not disturb the plants after that. Chrysanthemums are heavy feeders and will not do well in poor soil. Water thoroughly when the soil becomes dry. Keep soil well cultivated between waterings but do not cultivate when the soil is wet.

If annuals have not yet been planted set out plants or sow seeds immediately. If rains cease, keep them well watered. Look after weeds. These plants take food from the soils that is needed for growth of other plants. Keep plants free of insects through the use of insecticides which can be found at any reliable dealer in garden supplies. In cutting flower spikes from bulbous stock, never cut too closely to the base of the plant. Allow several inches of stem to remain on the plant since close cutting is detrimental to the bulb.

Do not overlook vines. There are many different kinds from which to choose. Easy of culture is the white flowering moonvine, the heavenly blue morning-glory, the hyacinth or jack-bean vine, the cup and saucer vine and a number of native vines, such as the wild sarsaparilla, the smilax (green brier), the wild clematis, both the dark blue and the red flowering kinds, the Dutchman's pipe, the balsam and others.

Now is a good time to transplant violets. Plant about eight inches apart each way. Plantings may still be made of tuberose, cannas, caladiums and dahlias. *Crinum* lily bulbs may still be planted. Set out water lilies and other aquatics now. Stake and tie all plants and vines that need support.

Nasturtiums, zinnias, marigolds, petunias and other annuals still can be planted. Seeds should be sown carefully. Most seeds are sown too deeply. Nasturtiums should be planted about one inch deep, zinnias and marigolds should have a covering of from one-fourth to one-half inch, and petunia seeds should be lightly raked into loose, well-pulverized soil since they are very fine. Once the weather becomes extremely dry and hot, mulch beds with coarse material, such as half-decayed leaves or peat moss.

Plants suitable for hanging baskets, porch boxes, urns and vases and wanted for full sun are the following: Giant and ruffled monster petunias, verbenas, sweet alyssum, agertum, nasturtium, wandering jew, trailing lantana, parlor ivy, Kenilworth ivy, lobelia, dwarf phlox, coleus, trailing queen. In addition, there are some dwarf types of perennials, such as the various hardy pinks, feverfew, sweet william, hardy candytuft, hardy phlox, some of the sedums which have brilliant blossoms, the low-growing campanulas, oxalis and portulaca, the latter an annual.

For the receptacles one might use geraniums, the various ferns, begonias, pandanus, sanssiveria, crotons, medium sized palms, the trailing euonymus, variegated caladiums and other plants.



Sunday May 31 - 1942



Above, a "vegetable dinner" from the Victory Garden of C. C. Collins, 1708 Tremont Avenue, 17 different vegetables

and salad greens. Below, Collins demonstrates with carrots the value of thinning out to produce quality vegetables.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

## Many Attractive Flower Gardens and Homes Are Seen in Fort Worth

Two men gardeners who practice what they preach, Gus and Bill Cranz, may be seen early and late working in their gardens, the former at 212 River Crest Drive, and the latter at 308 Ridgewood Road. An attractive combination rockery and rose garden, featuring many kinds of flowers, is at 4509 Wichita Street, Oaklawn.

The garden of Dr. and Mrs. W. E.

## Flower Contest Prizes Awarded

Prizes were awarded last week by the Fort Worth Garden Club and the teachers of the botany classes of Paschal High School to these pupils: Girls, first, Susie Turner; second, Edith Davis; third, Syble Peel; fourth (honorable mention), Maxine Weaver. Boys, first, Fred Buxton, second, Charles Drechsel. Awards were given for the herbaria, or wild flower books, prepared by the students as a part of their work in botany. Plant specimens are collected, properly named and classified and mounted in the books. Judging is based on accuracy, number of specimens, neatness and originality. Judges for this year's books were Mrs. Will Lake and Mrs. Jack Knight of the Fort Worth Garden Club.

Fred Buxton, Syble Peel and Maxine Weaver were students under Miss Lottie Roe Green; the other prize winners were in the classes of Mrs. A. D. Grisso. Mrs. C. A. Gantt required her pupils this year to have practical experience in growing, as a part of their botany course. Beans, tomatoes and okra were the plants used. Seeds were grown in the high school greenhouse, transplanted into larger containers and then into the open. The practice of making cuttings of woody plants was a part of the horticultural training also. Botany classes have made posters, showing how plants and their parts function, and their use to the human family.

Chilton, 2311 South Henderson Street, is of particular interest just now, with blossoming daisies, lilies, phlox and other white flowers and those that offer night charm.

The front, terraced-garden, corner Foard and Knox Street, Oaklawn, gets a stare out of the passerby. It has distinctive features, and garden ornaments, as well as colorful flowers.

The Italian cypress trees and other juniper types, together with many colorful blooms, makes the garden distinctive at 3412 Rogers Street.

The John F. Baker residence, 3725 Westcliff Road, South, and that of the next door neighbor, John S. Chase, 3729 Westcliff Road, feature rose-bordered entrance doors, both making pleasing pictures that give the visitor an extra welcome. A window box, filled with flowering nasturtiums makes gay the front of a home at 3845 Westcliff Road, South.

A home at 2620 Stadium Drive features a graceful large mimosa tree in full bloom, and a yard of colorful old-fashioned flowers.

The herb garden at the home of H. B. Herd, belonging to Mrs. Sadie Beckham, 3208 Avondale, is attracting unusual attention, not alone because of the recent revival of interest in herbs brought about through war-time activities, but also because of the choice collection of rare herbs which Mrs. Beckham has brought together.

The Sidney Harrison home, 3828 Westcliff Road, South, has a garden so arranged that every shrub and flower bespeak hospitality. The small, but well-designed garden invites you to drive past it a second time.

A garden of colorful flowers, and a ranch-type house that offers distinctive features, is that of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Young Jr. at 3724 Westcliff Road, North.

## This Victory Garden Is Big Success

Any doubters as to the value of city Victory Gardens will be converted, and quickly, by a visit to the garden of C. O. Collins, 1708 Tremont Avenue. Collins, who started "puttering around" with flowers and vegetables a few years ago when convalescing from an illness, admits he has been considerably surprised himself by results. He had a pretty fair garden last Summer, but after Pearl Harbor he decided that he really would see just how good a job his home garden could do towards producing food.

For several weeks his garden has been furnishing weekend vegetable market baskets, containing from 12 to 17 different varieties, for an average of nine families. In addition the Collins family of four, and their two servants, have had fresh vegetables through the week, with frequent and generous baskets given neighbors. And after all that there have been surplus beans and beets that already have been canned.

Available right now in the Collins garden are string beans, bush variety, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, beets, Swiss chard, mustard greens, turnip greens, turnips, squash, cucumbers, radishes, dill, carrots, potatoes and cabbage. Roasting ears are coming on, pole beans will be ready when the bush beans are gone, blackeyed peas are growing rapidly, and the salad greens will be augmented by tomatoes and sweet peppers before long. English peas were a successful early crop.

Collins also has flourishing strawberry beds, watered by sub-irrigation, which will be protected in hot weather as in cold, with removable frames.

To other amateur Victory gardeners Collins has two pieces of advice, as a result of his experiences.

"Be generous with work and water, and stingy with seed," he says. "Amateur gardeners plant seed too thickly, then don't have the courage to thin out. The result is poor quality.

"I hated to pull up anything that



was growing, but more or less by accident found out that I could increase quality and quantity, if I planted the seed sparsely, or thinned out the plants. That holds good with everything. I have Bermuda onions four to six inches in diameter in some rows, and in others, planted at the same time and not thinned, the same variety are just spindling green onions, all tops. The general impression is that head lettuce can't be grown here, but I have good head lettuce, where each plant is given enough room. The same practice holds good with beets, carrots, cabbage and radishes. We use the little beets we thin out for pickling, cook tiny carrots whole. I'm going to have a very much better tomato crop this year, too, because of what I've learned about pruning and trimming."

## Drug Plants Can Be Grown in Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now that the war has caused an acute shortage of herbs useful as drugs, insecticides and for food, people everywhere are urged to make investigation, and through research and information, learn to experiment with plants that may be useful in a war-time program. From authoritative sources we learn that the war reduced our potent plant products that came from 50 overseas countries by more than 55 per cent. However, amateurs are warned not to enter the breach unless well armed with knowledge—not alone of drug plants and their products, but of soils and climates as well.

It is reported that the United States could take care of its herbs for medicinal needs on 1,000 acres, if carefully conducted. The principal drugs needed will be stramonium, henbane, digitalis and belladonna, with digitalis probably the most necessary. Some of the other drugs that could be produced from plants grown in the United States, at least in the Western Hemisphere, are citronella, orris root, ginger, henna, ergot, castor oil (from the ricinus bean) and the numerous pungent seeds of the anise-dill-fennel group.

Of the stramonium, belladonna and henbane (hyoscyamus), all are of the potato family, while the digitalis comes from the figwort family, genus digitalis, better known as the foxgloves. However, the medicinal herb, known as foxglove, should not be confused (as is sometimes done) with the native local wild false foxglove which is a member of the pentstemon family. Digitalis is the Latin name for the finger of a glove, in allusion to the shape of the flower corolla. The native false foxglove (pentstemon) is botanically known as the digitalis species, due to the shape of the corolla, as in the case of the real digitalis plant.

Stramonium, a drug, is taken from the datura plants, commonly known to us as Jamestown weed or jimson weed. The poisonous seeds gave rise in olden times to the idea that the plant is associated with poisoning, witchcraft and death.

The name, datura, is of Arabic derivation, having its origin in the word, tatrah. Datura stramonium is a prolific native weed in East Texas, and is used in the landscape design of the local Botanic Garden. The leaves were cured and used by the ancients for remedial purposes.

Belladonna comes from a genus, atropa, of only two species of Eurasian herbs of the potato family, one at least, a dangerous garden plant, whose berries are poisonous and whose sap yields the drugs atropine, and belladonna. Atropine takes its name from "Atropus who cut the throat of life." Atropa, species belladonna, prefers an alkaline or limestone soil, and can be grown under American conditions, and propagation is by division of the roots. The purplish-red flowers are about an inch in length, and the poisonous berry is black. Our local native solanum (commonly called buffalo-bur or barnyard-sticker, or thistle) are close of kin to the atropa which produces the belladonna. This plant is sometimes called wild tomato, and its yellow-green fruits are frequently used in decorative indoor arrangements of wild plants. Children should be guarded against playing around the jimson weed or the barnyard thistle, or wild tomato. These plants are known as the deadly nightshades and the Mexicans call them "mala mujer."

Henbane, or hyoscyamus, is a medicinal plant that can be grown in almost any soil. It is a very poisonous, coarse and clammy herb of the potato family. Hyoscyamus niger is the botanical name of the one used as a drug.

Many native Texas plants are useful in various ways. Some are fragrant and can be used as insect repellants because of their pungent odors. Others are edible, and still others are used medicinally and for other products.

June 9 - 1942





Mrs. L. H. Hubbard, wife of the president of Texas State College for Women, examines a cluster of blossoms of the Brazilian coral bean, one of the many attractions for flower lovers during commencement week at the college.

## Brazilian Coral Bean Shrub Shown at Denton

Special to The Star-Telegram

DENTON, June 6.—Following its policy of growing little-known and worthwhile shrubs in its gardens, Texas State College for Women showed commencement visitors a Brazilian coral bean shrub, brilliant in rich, red coral flowers.

Located in the garden adjoining the home of President and Mrs. L. H. Hubbard, the coral bean makes a striking, handsome background plant. Its flowers, in groups of 30 or more, are on long spikes.

It is superior to the native coral bean in that it is in bloom from June until the heavy frosts of November. The native blooms only in the Spring.

The shrub grows to a height of from three to six feet in this region and is cut down after frost and banked with dirt. It is propagated either by seeds or root divisions.

One of the most successful perennial shrubs of this part of Texas, this erythrina should be grown by every flower-lover, according to Miss Willie I. Birge, director of the department of biology and developer of the well-known TSCW botanical gardens.

The gardens not only are trial plots for finding suitable plants, but serve as an outdoor laboratory for students and citizens of the State and are places of pleasure and recreation for students and visitors.

## Interesting Gardens Are Worth Visit

Mrs. Hubert Crane newly-elected president of the Fort Worth Garden Club, spends much time in her garden at 3804 Bunting, and she has discovered that arsenate of lead worked well into soils around plants, will destroy the pill bugs and grub worms.

For a real treasure hunt, drive out East Belknap Street until you come to Parrish Road, turn to the right on Parrish, and follow the road until you reach Oak Knoll. Turn to the left, and in the first block, west side of the street, 1411 Oak Knoll, is the garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Heffner. Particularly important is the pool which is very artistic and attractive, and it was built by the owners at a very nominal sum. This garden was featured a few months ago in the American Home Magazine, and is one of the show-places of the city.

Attracting unusual attention just now is the blooming century plant at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lowdon, 2200 Winton Terrace, East. This plant has a reputation. It is said to produce the largest flower stalks of any American plant, the height often reaching 20 feet. It is the American agave, a member of the Amaryllis family, also called maguay and aloé.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, 3030 Mecca, in Oak Lawn, is one of pleasant naturalness. It is set well in a grove of oak trees, and all plantings have been done with regard for the natural lay of the land. The oaks are especially hospitable to the birds, as many of them support bird houses which the owners have placed as an inducement to the birds of which both Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are fanciers. A few pines which have been introduced flourish here, and drives are bordered with iris. A generous vegetable garden is another feature of this home, which has already produced three bushels of onions from the few rows that were planted.

Of special interest in many gardens just now are the amaryllis and day-lilies one sees in passing; the colorful array of gladiolus; the showy pink blooms on mimosas, trees; the white clusters of flowering elders; daisies and petunias.

Several gardens on Hampshire Boulevard offer more than usual interest. The white Colonial cottage, with white wooden fence, at 5108 has a garden of many-colored old-fashioned flowers. Another garden at 5235 Hampshire Boulevard has a neatly kept combination flower and vegetable garden, with trim rows of gladiolus, nasturtiums, sweet peas and poppies interspersed with berry-bushes, and vegetables.

## Botanic Garden Continues to Attract Many Visitors

The Botanic Garden continues to interest many visitors, particularly on Sundays. The mimosa trees, massed with pink blossoms, are on the wane now, but the zinnias have come into the color picture. Wild china-berry trees, the ligustrums and the elders are in bloom now.

A South Texas native plant that is attracting the attention of visitors, not alone for its tall, scarlet, spike-bloom which shoots up from the heavy root stock, but for its associations, both legendary and medicinally, is the erythrina herbacea, or coral bean.

It is to be found in the wild-flower garden, alongside the Texas Indian plume, sometimes called wild standing-cypress, the name, standing-cypress being a misnomer and misleading, since the plant is a member of the phlox family. The erythrina herbacea is close of kin to the Brazilian coral-bean, or fireman's helmet (sometimes called fireman's cap), and botanically known as erythrina crista-galli, with flowers forming on the tips of the branches. Erythrina is from the Greek word, meaning red, in allusion to the flowers which are borne in spectacular long clusters of scarlet flowers. This latter erythrina, as well as the former native, also is to be found growing in the West Indies.

Leaves of this plant have a habit of turning edgewise to the sun. The brilliant scarlet seeds were used by the Indians for decorations, for graves and for personal adornment.

The Garden Center announces the first of a series of Summer trips through the Botanic Garden, arranged especially for children, and scheduled for Thursday mornings at 9:30. Talks will be given, suitable for elementary pupils, and observations will be made of the trees, shrubs, plants and nature objects to be found in the various units of the garden. Different persons will conduct these trips from time to time, but this first one will be given by Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Center, on Thursday morning of this week, and the subject will be "Plants of the Bible" (with applications of similar plants to be found in the Botanic Garden. This program should be of particular interest to primary and intermediate Sunday school classes. Classes will be held in the out-of-doors and entour in the Garden. It is open to the public.

and they also played a game, called patol, with them.

Visitors to the garden will miss the chrysanthemums this year. The beds where chrysanthemums have been subject to root-rot, and it has become necessary to aerate the beds and to use plant rotation in order to restore conditions there so that they will be suitable for chrysanthemums.

The water lilies are at their best in the lagoons, and the pickered weeds and water cannas, both aquatic natives, are in full flower. The dahlias, which had just been planted when the recent floods inundated the beds, give promise of being practically unharmed.

Contrasts between broad-leaved and juniper-type evergreens cause complimentary remarks from visitors. Perhaps the most popular rose in the garden just now is the climbing mermaid which grows on the pillars at the main shelter on the hilltop. This latter, a rich creamy color, has golden stamens, and looks a little like the old-fashioned white single Cherokee rose.

*June 7-1942*

A garden at 4828 Meadowbrook Drive offers charm with a grouping of colorful flowers, white, lavender pink, and deep purple against an evergreen planting for background. On Meadowbrook Country Club Drive, near the club house, is a typical Spanish house and garden. Gaily colored pots, filled with interesting plants, give the color note to the plain stuccoed house, walls, and these arraigned along the outside stairs, and in other suitable places for accent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Tyer, 2325 Valkus Street, near Sycamore Park, have their ten-acre grounds now in process of development which calls for a pool, sunken gardens and other features. The large old-fashioned, livable house is surrounded with native pecans, oaks, sycamores willows and other native trees. The vegetable garden is flourishing with butterbeans, lady-peas, Kentucky Wonder beans, black-eyed peas, sweet peppers and tomatoes.

A stand of red phlox, better known as Texas Indian plume, together with the rare native South Texas coral bean (erythrina), gives the color note just now in the wild flower unit of the Botanic Garden. Red gaillardias, also called Indian-blanket, add to the gaiety of the wild garden, black-eyed-susans, coreopsis and yellow primroses are interesting. The daturas are blooming now in the court west of the greenhouse and garden center and their large gray-green leaves give a pleasing contrast against the brighter color of the wax-leaved ligustrums, cherry laurels and viburnums.

On Wednesday morning of this week Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Garden Center, will give the concluding talk of the herb programs that have been given at the Garden Center recently, this one to have as its subject: "New Uses for Old Herbs." Mrs. Lake will illustrate her talk with native Texas plant material, and will tell of the progress that is being made through chemurgy in the use of Texas plants. The program will begin at 10:30 and is open to anyone interested.

## Cape Jasmine Is a Specie of Gardenia

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

There seems to be some confusion among amateur flower growers concerning the difference between the cape jasmine and the gardenia. The cape jasmine is one of the more than 50 species of the genus, Gardenia, tropical old world shrubs and trees of the madder or coffee family, Rubiaceae.

The cape jasmine, according to authors are very fragrant. It has long is grown as is the camellia, both being disbudded for bloom. The difference between the cape jasmine and the gardenia is that in the gardenia, the grower pinches off all but a few blossoms from the plant, especially when more than one occurs at the leaf-axil, thus enhancing the size and fragrance of the flowers. Such methods are called disbudding, and it is practiced by the commercial growers. The cape jasmine is the natural, unhampered gardenia, growing in profusion of bloom as it will. There are many varieties and species of gardenias, but the most common one—the one we all love best—is the one we know as the cape jasmine. Double-flowering varieties and selected forms are to be had.

The Florida cape jasmine (gardenia jasminoides) is the common gardenia of the florists. It is a native of China, and the flowers thortities, is the florist's gardenia, and been thought that it formerly came from the Cape of Good Hope, hence the name, cape jasmine.

The dark, rich, waxy, green leaves are especially attractive. Here indeed is a flower that fulfills all the demands of the amateur gardener—with beauty, texture, fragrance—and everything a flower should have. However, its needs must be understood in order to have success with the plant's culture.

It requires an acid soil, and generally the hills about Fort Worth are endowed with exactly the type the gardenia does not like, an alkaline, or sweet soil. Therefore, indigenous soils must first be removed to a good depth, before planting, and a generous supply of well-rotted tree bark or lead mold substituted, and thereafter, as native soils wash over the replaced soils, aluminum sulphate in proper doses should be added. The plant likes moisture, Winter sun and some shade in Summer (if possible) and sheltered quarters.

A small flowering jasmine likely of the olive family, known as the Grand Duke jasmine, because it is supposed to have been the favorite of the Emperor, Maximilian, has a fragrance and flower formation similar to the cape jasmine. This plant is a native of Old Mexico and the Spanish countries. It could be that the Grand Duke jasmine is a related species of the gardenia genus, but it is not listed under the common name in the plant dictionaries.

To avoid confusion, the camellia, whose beauty of flower is akin to the gardenia, is a member of the family to which our commercial drinking tea belongs, theaceae. The common camellia (camellia japonica) took its name from one George J. Camellus, a Jesuit traveler in Asia. The camellia is indigenous to China and Japan, and is sometimes called japonica, as is also the flowering Japanese quince.



June 14 - 1942

## Garden's Jasmines Are 17 Years Old

Fort Worth is as flower-minded these days as an old Southern city, what with businessmen hurrying to offices in the morning with armfuls of gladioli and magnolias of their own growing; with women and children carrying colorful bouquets about the streets, and with the fragrance of cape jasmines filling the air. Recent rains, and the knowledge of how to treat soils, have made it possible for many Fort Worth gardens to boast gardenias and cape jasmines, not thought possible to grow hitherto. The garden of Miss Mary Findley, 2704 Sixth Avenue, probably has the largest and oldest cape jasmine bushes in the city. The two largest of these, now 17 years old, reach to the house roof and are covered solidly with blooms.

Mrs. C. D. Reimers, 5000 Crestline Road, is having unusual success with gladioli this year. She has a number of colors and varieties which are attracting visitors. Another garden, outdoor-living room in type, located at 3824 Monticello Drive, also features gladioli, with white and lemon yellow predominating.

A very large flowering willow tree (Chilopsis) graces a front yard at 2724 Rosedale. This attractive native tree is coming more and more into use in local landscaping. Dahlias and tomatoes vie with each other in the attractive terraced gardens of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Purvis, 2304 Medcourt Court, West. Mr. and Mrs. Kay Kimball, 2330 Medford Court, East, also have interesting terraced gardens, which carry across a street and down a hillside, attractively landscaped.

The George P. Hill gardens, 3100 Avondale, get more than passing attention from those who have occasion to drive by, or to visit. Dave Tandy, another enthusiastic gardener, 1916 Berkley Place, spends much time in his greenhouse and gardens, a highlight of the greenhouse just now being tomatoes; and proud he is of his "glads" and "touch-me-nots," the latter an old-fashioned flower seen all-to-little in local gardens of today.

Ed P. Bigbee, 1313 Denver Avenue, has developed a small private park alongside his Victory Garden fronting on Central Avenue, and here he and his friends congregate to watch the vegetables grow.

West Seventh Street is getting the spotlight these days with people who are interested in yellow-flowering shrubs and trees. Several tetanema (Parkinsonia) trees spread their feathery foliage and golden blooms before the passerby in the foreground of the yard at 1616 West Seventh. This small, thorny tree belongs to the pea family, and although a native of the Gulf Coast country, Barbados, and the southwestern part of the State, it thrives here if it once gets a good start.

There is much lore and legend attached to this shrublike tree. The Spanish name for it is palo verde, meaning green stick. It is likewise known as Jerusalem thorn tree and Barbados flower-fence, the former because it is supposed to have been the traditional burning bush seen by Moses, and the latter because it is used for fences in the West Indian island, Barbados. Another tree with yellow flowers growing on West Seventh is the golden-rain tree, a member of the Soapberry family to which the wild chinaberry belongs. It is botanically known as Kroelreuteria paniculata. The tree stands near the sidewalk in the northwest part of Burnett Park, where it attracts the attention of many visitors.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1942.



—Star-Telegram Photo.

This group studied the wild bergamot or wild mint, Texas native, during the first Summer nature hike last week in the Botanic Garden. Left to right, Helen and Ellen Hausman, Tommy Jackson, Bobby McKibben, Mrs. C. A. Gantt, Billy Sitton, Morris Reinhardt and Charles Ray Sitton. Mrs. Gantt, Paschal High

School biology instructor, will conduct the second Summer hike and lecture at 9:30 a. m. Thursday. Children will tour the garden to hunt for insects that will be discussed in the lecture, "Insects as Models for Planes and Bombers." Adults will be welcomed.

## Old Jasmine Bush Yields Many Blooms

Another cape jasmine bush, about 18 years old, brought to Texas from Atlanta, Ga., that is attracting unusual attention just now is that of Mrs. R. E. Griffith, 1225 West Bewick. Mrs. Griffith has picked more than 2,000 blooms from the bush this year, with an average of something like 100 blooms being picked daily. Mrs. Griffith gives the plant a dose of apple-vinegar, 1 cup to 2 quarts of water, poured around the plant, once a week. The main plant has been divided twice.

Mrs. Forrest Park, 2309 Oakland, grows old-fashioned flowers, such as daisies, roses, cosmos, gardenias and larkspur, as well as vegetables in her Victory garden.

On exhibition at the Garden Center this week is a cluster of giant seeds of tropical yellow morning glory (Ipomea). The silken tan-to-brown seeds, sometimes called wood-roses, were sent to Mrs. Harry Walton, Chestwood Apartments, by Maj. and Mrs. Burton Lyons, formerly of Fort Worth, but now of Fort Brown, Brownsville, in whose gardens the vine grew. The blossom is golden yellow, and after it fades and falls, the seed pod, which resembles a huge green bud, forms. The seeds will be planted later in the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden.

Unusually fine specimens of hydrangeas are to be seen in the garden of Mrs. Harry F. Hiegel, 2341 Aster Street, Oakhurst. Oakhurst gardens are admirable places in which to grow this hardy, ornamental woody plant, because the soils are especially suited to them. The word hydrangea, meaning water and vessel, is of Greek origin, and allusion to the cup-shaped fruit.

Oak Canyon Ranch, two miles south of Handley, owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilson, offers unusual geological formations as well as interesting plants. One of the attractive native plants found in the canyon's red-ironstone sandy lands is the passion flower (Passiflora incarnata), called by the Mexicans "flores de passion." It is also called maypop.

## Vegetable, Fruit Show Announced

A Victory Garden vegetable and fruit show will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the Garden Center, with entries invited from the public. Mrs. Will F. Lake, Garden Center director announced Saturday. Ribbon awards will be given in nine classes of exhibits. All entries must be at the Center at 9 a. m., and judging will begin at 10 o'clock.

The schedule:

Largest and best single vegetable specimen, any kind.

Largest and best fruit, any kind.

Most distinctive, freak or curious fruit or vegetable.

Best canned vegetable, in glass, any size container.

Best canned fruit, in glass, any size container.

Best vegetable arrangement, some of which must be home grown.

Best fruit arrangement, some of which must be home grown.

Novelty arrangements in vegetables or fruits, or in combination.

Best dried vegetables, shown in any form or quantity.

Additional information may be obtained from the Garden Center.

## Coffee, Tea Long Used in Old Nations

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Lots of people drink coffee and tea, but few know the source of these products, or anything concerning the history and romance of the two most important of our domestic beverages. The Madders, a huge plant family of the order Rubiaceae, provide a large number of tropical trees and shrubs like coffee, cinchona, the ever-popular florists' gardenia and the trees that yield ipecac. The more hardier (and less conspicuous members of the Madder family are the bluets, the partridge-berry, the button-bush, sweet woodruff and bedstraw. Our local native button-bush (Cephalanthus).

An exhibit of coffees, teas and spices, with pictorial maps and photographs of the Asiatic and Oriental sources of the products, will be at the Garden Center this week.

The exhibit will be shown through the courtesy of Harry D. Vinnedge, coffee, tea and spice importer, and a former member of the Fort Worth Park Board.

Rare old prints of Java flowers also will be shown in connection with the exhibit, which will be open to the public throughout the week.

found largely in our river bottoms or around lakes and lagoons, is a close relative of the coffee plant.

Coffea is a Latinized name for the Arabian word for coffee. The seeds of the tree, the source of coffee, are usually incorrectly called berries, whereas they are the fruits of the tree instead. The flowers are cream-colored and the corolla salver-shaped, with the stamens in or below the throat. Coffee was probably cultivated first in Abyssinia and Arabia. There is reason to believe that coffee has been used much longer than 500 years, but our authentic records of its use go back only that far. Some persons claim that the word, coffee, comes from the Abyssinian province, Kaffa, while others say it is from the Arabian word, gahwah, meaning "the drink."

Spread From Arabia.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the use of coffee spread from Arabia to other countries on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and we read of public places for coffee drinking and amusement in Egypt, Syria and Turkey. The sea-faring Venetians were the first to use coffee in Europe, outside Turkey. As early as 1616, coffee-drinking was popular in Venice, and from this city the custom spread to Western Europe. By 1644 it had reached Marseilles, and about 1651 it was introduced into London.

Coffee-drinking was highly fashionable in Paris during the reign of Louis IV. The first coffee house in Vienna was opened in 1683, and in Berlin in 1711. About 1690, due to the increasing demand for coffee, the cultivation of the tree spread from Abyssinia and Arabia to all parts of the world. Latin America, with a soil and climate well adapted to the growing of this Old World tree, now produces more than 90 per cent of our coffee supply.

Tea Family.

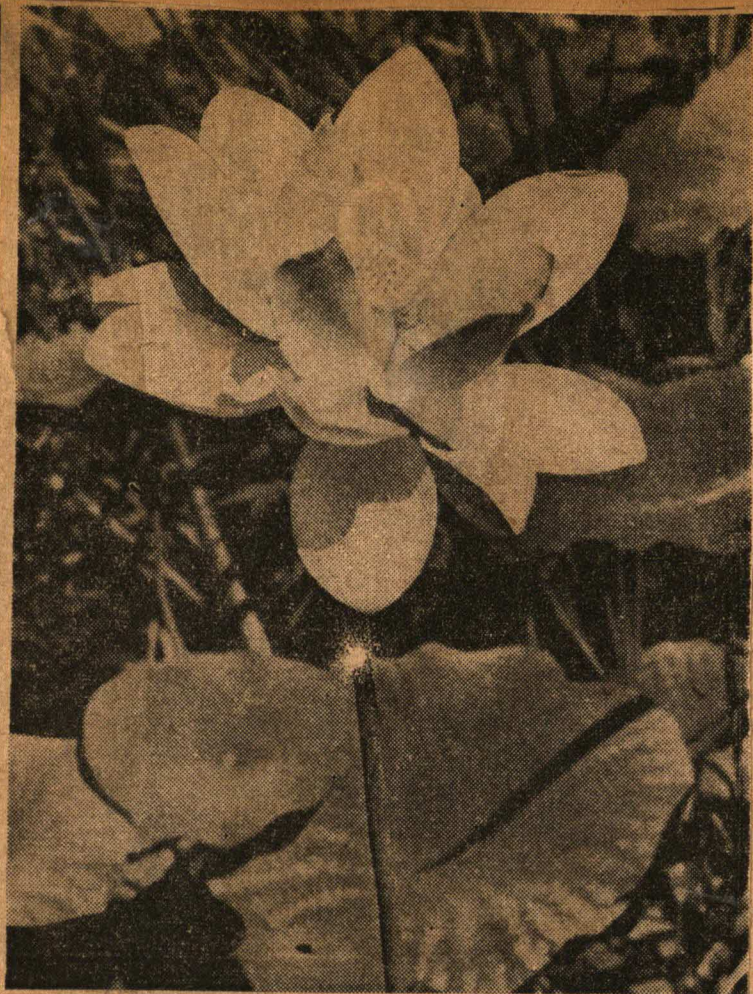
The tea family, beside the shrub that yields tea, (Thea), contains a few other genera of shrubs and trees that are of garden importance. The famous camellia is easily the most important. The tea plant, always a small tree or shrub, has leathery, more or less elliptic leaves, the leaves being the source of our drink, tea. Flowers are about one and one-half inches wide, white, fragrant, nodding, and in 2-4 flowered clusters. The fruit is a woody capsule.

Thea is the Latin name for the Chinese version of tea. India and China are the chief producing countries. The tea plant, Thea sinensis, is grown somewhat in the United States, principally in South Carolina, and it requires the same general culture and treatment as the closely related camellia which the nurseries know as Camellia japonica, or Thea japonica.

Tea known as black tea and green tea is the result of the treatment given the leaves, and not that it is different in plant species. Tea plantations renew their stocks by setting out young vigorous plants which are raised from seed. Other plants that produce tea are the following: Appalachian tea (Viburnum cassinoides), New Jersey tea (Ceanothus americanus), Oswego tea (Monarda didyma), crystal tea (Ledum palustre), Labrador tea (Ledum groelandicum), Paraguay tea or Yerba de mate (Ilex paraguayensis), Mexican tea (Chenopodium ambrosioides), Philippine tea (Ehretia microphylla) and the Australia tea-tree (Leptospermum laevigatum).



# Water Plants Presenting Show at Botanic Garden



The lotus . . . many have come to sketch it.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

## Lotus Blossoms Are Attractive

The highlight of the Botanic Garden just now in the pink flowering water lotus, a native of India and China. Many artists have been sketching the blossoms. Lotus is an old Greek name which meant several things to the ancients.

The common birds-foot treefoil of temperate regions, a leguminous plant on which horses fed, was called lotus; Africans ate the fruit of a native shrub, similar to the common jujube, called Cyrenean lotus, and thereby gave themselves the name of lotus-eaters; Diospyrus lotus is a kind of date plum cultivated in Southern Europe, whose fruit is called lotus, but is hardly edible; the so-called Egyptian lotus, or sacred lily of the Nile, a different plant, is not the one that grows in the local Botanic Garden. All are interesting.

The Hindu and Chinese lotus is also called Pythagorean bean, (Nelumbium speciosum, or Nelumbo indica) in scientific terms. The name lotus was doubtless used for other water lotuses, especially the

blue-flowered one, Nymphaea caerulea.

The water plants and aquatics are putting on the show at the Botanic Garden these days, with the pink lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) easily in the lead in popularity with the many visitors who frequent the Garden. The two most interesting water plants belong to the *Nymphaea* and *Nelumbium* groups, which include the various water lilies and the lotuses. These are the most showy of the aquatics, except the giant *Victoria regia*.

The habits of the water lilies are rather entertaining. The flowers of every species open and close at a particular time each day, so that, if one has a pool with a number of varieties, there is a continual show going on. Although the hours of blooming are fairly regular, the tropical species are more sluggish in cool weather and the hardier types in very hot weather. Each flower opens from one-or-two to five-to-seven successive days or nights, being about an hour later to open and an hour earlier to close on the first than on subsequent days. The word, *nympha*, is from Greek and Roman mythology and means "a nature goddess."

### Favorite Plants.

Water lilies are among the most royal, gorgeous, diversified and universally admired plants in cultivation today, and long have been favorites. No class of plants can compete with them in attracting the people. Moreover, America is the most highly favored country in the world for the growing of aquatic plants. Here we can feature continuous flower display of these popular plants from April to October in the open. The *nelumbiums* follow the hardy *nymphaeas*, in all their Oriental splendor, brightening the Summer and bridging over the declining period, or the approach of the hardy types.

Finally, we have the grandest of all the aquatics, *Victoria regia*, which grows well in American pools and lagoons, if size of pool is adequate; and its flowers come along as late as October. America is rich in native water lilies and it is the

### GARDEN CENTER PROGRAM.

Mrs. Alfred McKnight will arrange an exhibit of water lilies and lotus in the Garden Center for Sunday. Visitors are invited.

Hostesses at the Garden and Garden Center, Sunday will be the following: Mrs. S. R. Smith and Mrs. Joseph F. Kelley of the Southside Garden Club, Mrs. A. C. Cooke and Mrs. G. L. Wilkinson of the Sagamore Hill Garden Club and Miss Mary Findley of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

On Thursday, Mrs. G. F. Colium will review the book, *Jorge's Journey, the Story of the Coffee Plantations of Brazil*, by Alice Curtis Desmond. The story hour for children will be followed by a tour of the Garden. This program will be one of the Summer series arranged for each Thursday morning at the Garden Center at 9:30. All programs are open to the public. The coffee and tea exhibit which was featured at the Center last week through the courtesy of Harry D. Vinnege, will continue throughout this week.

only country in which the native white, pink and yellow-flowering kinds all thrive. The best known of the American natives is the white water lily (*N. odorata*), which is fragrant, from which we have the Cape Cod pink water lily; a white-flowering species (*N. tuberosa*) that inhabits the western lakes; one (*N. flava*) indigenous to Florida and the Southern States (also hardy in New Jersey and New York) which is a lovely yellow in color, and there is beautiful blue Mexican water lily (*N. elegans*).

### Respond to Proper Care.

While water lilies have rather simple needs, such as water and some soil in which to anchor the roots, they like the proper care and respond accordingly. All *nymphaeas* (water lilies) thrive best when given a treatment similar to their native environment. An abundance of a rich alluvial soil, water and clear, uninterrupted sunlight are important factors in the life of a water lily.

Shade trees can cause a deficiency of light. It is possible to plant lilies where abundance of sunlight can prevail, and still have the trees.

Pools should be artificially constructed of concrete, if not natural, with solid walls of reinforced cement and a concrete bottom, taking care to provide for outlet and overflow. Soil may be placed directly in the bottom of the pool, or it may be introduced in boxes or tubs. If boxes are used, allow 50 to 100 square feet of water surface to each lily or lotus. Most lilies may be allowed to remain in one place undisturbed for two years, but some do best when transplanted yearly. The pond or pool should be two to two-and-a-half feet in depth. Soils should be a strong loam.

## Production of V Garden Is Prolific

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

For a real Victory Garden there is the big "V-three-dots-and-a-dash," planted by Oscar Treuter at his home, 3313 Livingston Avenue. Here beans, turnips, radishes, onions, corn, beets, tomatoes, carrots thrive in profusion, and the Victory Garden design is well worked out. To add interest and a further note of hospitality this garden features a barbecue pit and tables.

Mrs. W. B. Paddock, 2831 Sixth Avenue, is sharing the beauty of her blossoming Peruvian daffodils (*Esme*) with her friends these days. This unusual bloom is one of the choicest to be seen in the flower world. Botanists claim that the magnolia blossom qualifies for first place in perfection of bloom in the plant world, and it is said the conifers have the least technically perfect bloom, from the standpoint of botanical requirements.

The E. S. Weidruffs, 2937 Timberline Drive, have worked out a unique cooking system in their outdoor living room. An old square cook stove had the legs removed and the stove was mounted on a rock base and built up with rocks, chimney and all, leaving the stove top, front and side-oven-door free. Here bread and vegetables may be baked and roasted, or kept warm, as in the family kitchen.

One of the most popular entries in the Garden Center's Victory Garden Show last week was the bottle of vitamin vegetable juice on display. Mrs. Z. L. Bliss, 3030 Mecca Street, grew the vegetables in her garden, pressed a number of them, using care to see that all the vitamins were included from corn, carrots, parsley, beets and other vegetables.

Drive over to Arlington some Sunday afternoon, but be sure to drive slowly so that you will not miss any of the many flowering gardens along the way. Near Tierney Road in the Sagamore Hill locality there are many fine specimens of vitex trees, pruned so that they will give a maximum of bloom; in one garden there is a well-designed bed of red cannas and white daisies; in another masses of petunias and gladiolas; and many colorful old-fashioned flower gardens flourish along the way.

C. A. Gantt continues to produce many fine plant specimens in his greenhouse at 1824 Clover Lane. The latest to excite admiration are his fuchsia-colored petunias, some ruffled, some double and some redoubled. He recently exhibited a climbing tropical lily (tiger-red in color) and now his angel-lilies, exotic and rare, are flowering in the hospitable outdoor living room.



More ribbon winners: Back row, left, toy wheelbarrow filled with Bermuda onions, blue ribbon winner in novelty vegetable entry, grown by F. D. Russell, 2900 West Lowden; right, arrangement of vegetables in a metal bowl, Mrs. Z. L.

Bliss, 3030 Mecca Street. Front, left, pottery bowl of fruit and vegetables, Mrs. S. R. Smith, 3333 South Jennings Avenue; right, tray of vegetables and fruit, Mrs. J. F. Kelly, 3329 South Jennings Avenue.



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Above, top, flag-topped market basket filled with vegetables from the F. D. Russell garden at 2900 West Lowden, sweepstakes winner in the Garden Center's recent Victory Garden exhibit. Below, fruit arrangement, also from the Russell garden, and entered by Gene Russell, winner of the blue ribbon in the fruit arrangement class.

## Crepe Myrtle and Lilacs Still Popular

The old fashioned lilacs, altheas, bridal wreath, vitex, and crepe myrtles continue in popularity in Fort Worth gardens. The Rose-of-Sharon mentioned in the Bible is a member of the Althea family. There are many flowering shrubs that lend themselves well to local gardens, but likely the two favorites are the lilac and the crepe myrtle.

The crepe myrtle flowers from April until October in Texas, but the peak of bloom comes during early July. Young crepe myrtles should be cut back almost to the ground after the flowering season, otherwise the bloom next year will be sparse. If quality bloom is desired, take out superfluous shoots and prune tops. Work into the soil around shrubs a little commercial fertilizer when plant is about a foot in height.

We usually see a medium sized shrub covered with crepe-like bloom, but a present day vogue is to prune most shoots back, and allow a few to grow long and drooping, and train to design. These will bear panicles of bloom at the end of each shoot. These shoots must be cut back severely every winter, else the symmetrical shrub will revert to the trugged tree-type.

The lilac continues to thrive in spite of the usual neglect of the shrub. A little care and culture will do much to induce free flowering. Buy plants on their own roots, and set slightly deeper than they were in the nursery. Plant in Autumn if possible, as growth starts early in the Spring. Dig an unusually large hole, from two to three feet deep and correspondingly wide.

Cultivate early in the Spring and as frequently as possible. Feed liberally with well-rotted manure, or use a good compost soil and bone meal. Six to eight quarts well mixed with the soil is not too much for a three-inch plant. Water liberally when setting out plants, and if possible during periods of dry weather.

## Family Has Collection of Ribbons

First Victory Garden show of the Garden Center, held last week, was a field day for the garden of the F. D. Russell family, 2900 West Lowden Street. Daughter Elaine took the sweepstakes, "best of the show" ribbon with her red-white-and-blue decorated market basket, filled with about a dozen varieties of vegetables. Mrs. Russell took a white ribbon for fine specimens with tomatoes. Gene got a blue ribbon for an arrangement of peaches and grapes on a tray, and Russell carried off another blue ribbon with a toy wheelbarrow filled with Bermuda onions, his particular pride-and-joy of the garden.

Entries included samples of canned vegetable juice, and dried and canned vegetables as well as specimen vegetables from gardens, and arrangements of fruits and vegetables. The prize-winning exhibits will be on display through Thursday, in the greenhouse of the Botanic Garden.

The Center will have its usual Fall show and will make the conservation section of the Victory Gardens during the growing period, and initiate interest which is expected to culminate in the largest show of the Center's history in the Fall.

SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1942.

## Zinnia Show Will Be Held Wednesday

Eighth annual zinnia show of the Fort Worth Garden Center will be held Wednesday at the center, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director, announced Saturday. The show will be open to the public and will have classes for juniors as well as for adults. Junior entries will be judged separately. All entries must be at the Garden Center by 10 a. m. and judging will be completed and ribbons placed by 11 o'clock, when the show will open to visitors.

Mmes. Frank S. Naugle, J. M. Purvis and W. B. Paddock of the Fort Worth Garden Club will be in charge of the show. Judges will be from various garden clubs of the city and all will be experts in zinnia culture.

There will be two classes for specimen blooms and a third class for arrangements. Entries of marigolds, in specimen and arrangement classes, also are invited.

The class specifications:

No. 1 Specimens—Large, medium and small: (a) no less than five or more than eight blooms in one color only; (b) no less than five or more than eight blooms, mixed colors.

No. 2 Named Specimens—Three blooms each of any one named variety, to compete in open class, such as large, medium and small. In showing specimens containers must be furnished by the exhibitor, quart fruit jars being the suggested type, containers not to count in judging specimen.

No. 3 Arrangements Only—Any kind, size, color or combination of

zinnias only, with or without foliage; container to count.

Same class specifications for marigold entries.

The judging points will be:

For Specimens—Condition 30, form 25, color 20, center 15 and stem 10.

For Arrangements—Quality of bloom 50, balance and proportion 25, color 25; container to be taken into consideration.

July 5-1942

## Garden Center to Feature Showing of Old Music Numbers This Week

This week the Garden Center will feature a showing of old music which will include early Texas num-

bers, some of which are playtime sing-songs, and nature poems set to music, the old wartime songs, Stephen Foster melodies, stirring marches and square dance tunes. "Beautiful Dreamer," "The Faded Coat of Blue," "Maryland, My Maryland," "The Battlecry of Freedom," "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair" are a few of the numbers that will be shown in first printings. Illuminated title pages will accompany the songs, some of which are framed, for illustration. Out-of-town visitors for the July Fourth weekend are especially invited to see the exhibits.

Mrs. George Adams, local authority on birds, will conduct the weekly tour of the garden for children at 9:30 Thursday morning. The group will meet at the Garden Center and later will visit the nature trails and water ways for a search of birds. Where possible, the children and visitors are asked to bring binoculars. The tour is open to anyone interested.

Hostess for the Garden and Garden Center for Sunday are Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. Betty Ballentine, Mrs. W. E. Kemble, Mrs. R. K. Campbell, Mrs. Pauline Tankersley and Mrs. Will Lake.

## Floral Flag Is Admired, Wins Award

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE

The floral United States flag, arranged recently by Mrs. C. W. Leftwich, 3929 Timberline Drive, for the Oaklawn Garden Club's Flower Show, was admired greatly. The entry won a blue ribbon for clever design and carefully wrought pattern which was fashioned of double blue cornflowers, red verbenas, white phlox and white petunias, with small flowerets of phlox as the stars in the blue field. The large platter used was about 150 years old and was an old family piece. Closely meshed chicken wire, laid flat, was the holder, and each small flower was held in place in this way.

It is interesting to know that the two famous Texas battle-grounds, the Alamo and San Jacinto, took their names from the vegetable kingdom. Alamos, or Alamo, is the Spanish word for cottonwood trees. The story goes that the cottonwoods along the San Antonio River which the Spanish monks found growing there when they came to establish the mission suggested the name, "Cottonwood Mission," or Alamo. Spaniards who came into the southern part of the State in the long ago discovered many water hyacinths in the rivers, streams and bayous. They called one river in particular, "The Hyacinth River," because of the large number of the plants they found in abundance there, the word Jacinto meaning "hyacinth."

The large century plant (Agave americana), now in full bloom, at 2200 Winton Terrace continues to interest the passersby. A true type-specimen, Cedar of Lebanon, that picturesque tree mentioned so often in the Bible, is to be seen near the Criminal Courts building, this city, southeast corner, fronting on Belknap Street. A beautifully shaped, white-flowering Chilopsis (Flowering Willow), one of Texas' loveliest native trees, is the possession of a garden at 5337 Byers. Outstanding example of an attractive treatment of backyard garden fronting on an alley is the yard of a residence at 1510 Grand Avenue, which also acts as an axis for the dead-end of Fifteenth Street Place.

It is crepe-myrtle time in Fort Worth again. This hardy flowering shrub, now blooming in Fort Worth gardens, is a native of India, Australia and China. It should be used more extensively in background planting.

Outstanding local gardens noticed this week especially because of their good grooming and profusion of color are the following: That of R. G. Wilson, 2308 Stanley, featuring dahlias, shell pink cannas, giant zinnias, snapdragons, perennial phlox and petunias; the rainbow arrangements at the garden of R. C. Dyer, 601 North Riverside, with gaillardias, balloon flowers salpiglossis, marigolds, petunias, Shasta daisies, white and orchid perennial phlox, forgetmenots and dahlias; and colorful beds in a garden on the corner of Meadowbrook and Queen Street, with lacy petunias around the bases of trees and an interesting rock wall to protect the garden.

July 5-1942



## Garden Tour Will Feature Weeds Study

The Garden Center will have the usual Thursday morning garden tour for children and adults at 9:30, the program this week to feature a trip through the Nature Trails to study the weeds in their native habitat, with special emphasis on some useful plants that usually are considered weeds. The class this week will be conducted by the director of the Garden Center, Mrs. Will Lake.

The showing of old music, particularly nature music, continues to interest visitors at the Garden Center. This exhibit will remain throughout the coming week. The Center will be open Saturday and Sunday for the remainder of the Summer, that the unusual number of visitors to the city may see the exhibits and obtain information on the Botanic Garden. Hostesses for Sunday at the Garden Shelter House and at the Garden Center Office will be Mrs. Horace Desmond, Mrs. Vera Ann Dillard, Mrs. Frank Lagree, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Mrs. Susan Harlow and Mrs. B. E. Gracey.

### GARDEN IS INSPIRATION.

The garden of Mrs. James Taylor on Camp Bowie Boulevard is a continual inspiration to her friends. Mrs. Taylor's enthusiasm for gardens and garden club activities dates back for a number of years. She was a charter member of the Fort Worth Garden Club. The garden is noted for its fine irises.

Drive around Lake Worth and see the many flourishing Victory Gardens, that of Mrs. A. H. Sanders being especially praiseworthy. Not only do vegetable gardens thrive along the shores of the lake, but the flower gardens are a delight to see, with daisies, petunias, roses and dahlias furnishing the color for today's gardens.

The garden of P. Floyd Maben, at 154 North Riverside Drive, has a tropical planting of bananas, catadiums, rubber plants and philodendrons, making one think for the moment in passing that the spot might be Houston, or some other South Texas setting. Plenty of water and the proper soils, which for the most part have plenty of acidity, account for the success of these tropical plants in the Maben garden.

Anis-acanthus, a West Texas member of the Acanthus family, is in full bloom this week at the Botanic Garden. This hardy shrub is fast gaining a foothold in our cultivated gardens, due to its good green foliage and the gay orange red bloom. The turk's-cap, or arbuton, also featuring scarlet blooms, is running a race with the dwarf pomegranates in the outer-most beds of the garden, as the red blooms of both continue to give color. The zinnias having been given the place near the greenhouse that the chrysanthemums formerly held. The contrasting greens of the junipers and the broad-leaved types of evergreens continue to interest the visitors to the Garden. The sound equipment to be used for musical and educational features is now being installed in the Garden and will be ready soon.



—Star-Telegram Photos.

Some of the zinnia growers and garden club members who took part in the eighth annual zinnia show of the Fort Worth Garden Center last week. Left to right, Mrs. J. M. Purvis, member of the show committee; Mrs. L. S. Sooter, holding one of the prize winning entries; Mrs. Victor Tinsley and Mrs. Robert H. Newsom. Below, arrangement of marigolds, by Mrs. R. D. Allen, one of the prize winners in the marigold section.

## Gardeners Still Have Time to Plant and Grow Zinnias

There is still time to plan, plant and reap the joy of a zinnia garden this Summer. It is strange that the zinnia is not given a more artistic treatment in the flower garden. There are numerous ways in which the plants could be arranged in the borders, but usually we scatter them broadly, giving them a free range, with no regard for color combinations or types. Unique designs could be put into effect, with scarcely more care than we exercise with the general plantings. Colors and forms are now very spectacular, and the flower is becoming a close rival of the dahlia in popularity in the Southwest. The long blooming period, and the generosity of flowering, makes the zinnia one of the most satisfying flowers to grow from seed.

From the tidy-tipped picotee to the amazing giants the zinnia tribe is interesting. New forms are being developed continually. Among the most useful for the garden are the following:

The smallest, gracillima, with plants averaging a foot in height, and very floriferous; linearis, a new single dwarf type, golden orange with a lemon-yellow stripe; the haageana (Mexican), or elegans, with small, semi-double flowers in yellow and mahogany red shades; the lilliput or pompon type, perfect miniatures in forms and colors of the most beautiful and double giant zinnias; the Navajo, or gaillardia-flowered, in mixed colors, with new unique double and semi-double flowers; the miniatures, pumila dwarf double, with rather flat-flowered blossoms which bear resemblance to the giant types; the scabiosa-flowering or crested types, in mixed colors, and with quill-like ray flowers; fantasy, in all colors, a curly petaled variety; the cactus-flowered with quilled petals in strange formation; and the giant forms, including the double and mission giants, the giant dahlia-flowered and the California giants.

If one had a bed that could be given over to the growing of zinnias, say 20x30 feet, and rectangular in shape, one might try the following pleasing arrangement: for center rectangle, the dahlia-flowering types mixed, bordered by the picotee-tidy-tipped, and with the picotees bordered by the mixed haageanas; frame this central feature with a walk or path, following the same rectangular design. This path could be bordered beyond with groupings of fantasy, black knight, pink profusion, giant salmon, scabiosa giant burnt orange, giant scarlet, the majestic rose zinnias, the pompons and the mission mixed, taking care to follow a good color chart in the assortment and arrangement of colors.

The new cupids (gracillima), the smallest of all, are ideal for cutting. The flowers rarely exceed an inch in diameter and plants bear profusely. The cut-and-come-again types (elegans pumila), has medium-sized flowers, they bloom from early mid-Summer until frost, and yield an abundance of long-keeping cut flowers for household decoration. The California giant is now the most popular annual in the world of gardening, certainly in the Southwest. Perhaps the most famous zinnia in the world is the one known as dahlia-flowered. This latter was awarded gold medals in London and Antwerp and many distinctions in this and other countries.

Zinnia culture is not difficult. Any good garden soil should grow zinnias well. Because the zinnia thrives in hot weather, it is particularly adapted to Texas Summers. Although the plant will produce some sort of flower in the poorest type of soil, it is a greedy feeder and appreciates good soil and plenty of water. The zinnia had its origin in Mexico, and was named in honor of John Godfrey Zinn, a professor of botany in Gottingen. Perhaps the nearest type to the wild zinnia of Mexico is one called zinniarrette.





## Visitors at Gardens Have Treat Ahead

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The South Sea Island Hibiscus, a gorgeous scarlet, is in flower in the Rose Section of the Botanic Gardens these days. It receives the acclaim of the many visitors who frequent the Garden over the weekend. The "Wedding Bell Court," which adjoins the Garden Center building, is host to many visitors also in the early morning and late evening, as the big bell-shaped daturas come into flower. The orchid tinted white blossom is fragrant and the large gray-green leaves offer pleasing contrast against the brighter greens of the broad-leaved shrubs. The pink-flowering lotus continues to entertain in the Water Gardens, with its exotic coloring and fragrance. Water-lilies of all colors hold out inducements to artists and other visitors. The zinnias near the Test Garden and Greenhouse are a highlight just now, with innumerable kinds and colors at the height of their blossoming.

The outdoor living room of Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Helbing, 1314 Park Street, combines livability and charm, with its green grass, shady areas, colorful flowers and naturalistic pool, the latter a cooling influence in a garden always.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Tinsley, 3409 Rogers, is an inspiration in successive bloom. The 50-foot lot, with only a small part given over to a flower garden, continues to interest the friends of the host and hostess, not only for the sheer beauty to be found there, but as a study in continuous bloom. Just now the brightest colors are furnished by the zinnias and marigolds, which will be replaced by various kinds of chrysanthemums for Fall bloom. The Tinsleys are making a colored-movie record of the garden in its various seasons of bloom.

An especially attractive planting of abelia grandiflora, now flowering freely, is to be seen on the north-west corner of Gould and Northwest Fifteenth Streets. This street corner garden gets an exclamation of delight from all who pass. The planting fits well into the architecture of the modern house, and is distinctive and somewhat different from that usually seen.

L. W. Pope, supervisor of the Botanic Garden, who lives at 221 Retta, is no less a gardener in his own right. The well-kept outdoor living room in the rear is flanked with large pines which seem to thrive in the sandy soils, and offer a challenge to other gardeners who are interested in growing this type of juniper.

The dahlia gardens of W. B. LaCava, 4441 Normandy Road, are keeping open house these days. Here one may see hundreds of dahlias in a riotous maze of bloom, with many new dahlias seeking to make a place for themselves as against the old favorites in the hearts of dahlia fanciers.

Mrs. Robert H. Newsom, 504 Colvin Street, Morningside, is an enthusiastic gardener. Her flower beds are gay just now with borders of sweet alyssum, and with many colors of snapdragons, gladiolus, canna, prince's-feather, bright red cocks' comb, zinnias, roses, balsams and other flowering plants. Castor beans which are of good size, and a distinctive planting of evergreens, give the necessary solid-color background for the many-hued plants.

The R. D. Allen garden, 900 Drew, already notable for its prize-winning marigolds and zinnias, is gay and golden again this year with the same flowers and others equally lovely. Many types of marigolds are a specialty here, with guinea gold still a leader in popularity.

## Trees Attract Visitors to Garden Here

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Visitors to Fort Worth's Botanic Garden are finding the trees, native and otherwise, of more than passing interest. The mesquite seems to be the favorite with Pacific Coast visitors who see in its characteristics something of the pepper trees of California. Northerners like the live-oaks which are not to be found in their woodlands. The mimosas and locusts call forth appreciation, with both trees shaping their long seed-pods just now which make them rather decorative. The flowering willows and salt cedars, now blossoming, are not conspicuous for their bloom, but they attract the eye of the visitor with their modest white-pink-to-lavender blossoms. The flowers, however, are very different in character.

The ginkgo tree, several specimens of which are to be seen in the test garden unit, is interesting, not only for its queer leaf which resembles that of the maiden-hair fern, but because the tree represents a relic of a once widely distributed group stretching back to the Carboniferous Era. Wild trees have recently been discovered in China, but until recently the only ones known were those that had been preserved around the Chinese temples. The ginkgo tree is considered one of the finest street trees for temperate regions, this being due to the fact that it stands street conditions well and is round-headed, full-foliaged and magnificent in appearance.

The Mexican persimmon trees and the Chinese jujube are fruiting now, the latter to be seen near the entrance to the rose garden, close to the driveway across from the greenhouse. The rich, shiny green leaves and the glistening apple-like fruits of the jujube trees which stand on both sides of the walk are inviting, even in an unripe stage. The botanical name of the jujube is Zizyphus. Another well known member of the Zizyphus family is the Texas jujube, or buck-thorn, also called lote bush, which has long, black edible fruits of inferior quality. The Japanese varnish trees are in fruit now, as are the hop horn-beams of East Texas. One very good specimen of the horn-beam is to be seen to the right of the driveway leading to the garden center, as one enters.

Other trees which offer entertainment to visitors are the big oaks, pecans and walnut trees throughout the lowlands and along the river drives in Trinity and Forest Parks. A chestnut-oak and maples from East Texas are of interest in the Botanic Garden. The silk-trees, better known as mimosas, and the magnolias which latter is said to have the most perfect flowers of anything in the vegetable kingdom, always attract the attention of visitors, not only because of their beautiful flowers but because of their contrasting and greatly different foliage. The dainty compound leaf of the mimosa and the large, glossy leaf of the magnolia offer themselves as subjects for botanists, artists and laymen.

The Carolina buck-thorn is another tree which, with its peculiar fruits and showy foliage, attracts the attention of garden guests. The large cottonwoods, with fluttering leaves, catch the eye as the leaves sparkle in the sunshine. Scarcely less showy is the sycamore which tree during the last few years in this locality has had a way of stripping its outer bark, leaving the white wood apparent. The whiteness of the tree's bark is likened to that of the white birches, although it does not peel its white bark as do the birches.

## Mrs. Gantt to Conduct Garden Trip

Mrs. C. A. Gantt will conduct the weekly trip for children through the Botanic Garden to study the numerous aquatics, water plants and grasses that grow in the lagoons and pools. The trip will start at 9:30 a. m. Thursday.

This week's feature at the center will be a showing of rare and out-of-print bird studies, Wilsons, Audubons, Lizars and others. One of the rarest is of a wild turkey, a bird that was of much value to the pioneer. Old bird books, including Volume I of the collection by Charles Lucian Bonaparte, and antique prints and old books featuring humming birds in full color will also be shown.

From the Bonaparte book we learn that the first unquestionable description of the turkey was given by Oviedo in 1525, in the summary of his History of the Indies. The bird was sent from Mexico to Spain early in the Sixteenth Century; from Spain it was introduced into England in 1524. Turkeys were taken to France in the reign of Francis I. The first turkey eaten in France appears to have been served at the wedding banquet of Charles IX in 1570. Turkeys were a much esteemed dish in England as early as 1585. Europeans conveyed them to their colonies and they were gradually introduced into Asia and Africa.

The French distinguished them by the name of Coq et Poule d'Inde (Cock and Hen from India), because they were natives of the West Indies; subsequently, for the sake of brevity, they were dubbed "Dindon," an appellation which is yet retained. The English name is worse still as it conveys the false idea that the turkey originated in Asia, owing to the ridiculous habit, formerly prevalent of calling every foreign object by the name of Turk. Indian, etc. Benjamin Franklin expressed the idea that the turkey and not the Bald Eagle should have been the preferred bird of the United States as an emblem. "Certainly the eagle," says Franklin, "is a tyrannical and pusillanimous bird, by no means an appropriate representative of a great and magnanimous nation, as was the eagle chosen by the Romans."

## 'Joseph's Coat' Decorative With Red Brick Background

Mrs. Patrick Henry Sr., 3050 Wash, T. C. U., planted seeds of a plant called "Joseph's coat" last Spring, little realizing that it would blend so beautifully as it does, with the red brick of her house when it came into flower; nor did she know that visitors would come from a distance to enjoy the spectacular mottled, red, green and buff flowers which now flank her front door. Botanically the plant is known as Amaranthus tri-color, one of a species of tough-fibered tropical foliage plants.

The small but well-planted backyard of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunter, 1215 Denver Avenue, is bright with annuals, and affords many pleasant hours in the out-of-doors to the owners and their friends.

A large pine tree, now several years old, stands in the front garden at 2910 Princeton, T. C. U. Addition, and is challenging to others who may wish to grow pines and trees of that type.

Red verbenas border a curving walk in the front yard of the Vandervoort home on the corner of Grand and Park Street, offering pleasing contrast to the green lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carroll, 1509 Gambrell Street, Seminary Hill, grow melons and fruit trees on a small backyard lot, together with colorful annuals. One watermelon vine covers a large area and the family and friends are having great fun in watching the melons grow and ripen, several of which are already quite good size.

The terraced gardens of Mr. and

Mrs. Ward B. Powell, 61 Westover Terrace, are at once hospitable and inviting, with colorful rock garden plants flanking the court that leads from the game room. The lower terrace induces cordiality with picnic tables, chairs and a furnace.

Among the interesting homes and gardens that overlook Jacksboro Highway and Rockwood Park, affording one of the most picturesque views of any residential section in the city, is that of J. R. Burnett, 1867 Grand Avenue. Persons who are looking toward new home sites are taking into account the surrounding vistas and Fort Worth, built on hills as it is, affords many attractive views.

The Botanic Garden has watermelon pink crepe myrtles as a color note for the week. These are to be seen scattered throughout the garden, with a special planting at the south entrance. This bright, but deep pink variety, is a Texas origination and the plant seems to thrive in this locality. Of the family, Lythraceae, genus Lagerstroemia, the crepe myrtle is a native of the warm regions of the Old World and China. It took its name from one Magnus von Lagerstroem. There are white, purple and red varieties and variations and the shrub is one of the best for garden use where definite color effect is wanted in a border background.

The abelia (grandiflora) is flowering freely just now in the garden, as is the dwarf pomegranate, and the turks-cap, or arbuton, the anis-acanthus, and the salt cedar.

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1942



Pretty enough to be a front yard—the alley at the rear of the F. S. Bellah home, 1329 Gambrell Street.



## New Cleome Is Tried With Good Results

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carlton, and the 13-year-old son, Dean, at 2300 Thomas Place, are enthusiastic gardeners, being particularly interested in trying out new plants. Last Spring the family read about the new All-American prize-winning cleome, and forthwith ordered seed. Today the light buff-gray brick front walls of the house have a delightful array of white-to-pink sprays of cleome which are the envy of their friends. The backyard garden is particularly colorful just now with nicotiana, petunias, verbenas and other gay annuals. The attractive circular arch over the front portal of the house was made entirely complete with measurements, and installed by the son, a student in Stripling Junior High School, ninth grade.

A garden that sounds as if it might have been lifted from the Old South and set bodily in its present quarters is that of Mrs. P. Jenkins, just east of Jennings Avenue. Here in thrive maidenhair ferns, rhododendrons, azaleas, cyclamens, hydrangeas and other moisture and shade loving plants. The three-year-old snowballs have made enormous growth, unusual for this locality.

A front porch planting with broadleaved evergreens makes a good background for petunias of many colors at 4125 El Campo. The garden design fits well into the architecture of the Colonial house. Another nearby house, strictly Spanish in type, is located on the corner of El Campo and Belle Place, and has used yuccas, cacti, and aloes in severe, but good design for accent plantings. Twin deodarus cedars of unusual size on the southeast corner of El Campo and Clover Lane attract the attention of all who pass.

A visitor to the Garden Center this past week was Mrs. W. R. Johnson of Jacksboro. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, in addition to their interest in fine livestock, are fanciers of evergreen plantings for their garden. The Johnson vegetable garden has produced many fine varieties this year, much of which has been preserved and canned, and the orchard yields have been of particular interest, with the luscious yellow plums a highlight, due to the fact that neighbors and friends have feasted on the fruits of these trees. Mrs. Johnson is program chairman for the Jacksboro Garden Club, and it is the plan of the club to feature the fundamentals of gardening and chemurgy in the coming year's programs, to the end that all study programs will have direct bearing on the requests of the Department of Agriculture during the wartime activities.

Mrs. F. S. Bellah, 1329 Gambrell Street, Seminary Addition, believes in practicing what she preaches and has developed an attractive back alley, with the driveway of the alley sodded and green with grass, with side fences and border beds planted with iris, daisies, zinnias, castor beans, standing or bush morning glories, making of the alley a bright colorful, well-kept park in the rear of the Bellah home. A blue moon-vine is the particular pride of the morning hours in the alley-park.

Zack S. Ratliff, of 1201 Travis Avenue, one of a number of local enthusiastic men gardeners, maintains a real showplace for his community. The front yard is gay just now with many kinds of annuals and perennials, arranged in unique design around trees and in border beds. Here the notionate lowdense hedge thrives the year-round, and gives design when the gay blooms from other flowers are no longer to be seen. Dwarf coxcombs are used for foreground borders, with taller plants such as zinnias, scarlet salvias, snowy periwinkles, daisies, and marigolds in arrangement for middle of beds. Flowering crepe myrtle and abelias in full bloom and other colorful accents in this man's garden.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1942.

The garden of Mrs. Jack Knight, 2810 Alton Road, will be open to the public Thursday at 9 a. m. with an informal talk at 10 a. m. on "What to do in the Garden in August" the talk to be given by Mrs. W. B. Paddock, Horticultural Chairman for the Fort Worth Garden Club. Mrs. Knight's garden is one of the best planned small gardens in the city, and at all times it is interesting to visitors, particularly so because Mrs. Knight is glad to explain her garden program and to interpret her plans and plants to the public.

The office desk of Ed K. Collett, garden enthusiast and member of the Fort Worth Park Board, offered particular interest to visitors this week because of the arrangement of zinnias which were combined with broad-leaved evergreens, giving the arrangement an unusual and pleasing effect. Persons who are puzzled as to what to do with the "in-between-flowers" spaces that are always apparent in arrangements of long stemmed flowers, such as dahlias, zinnias and irises, may like to try some of the broad-leaved evergreens, such as the wax-leaved ligustrums, photinias

and viburnums, in combination with similar types to the above-mentioned.

The Botanic Garden continues to draw hundreds of visitors each weekend, with the Garden register showing a representation of 18 States among the guests of last Sunday. The greenhouse has a number of begonias and euphorbias, together with some interesting specimens of sedums and cacti, along with tropical tree-climbing plants which prove of interest to northern visitors. The test garden is bright with the blooms of a cosmopolitan golden-flowering crotalaria, a native of Asia, now naturalized in the tropics.

This plant is recommended for local gardens where yellow is desirable. The dahlias and late-planted zinnias, along the foreground beds near the north nature-trails, will be in flower in another two weeks. This area has been taxed a bit this year, due to the floods which inundated the ground several times during the late Spring months. The pink lotus, while leaves are burning a little from the hot sun's rays continues to flower, with blooms a foot across, each tinged with a deep rosy pink color. The native daturas, commonly called wedding-bells, planted in the court adjoining the Garden Center, send out several hundred large fragrant white blooms each night, each closing permanently when the sun beats upon them the next day. The datura is known as a prolific bloomer, with hundreds of fresh blooms coming out nightly on these at the Garden, an exceptionally fine night-garden plant.

## Landscape Model Main Attraction at Garden Center

The model sent out by the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Design, Groton, Mass., holds the center of interest this week at the Garden Center. The Loan Exhibit, in addition to the model, consists of posters and blue-prints which give planting details, not only for the accompanying model which is of residential property, but for other plans which are included in the collection. The model shows a very modern treatment in landscape design for a lot of 200 by 450 feet, with all service matters taken care of in the front of the property, even to the parking spaces for nine automobiles.

A modern treatment of a rock garden and swimming pool also are shown in the model. The Loan Exhibit will remain at the Center for two weeks. It came to the Fort Worth Center direct from the Pittsburgh, Pa., Garden Center where it was on exhibition recently. The public is invited to see the exhibit.

Unusual interest is being shown in the collection of antique bird prints and books now on display at the Garden Center. The collection includes several large 100-year-old, original, folio-size prints of the birds of P. J. Selby, made in England. Among these are prints of the large-eared owl, the almost extinct grouse and the eagles. Selby's contribution to England was comparable to that of Audubon in America. In addition to colored plates of humming birds by Lizars the collection comprises birds by Bonaparte, Albins, Dressler, Audubon, Buffon, and some original prints done by Wilson who was the forerunner of Audubon; in fact Wilson was the artist from whom Audubon got the inspirations to do his bird studies.

The bird prints and books, some of the latter featuring parrots and gallinaceous birds, done by Lizars, will be on exhibition at the Center throughout the week. The Garden Center is open on Sundays, with special hostesses at the Center building and at the Botanic Garden Shelter, for the convenience of visitors who may wish to be directed in tours of the Garden or city.



What a man gardener can accomplish—part of the garden at the home of Z. S. Ratliff, 1201 Travis Avenue.



The new all-American cleome in bloom at the R. A. Carlton home, 2300 Thomas Place.



# Take a Stroll About Botanic Garden and See Library of Living Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

No doubt you have visited Fort Worth's Botanic Garden, maybe often. Perhaps you think you are well acquainted with the various units, plants and interests to be found there.

Why not go to the garden early some morning, wear a pair of comfortable walking shoes, and play like you are on a trip to the 500-acre New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, the largest and most important of the botanic gardens in this country, established in 1898; or to the oldest in the United States, the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, established in 1860; or the United States Botanic Garden, Washington, created in 1934; or you might fancy yourself in the oldest botanic garden in the Western Hemisphere in Mexico City.

Whatever, take your time as you stroll about the Fort Worth garden. You might find more interest there than you are able to realize at a glance into the vista, as you stand against the balustrades in the stone shelter.

## Crystallization of Planning.

Located in the beautifully wooded southwestern section of Trinity Park, the Fort Worth Botanic Garden is the crystallization of years of thoughtful preparation and careful planning by the Fort Worth Park Board, local rose societies and prominent citizens. This library of living plants is only two miles from the heart of the city's business district. It was built in 1932-33 with relief labor and took 15 months to complete. Plans were designed and supervised by Hare & Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City, Mo.

The area comprises 37½ acres of natural forest, rolling lawns and formal and informal gardens. The Trinity River skirts the eastern entrance to the garden, and a park drive traverses the northwest portion. Several miles of walks and trails lead the visitor through sunny gardens and shaded groves, and by quiet springs, known to old-timers as Rock Springs, and gay lagoons where many native and exotic water plants are exhibited. The extensive and elaborate rose gardens are an inspiration to the collector and layman alike.

Altogether the garden features about 150,000 plants, trees and shrubs, with something like 2,500 species, attractively displayed in both formal and natural settings for study by gardeners, students and beauty lovers.

## Accept Invitation.

Now that tire rationing is the order of the day, and distant travel is prohibitive, accept this invitation to visit the garden. Learn for yourself something of the beauty, the interest and charm of your own investment, one of Fort Worth's more than half a hundred municipal parks and gardens, if you are a taxpayer; if not, it may help you to want to become one.

Not far from the garden is the zoo in Forest Park. Here you may wish to spend hours also. Although the zoo is not a large one, it has many interesting native animals and birds and a number of choice imported specimens. There is a snake and reptile collection, and there are concessions for the children. Picnic tables and benches, furnaces and other equipment emphasize the invitation to visit Forest Park and the zoo.

As we begin our tour of the garden, let's stop at the Garden Center, the educational office and hostess house for the garden. This is located in the northwest end of the greenhouse. Can you name the two flowers in the art glass windows? Of what wood are the walls made? What of the floor? Have you seen the wedding bells in the court adjoining the center as they open each evening at dusk? Last night there were

more than 1,000 large fragrant white flowers, all in bloom at one time.

Do you know that the library at the center has more than 2,000 books that have to do with gardening, botany, plants and flowers, nature, civics, travel and related subjects, and that the public is invited to use this free service?

## Linger in Greenhouse.

Before we enter the test-garden unit, let's linger awhile in the horticultural building, or greenhouse. On a wall expanse, there grows one of the loveliest of the philodendrons, better known to you perhaps as the Cuban, or devil's-ivy. No sun, but plenty of light, a very acid soil, sufficient water, an out-of-the-wind situation and a trellis on which to climb are some of the factors that make this particular plant of special appeal. Another philodendron, *Monstera deliciosa*, or the giant monstera, clambers over the propagation bed, and flaunts both deeply serrated foliage and spectacular flowers.

Close at hand is a plant that most people find interesting because of its deep rich green foliage and symmetrical design, the Norfolk Island pine. The northeast wall supports two vines, both of which create unusual interest when in flower, the chalice-vine or cup-of-gold (*Solantra guttata*), and the cyclamen-colored bougainvillea. Here are also a number of euphorbias, the night-blooming cereus, tradescantias, succulents and other tropical plants.

The test garden which you enter by stone steps, near the greenhouse, offers junipers from several countries, sophoras, varieties of willows, zizyphus, a few herbs, some industrial specimens and plants of various kinds that have been sent to the garden from the United States Plant Bureaus, and from China, Russia and elsewhere. The Albert Ruth Herbarium, a collection of 8,500 dried and mounted plants collected from all parts of the world, is housed in the horticultural building. The test garden and the herbarium are of special interest to botany and natural history students.

## Enter Garden.

Cross the drive near the greenhouse and enter the garden between the groupings of native barberries, commonly called agarita, or algerita. Follow the path between a mesquite tree on the left and a mesquite and honey locusts on the right. Before you leave this area, you will enjoy seeing the jujube trees on either side of the walk, near the roadway, now loaded with ripening fruits.

Continue along the left path past a hackberry tree and three young magnolias; on your right "spot" the spotted oak. Broad-leaved evergreens, red cedars and other junipers flank the approach to the oval rose garden. Look for these types elsewhere in the garden. To the left of the entrance to the rose garden, looking toward the wooded area, there stands a lone bois-d'arc tree, a tree greatly prized by the Indians, who knew it as Osage orange.

Pass through the portals of the oval rose garden for a short stop at

the shelter. What is the rose that drapes the entrance colonnades? It is one of the loveliest of the red climbers. You should want to know it. One man who visited the garden this past Spring when this rose was in flower said he would give \$1,000 if he could transport that much beauty into his garden. Here is a garden of knights and ladies, of presidents and their wives, of famous and beautiful men and woman, from all walks of life, if we are to judge by names, counterparts of notable humans, a true Democracy. Other divisions of the rose garden are the formal area, the ramp and the colonnades.

Never mind the South Sea Island red hibiscus you will see in certain sections of the rose beds. You will enjoy this too, although it is a temporary substitution, the roses having died too late for this year's planting. Look far, but walk slowly. Be sure to see the log-banked steps on the right of the colonnade walk. As you ascend these steps what plants do you recognize? What is the thorny tree opposite the right end of the twelfth step? Beneath clumps of shrubbery and trees along here, you will find a rambling plant whose fruits you like to eat. What is it?

Just now the cactus and wildflower garden is not very colorful. The annual plants have made their seeds and are gone for this year in most cases. Some few of the cacti have been in bloom recently. In this area you will see several small willow trees, with slight thorns. This is the screw-bean or tornillo of West Texas, which encases its seeds in twisted spiral pods. An aloe or two are in bloom.

## Here and There in Gardens

West Texas gardens continue to thrive in spite of the heat and dry weather of Summer. Miss Elizabeth Woolworth's home, "Glaroda Gardens," San Angelo, excites the wonder and admiration of visitors. The house is of rock construction, with pergolas, latticed out-door living room, out-door fireplace, kitchen and attached lathe-house, several pools that vary in size, one of which is given over entirely to the pink-flowering lotus lily.

Her fields of gladiolus, dahlias and chrysanthemums comprise many hundreds of varieties. Brown-eyed susans, periwinkles, lantanas, delphiniums, playcodons, petunias and many other varieties of blooming plants comprise the informal garden.

Wistaria, honeysuckles and trumpet vines nod and sway on fences that inclose the garden. The highlight of the garden is made of three pools, each two steps above the other. Many varieties of both tropical and hardy lilies grace the pool, with the gold fish swimming among the green lily pads, adding charm.

Miss Woolworth's garden has a generous apportionment of space allotted to vegetables and fruit and nut trees, the former being peach, apple, pear, apricot, plum, fig, pecan and walnut.

Mrs. Will Ed Kemble, newly-elected president of the Monticello Garden Club, 4008 Monticello Drive, is an iris fancier. She is getting her garden in shape now for the Fall planting of Spring-flowering bulbs, chief of which will be a number of new irises, daffodils, narcissi and others. The Kemble family are devotees of the outdoor-living room and an open porch which is always attractive with potted plants.

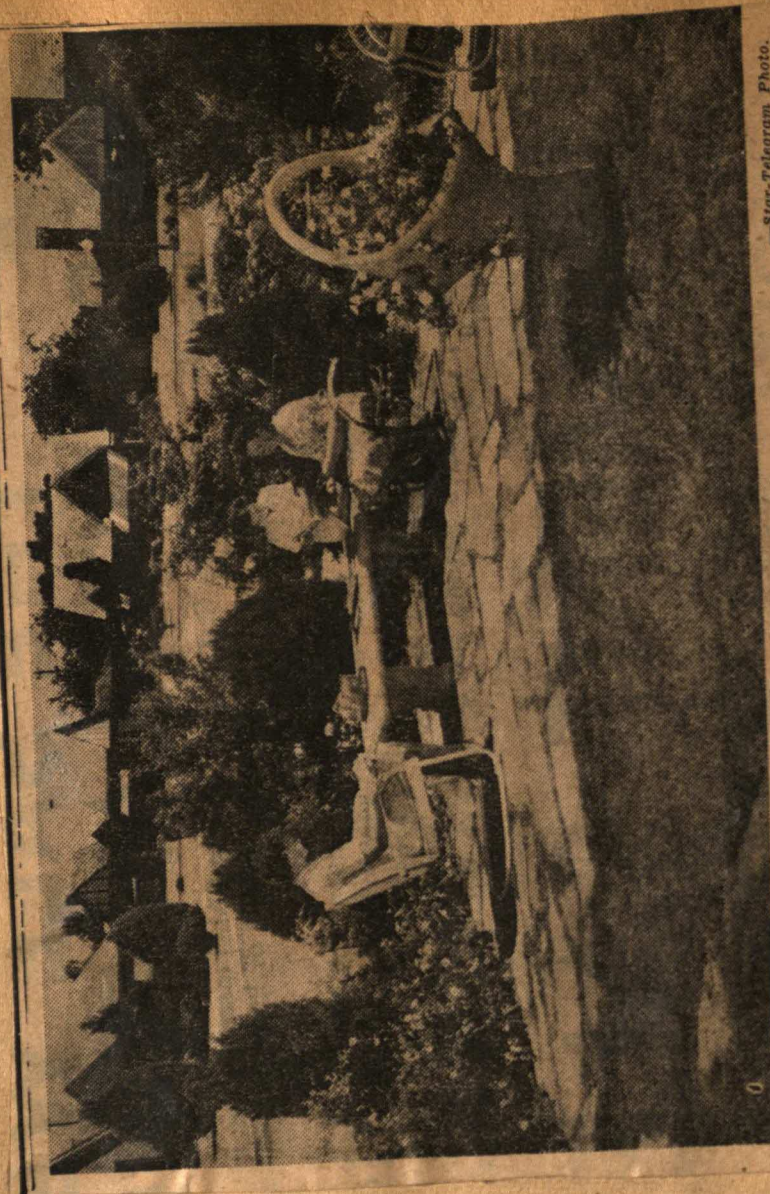
Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Road, has a color garden that features "sure-fire" Summer flowers. Just now it is gay with celosias, petunias, periwinkles, roses, dahlias, zinnias, cannas, perennial phlox, daisies, and a large ornamental garden basket filled with red, white and blue petunias is a feature.

C. H. Bayer, Ramsey, N. J., visitor to the Garden Center this past week is a winner of blue ribbons at the nationally important flower shows for his horticultural specimens. The New Jersey guest thinks, after spending years as a gardener and flower enthusiast, that there is

no better diversion in the world, nor any better tonic for mental ailments than the growing of flowers; in a garden one may see the handiwork of God, coupled with one's own endeavors, thus one may draw near to God, as one draws near to flowers of one's own planting.

A much heralded movie, "Mrs. Miniver," soon to be presented to Fort Worth audiences, has as a related theme the love and appreciation of flowers and flower shows, featuring scenes at a community flower-show, in war-torn England during bombings. This is probably among the first of the moving pictures, if not the first, to introduce the influence of beauty as a potent force in the life of the individual, as expressed in flowers and flower-show interest.

The Thursday morning Garden Center's Nature Hike through the Botanic Garden will be at 10 o'clock, to be conducted by Mrs. C. A. Gantt. The tour is open to all interested persons, whether adults or children. Summer activities of birds, insects and plants will be objectives of the tour.



Star-Telegram Photo. daughter Mrs. Guy E. Dance, 3635 West-cliff Road South, and her granddaughter, Dolores Dell Dance. The back yard garden of Mrs. Fred Makin, 2201 Warner Road. In the cool setting are Mrs. Makin (right), her

## Clubs Urged to Study Native Plants

Mrs. Will Lake, chairman of the Garden Centers Committee, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., are issuing a call to garden centers and garden clubs everywhere to begin experimental research in the use of native vegetation. Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Beavers are urging clubs to become better acquainted with indigenous plant materials, to learn more of the history, cultural background, habitats, physical requirements, present-day culture, uses in the past, and future uses. Plants should be carefully selected for experimental purposes. Information should come through Government agencies, plant bureaus and horticultural colleges; notes should be kept, recording reaction to treatment and stages of growth; various species of the same plant should be grown and comparisons made.

The Government will welcome such research from garden club members, trained gardeners and horticulturists, together with the result of their experiments. There is a need for research in the field of medicinal herbs, but this should be done only under Government supervision. Among the plants that should prove of industrial interest are the agaves, yuccas, nettles, guayule, other rubber-producing plants, sunflowers, milkweeds, and many that have medicinal properties, taking care to get specific names of the latter from Government bulletins.

Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Beavers are stressing that garden club programs this year be built around chemurgic uses of plants, and along educational and vocational lines. In this way, many men and women, perhaps not otherwise engaged in wartime activities, can fit themselves for a definite service. Reports should be sent in periodically to State garden club presidents and to the proper Government authorities.



## Alvarado's 'Town Square' Is Typical Spanish Plaza

In these days of limited travel, we sometimes overlook interests close at home. A typically Spanish plaza, design, plant materials and lighting is "the square" in Alvarado, enterprising town a short drive south of Fort Worth. To see this little beauty spot in the late evening is to be transported to the Latin countries at a glance.

Here one sees banana plants, pampas grass, and other tropical growth in formal arrangement, with the bananas in both flower and fruit.

Two garden pools in Alvarado are of special interest, that of the Postmaster, Mrs. Edith Robinson, this pool being of concrete with a rock garden effect, and the other, built of ironstone, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Cormier. The Jack Park garden, Alvarado, looks cool and inviting with well arranged plantings of evergreens. One need only to drive about the town to realize that the community is definitely garden conscious.

### Has Historic Interest.

Cleburne, county seat of Johnson County, has historical interest as well as scenic beauty. The county bears the name of Middleton Tate Johnson, early pioneer who located in 1847 at what was later known as Johnson Station, three miles south of the present town of Arlington. Johnson did much to get Fort Worth off to a good start in the early fifties. His farm at one time was located on land now given over to the heart of Fort Worth, parts of Main and Houston Streets. There was once a street that bore his name in the vicinity of the present City Hall. The State placed a marker in 1936 at Johnson's grave in Mill Branch Cemetery, south of Arlington.

Cleburne has some outstanding homes and gardens, two that have special interest being located on the Meridian Highway west of the town. One, a large Colonial home, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Barnes takes into account a huge pecan tree, with terrace built around this. Plantings of evergreens and garden ornaments add to the interest.

### Another Home.

Another home of distinction is that of Mr. and Mrs. Jolly King. A circular drive is the approach to the house. Italian cypress trees, Lombardy populars and dwarf junipers and arbovitae are used in the attractive landscaping.

The T. B. Lawson home on Country Club Road, a typical Spanish ranch-type, is attractive with furniture brought from Mexico, and the garden is landscaped with Mexican plants which the Lawsons have brought from their ranch holdings there. Another Spanish-Mediterranean home, that of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Jowell, is distinctive with interior walls covered with devil's ivy, and patio plantings feature hibiscus, hydrangeas, Hollywood ferns and other tropical specimens. A pool in the yard is overhung with branches of native oaks. Mrs. Jowell has imported Spanish moss

to her trees. The moisture which the moss gets from the pool accounts, no doubt, for its growth; it is not only growing, but it flowers in season.

### Native Vines in Garden.

Visitors to the Fort Worth Botanic Garden will be interested in the native vines to be found there. Under the large mesquite tree near the Garden Center entrance, a tree used at Christmas-time as "The Bird's Christmas Tree," is a rattan vine (*Berschemia scandens*). It is a supple vine and capable of twisting itself with force around large trees and strangling the tree. The one at the garden takes out its twisting proclivities on itself.

Another vine of interest is located near the rattan vine. This is known as the Alamo Vine, *Operculina dissecta*, because it grows profusely on the Alamo building and on adjacent walls. At the garden it is growing northeast of the drive that leads to the center, the posts along the bridal path giving support to the vine. A lover of dry conditions, this vine has been very green and growing throughout the Summer, with no artificial moisture. It should recommend itself to persons who wish to avoid having to water. The flower is similar to the bloom of the morning glory.

### Found Along Trails.

The Dutchman's pipe vine (*Aristolochia longifolia*), is to be found along the Nature Trails, although it is rare. A curiously named vine is called deer apples, wild balsam, wild pomegranate, snake apple, "hierba de vibora," and Indian apple. It is the *Ibervillea lindheimeri*, of the gourd family. This is a vine whose scarlet fruits exceed the beauty of the flowers. The wild clematis (*Clematis drummondii*) is another folksy vine, with innumerable names: Old-man's-beard, grey-beard, Texas-virgin's-bower, love-in-the-mist, granddad's-beard, goat's-beard, and "barbas de chivato." Species have scarlet pipe-shaped flowers and some are a deep purple in color, thus giving them the name pipe-vine. The seeds make masses of greyish, feathery silken plumes, and they offer a distinctive background for butterfly and moth collections.

The smilax, better known as greenbrier, bears the dark blue rubbery stretch berries boys like to use in chewing gum to make the gum pop. Wild sarsaparilla vine, also called Carolina moonseed, gives the woodlands a Christmassy look in mid-Winter, with its scarlet clumps of bright berries.

A number of vines belonging to the honeysuckle family are to be seen in the garden, one of the most attractive being the common woodbine of sandy lands. Most of these bear red berries. And there is a cow-itch vine (*Cissus incisa*)—to keep the city's traditions.

### Columns Feature Cattle.

A prominent Government building in this city has large columns whose capitals feature heads of

longhorn and shorthorn cattle, with acanthus leaves arranged temptingly near the heads. A bridge has designs of a steer's head in relief and color. Where are these characteristic effects to be found? Cattle and flowers make a good insignia for Fort Worth, a city that values culture as well as commerce.

Mrs. Lloyd Price, 3540 Dorothy Lane, North, likes to tend her own garden. The outdoor living room is gay throughout the Summer with bright annuals, the lavender phlox a highlight just now. The trellises are covered with wisteria, and when in flower these offer an entrancing picture. Evergreens, both broad-leaved and juniper types, make the background. Mrs. Price's Cuban, or devil's ivy, is the envy of her friends. It covers the terrace and porch walls, and is large of leaf and thrifty of color. Mrs. Price attributes her success with the ivy to the use of peat moss and acid soils largely, the former a help in holding moisture.

### Adds Charm to House.

Sometimes a specimen tree or shrub can add to the charm of a garden or a house picture. Two such specimens can be seen on Byers Street, a pear tree loaded with fruit near the front entrance at 5105 Byers, and a graceful, very large mimosa at 5021 Byers.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schweers, 4705 Byers Street, are the proud possessors of a tropical aroid plant, commonly known as a carrion plant, located at the front entrance of their home. This plant bears a large flower called the Sacred Lily of India, which flower often attains a size of several feet. It is a native of Indo-China but seems to enjoy its Fort Worth home. The owners have made colored slides of the vegetative growth of the plant and also of the flower at different stages, and they are glad to show them to interested friends.

## Botanic Garden Receives Visitors From Many States, Long List of Texas Towns

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Botanic Garden guest book, kept by the Garden Center, showed visitors from the following Texas cities and towns last Sunday: San Antonio, Houston, Wichita Falls, Brownwood, Tolar, Denton, Dallas, Abilene, Cleburne, Rising Star, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Bridgeport, Bowie, Burlington, Waco, El Paso, Grandview, Alvarado, McKinney, Floydada, Snyder, Temple, Grand Prairie, Weatherford, Austin, West, Tyler, Post, Texas City, Haskell, Rule, Stephenville, Beaumont, Weslaco, Hillsboro, Gonzales, Roaring Springs, Wellington, Lucile, Smithfield, Denison, Princeton, Sherman, Electra, McCauley, Midlothian, Mesquite, Slaton, Rockport. Out-of-state visitors were from Oklahoma, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, California, Kansas, Montana, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Nebraska, Missouri, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Utah, Colorado, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arizona and Hawaii.

Mrs. O. R. Bonner Jr., president of the Cleburne Garden Club, and Mrs. C. C. Jowell, program chairman of the Cleburne club, were among the week's visitors at the Center, working on their club's yearbook. Both women are iris fanciers and growers, and the latter's three-acre suburban home grounds at Cleburne have well designed and extensive iris gardens. Mrs. Bonner is urging her club members to grow their own vegetables this year and to engage in experimental plant research with a view to enlarging the usefulness of some of our Texas native plants, especially those that might be advantageous in industry and home consumption.

Books from Spain and the Latin American countries, particularly old botanies and horticultural books, journals on industrial plants and those useful in homeground beautification and cactus bulletins, will be featured this week at the Garden Center. Among these will be a Spanish version of *Discorides*, annotations by Dr. Laguna, 1533; "Cultivated Plants for Pots," by Prof. Carlos Gajon Sanchez; "The Utility Plants of Mexico" (Martinez); "The Medicinal Plants of Mexico" (Martinez); "Mexican Plants for American Gardens" (Martinez); and Martinez's "Catalogue of Mexican Plants." One of the most important books known to fanciers of the cactus family in any land or language, "The Cacti of Mexico," written in Spanish by Heliá Bravo H, also will be on exhibition.

Mrs. Robert H. Bowman, bird fancier and authority on local birds, will conduct the Thursday morning Nature Tour of the Botanic Garden, and observations will be made of birds that are Garden visitors now

Mrs. Bowman has observed recently the following: the blue-grey gnatcatcher, a summer resident; the timmouse, robins, bronze grackles, wrens, doves, Bell's vireo, the white-eyed vireo, the black and white warbler, the worm-eating warbler, Parula warblers, yellow warblers, the yellow-billed cuckoo, the crested fly-catcher, orchard orioles, blue-jays and redbirds feeding their young; and some water birds that do not usually frequent the Garden, the black-crowned night heron and the kingfishers. This Garden tour to study the Summer bird residents will be open to anyone interested. It will start from the Garden Center building at 9:30 Thursday morning.

Zinnias of 14 varieties, the South Sea Hibiscus, the water lillies and lotuses, a pink native flowering bush morning glory, the later indigenous to the Panhandle and Northwest Texas, crepe-myrtles and the dwarf pomegranates, and the roses, are keeping the Garden rosy these hot dry days. The dahlias will be coming into flower from now on, with some already in bloom. The tricky new novelty zinnias (*striata*), Old Glory and The Clown are this year's introductions to the Garden borders west of the Nature Trails. The former is a two-toned red-and-white striped with a suggestion of an indefinite cast of purplish-blue, and the latter is orange and white striped.

## Snowballs Are Popular

The Chinese snowballs are popular plants here in the Southwest, and do fairly well if given understanding care and culture. Most viburnums are not particular as to soils and conditions, but the majority of them prefer a rather moist and sunny position. *Viburnum opulus* and the oak-leaved viburnum are two of the snowballs that do best in this locality. *Viburnum acerifolium* does very well under the shade of trees in rocky and rather dry soil. The double or snowball type is the viburnum destined to greater popularity, although the single form is of particular value for large estates and parks.

The double forms may be propagated by cuttings of half ripened wood in close frames, or by layers, which, in some soils, would better remain two years. The layers seem to suffer from the Winter's cold, and to be on the safe side, it is well to give the plants a good covering of moss or leaves. The familiar snowball is often attacked by aphids, but this condition can be controlled through the use of nicotine sulphate, or black-leaf-40.

The viburnums are well suited to shrubbery beds or for plantings

along the roads and drives, and the more showy ones are handsome as single specimens on the lawn. The viburnums rank among the best of the garden ornamental shrubs, not only because of their showy flowers but also because of their berry-like subglobose to oblong, red, dark blue or black fruits. Besides the flowers and fruits, they possess handsome foliage which assumes a bright color in the Fall. Mostly the plants are of good compact habit. However, pruning should control desired forms and shapes. Old blooms should be taken off after flowering.

There are about 120 species in North and Central America and in the Old World from Europe and North Africa to Eastern Asia, distributed as far south as Java. Florist specimens, due to special treatment of soils, produce the popular blues and some of the pinks.

*Viburnum* is the ancient Latin name for this type of shrub or small tree. A pruning to tree type, throwing all foliage to the top, may be desirable in particular places, or in special landscaping where specimen types are wanted.



# Bowstring Hemp Is Durable Porch and House Plant Here in the Southwest

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Do you know what bowstring hemp is? Maybe you call it sansevieria. It belongs to the Liliaceae family and is a durable porch and house plant here in the Southwest. However, it must have Winter protection from freezing temperatures. It is easy of cultivation and can use a rather heavy soil. Most species are indigenous to Africa, but one variety at least grows wild in Ceylon, Sansevieria zeylanica.

Many persons in the Southwest grow this plant in patios and on porches, as well as indoors as a potted decorative, but few are privileged to see it in flower. Just now Mrs. Grace Clark, 1014 Washington Street, is enjoying the blossom which has appeared on her plant. The whitish or yellowish narrow flowers grow on slender scapes, in racemes or spikes, the perianth segments united into a tube. The variegated or mottled foliage of Mrs. Clark's plant is unusually glossy, and the plant is attracting considerable attention. In Mrs. Clark's yard there is wisteria in bloom, a large pecan tree heavily loaded with nuts, and a native spider-flower or clammy-weed, botanically known as Polinisia, among other interesting specimens. The Polinisia is close of kin to the new All-American award winner of 1942 in the Annuals Division, the Pink Queen Cleome, which is creating such a sensation in the United States this year. More interesting perhaps than Mrs. Clark's flowers are the art objects which she houses indoors in charming cabinets and on whatnots, these having been brought by her from Europe.

The little gardens that grace the doorways and entrances to the houses in the Federal Housing District are engaging the attention of the passerby these days. They are gay spots indeed, made so by well-kept green lawns, and by bright flowering plants such as petunias, cockscomb, verbenas, portulaca, nasturtiums, daisies, perennial phlox and periwinkles. The pleasing unity of these gardens is something citizens would do well to consider. Today one must think of one's neighbor in arranging the plants on one's home grounds. One should consider not only the home lot, but the entire block, what one's home-ground planting will do to the block, how it will affect the neighbor, the appearance of the entire street, and even the community. All front yard planting (estates and large properties to be excepted) should be uniform, with front yards kept for lawns only, plantings to be arranged next to the house, and with sidewalk trees planted with regard for uniformity as to kinds of trees, spacing and pruning. Vacant lots should be given attention; weeds should be cut, and properties kept in order. Certainly no vacant city lot should be used as a dumping ground for the community's tree and shrub prunings, for the garbage and tin cans that are often deposited on these vacant lots.

The vertical garden of Walter Camp, analyst for the War Production Board, Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth, located on the old Bursleson Road, is creating interest. This garden, 10x20 feet in size, consists only of plants that climb, such as tomatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers, and there is even a vine peach which resembles an orange and makes good preserves. Here banana muskmelons grow to two feet in length and tomatoes weigh 2-3 pounds each. The idea of having plants climb skyward rather than sprawl over the ground is a new one and offers much to the person with limited quarters in which to make a garden.

Perhaps no one has had more fun with gardening experiences locally than Mrs. Walter Strong, president, Junior Woman's Club Garden Club, 3241 Westcliff Road West. In addition to a well landscaped garden, with terraces, a rockery and front and rear garden, with patio, there are a few vegetable plants which have more than paid for their "board-and-keep." The pink hydrangeas have been a delight, and there are beautiful dahlias, the latter, grown from seed. Early flowering

ajugas, plumbago, sedums, oxalis and other rock garden plants have given an abundance of bloom. From Mrs. Strong's three tomato plants she has canned 20 quarts of tomatoes; from three cucumber vines, planted in hills, she has 15 quarts of dill pickles, 10 pints of bread-and-butter pickles and six quarts of cucumber relish; and the dill and peppers with which the dill pickles were seasoned were grown in this garden.

Mrs. Frank Genarlsky, president, Hubbard Heights Garden Club, 4517 Merida, Seminary Addition, an enthusiast for flowers in a garden, has devoted her attention this year in part to her vegetable garden, with the result that she is 175 quarts to the good on beans, English peas, kraut and other vegetables which she has canned. A specialty in Mrs. Genarlsky's flower garden just now is the touch-me-not, a member of the balsam family. Sometimes the single varieties are called lady-slippers. This garden boasts some good redbud trees which have seemed to grow unusually well this year.

The E. B. Cartwright ranch, south of Weatherford, has produced a big-yield this year, through its vegetable garden and orchard. From the less-than-an-acre garden near the house, over 400 quarts of vegetables and fruits have been canned, with all the family could use besides. This small tract, in addition to servicing the family, has brought in, through sales, the neat sum of \$80. The larger garden of seven acres netted \$800 in cash, 100 quarts of tomatoes, 50 quarts of wild grapes, plums, jellies and grape-juice, 400 quarts of vegetables and fruits. Several quarts each of seeds, celtuce, radishes, okra, black-eyed peas, cream peas and other vegetable seeds are a part of this garden's harvest. In addition the Cartwright garden, noted for its water-melons and cantalopes, has turned out many wagon loads of melons. Mrs. Cartwright did most of the gardening and all of the canning herself, with the help of only a colored man for the heavier garden work. Mrs. Cartwright is the past president of the Weatherford Garden Club.

The Marvin Evans residence, corner, 2141 Warner Road, shows care and appreciation. The well-kept lawn, colorful flowers and attractive arrangement give one to know that the owners find much comfort and joy in this garden; best of all they like to share it with their friends. Another friendly garden is that of Mr. and Mrs. William Holden, 2207 Glenco Terrace. Wherever they live, the Holdens always leave a reputation for garden interest behind them. These families are concerned with civic betterment as well as home ground beautification; both Marvin Evans and William Holden are serving the city officially, the former being a member of the City Council and the latter executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce.

A real garden enthusiast who visited the Garden and Garden Center this past week was Nat Shick, postmaster at Big Spring. He, with his wife and daughter, spent this past week vacationing in the city. Mrs. Shick says her husband is the real gardener in their family; that she is kept busy pruning and shearing the prolific growth necessary to keep plants, trees and shrubs, grown by her husband, within bounds. The garden-minded postmaster is not only a plant fancier, but he trains and develops the native trees and shrubs into unique shapes. His wood carving is a particular hobby, one of his totem poles being the 30-foot one that graces City Park in Big Spring. This pole, with 10 different designs, was dedicated to the Boy Scouts of the Buffalo Trail, and it took the designer three and one-half years to complete it. Other totems are to be seen in the Shick garden. The Ripley column, Believe It or Not, in 1935, featured a hand-made swing, grooved and riveted and fashioned from a mesquite tree. A settee stands in the yard, made from a walnut tree. There is a twisted mesquite that very plainly

forms a monogram, featuring "BYPU" in letters. Native cedars, barberries, mesquites, sumacs, red-buds, verbenas and other wild flowers have been used in the landscaping. A large Chinese elm, with a limb spread of 40 feet in each direction shades the native 24 by 24 feet flagstone terrace in the rear garden. A log cabin, probably the first and only in Howard County, used as a utility and tool house, occupies a place in the back garden; lighting is with old-fashioned lanterns; red, white and blue morning glories wind themselves through the lacy, knotty branches of a mesquite tree and attract the attention of all who pass this garden in the early morning; at different seasons jonquils, tulips, pansies, roses, gladiolus, nasturtiums and other bright flowers keep the garden gay.

## Plant Fall Vegetable Gardens Now

The Garden Center co-operating with county demonstration agents suggests that those wishing to plant a Fall vegetable garden get to work on it at once. While certain vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots, turnips, beets, Swiss chard and the like can be planted later—even rape, collards, onions, kale and rutabagas can stand some frost and considerable cold—it is best to get the earlier vegetables into the ground now.

Soils should be well prepared, not just turned under. A garden that is given the proper attention should give a good yield before Winter sets in. Certainly this part of the country, with its long growing season, does not make the most of Fall vegetable gardens. Any good seed house will be glad to give instructions as to methods of procedure and cultivation. Water is essential, proper cultivation is more important.

Pinto beans, onions, green beans and potatoes, wanted for Fall consumption, may be planted now. Plant English peas, radishes, cabbage, collards, beans, kale, turnips, beets, carrots, rape, rutabagas, shallots, spinach and other vegetables from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15. Swiss chard may be planted as late as Sept. 30, and mustard, until Oct. 30. These quotations are for a normal season in this locality, and do not insure against climatic extremes.

### Features New Spring.

The Botanic Garden is featuring a new spring located near the big Centennial hackberry tree in the water gardens. The "spreading chestnut tree" had nothing on this large hackberry, a member of the Sugarberry family, four feet in diameter when it came to spreading proclivities. The roots are exposed and they spread along with the branches which try to dip their leafy fingers in the cool springs that flow from nearby banks. This tree has been pruned, cabled and especially cared for since the Garden was built, and it attracts many visitors who find daily enjoyment here.

There are other large trees in the Botanic Garden, some of which are in vistas and others in the Nature Trails, among these are the mossy cup oaks, spotted oaks, pecans, walnuts and cedar elms. Native shrubs making fruits now are the sumacs, buckbush, callicarps and poke berry. The barrel cactus is in bloom in the wildflower and cactus areas. A large flaming sotol (saw-tooth) is in flower here also.

The loud speaker is now a feature of the Garden programs, and offers unusual educational advantages, helping to entertain the thousands who frequent the Garden on succeeding Sundays.

### Dahlias at Best.

The following dahlias will be at their best shortly now, many being already in full flower: Pink—Calvalcade, Jim Baxter, Carl Dahl and Jersey Beauty; White—Michigan White, Jersey Dainty, California Idol and Kentucky Sun; Orange and two-tone—Jane Cowl, President Roosevelt and Pride of Stratford; Red—Man-o-War, Adolph Mayer and Anna Benedict.

The zinnias still hold the interest of color enthusiasts, and some new one are to be seen this year, among them the new striata type, Old Glory and the one known as Clown. The dahlia-flowered zinnias now in bloom are Exquisite (rose), Eldorado (rose salmon), Illumination (deep rose) and a good one to hold its color, known as the Will Rogers (brilliant scarlet). In the California Giants there are Brightness (bright deep pink), Cherry Queen (cherry red), Crimson Queen (crimson), Miss Willmott (soft pink), Purity (white) and Salmon Queen (salmon). Zinnia Super Crown-o-Gold comes in pastel shades, and a fairly new fantasy is Stardust, a pure golden yellow.

### Visitors From Many States.

Visitors to the Garden and Garden Center this past week came from many Texas cities and these states: Colorado, Florida, California, Tennessee, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Louisiana, North Dakota, Ohio, New Jersey, Kansas, New York, New Mexico, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, Alaska, West Virginia, Delaware, Montana, Mexico, Canada.

This is the last week visitors will have a chance to see the \$1,000 homeground landscape model on display at the Garden Center. The model was made by students at the Lowthrop School of Landscaping at Groton, Mass. It is designed with all service quarters and utility gardens in front, and the rear gardens are formal, the reverse of the backyard garden of a generation ago. The exhibit has been on display at the Center for the past three weeks and has attracted many visitors. It will be sent back to Groton, Mass., the first of this coming week.

## Fort Worth Plans Victory Garden Show

Selected as one of the 15 key cities of the Nation, Fort Worth will put on a Victory Garden Harvest Show late in October as a demonstration of the effort being put forth in the food-for-victory movement by farmers and city dwellers alike.

Proceeds from the show, which will last several days, will go to the Navy and Army Emergency Relief funds.

Representatives of garden clubs, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, county agents and nurserymen met Friday at the Hotel Texas to start planning the event.

An executive committee was named with Mrs. Will D. Lake as co-chairman and Oscar Branch as secretary. Others selected were Edward L. Baker, Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, M. C. Counts, Oscar Gray, W. C. Bigby, Gordon Boswell.

The executive committee will meet again next week to elect a general chairman and appoint committees.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is general chairman of the national effort in which more than 15,000,000 Victory gardeners are expected to participate. The American Association of Nurserymen is underwriting the shows in co-operation with State colleges and extension services.

The national goal is \$2,000,000 for Army and Navy relief.

After the "example" shows at the 15 key points, the plan is to put on 20,000 registered shows throughout the country. Adjoining counties will be asked to participate in the Fort Worth show. Steve Verhalen of Scottsville, state chairman, attended the meeting here Thursday.

"This is the greatest marshalling of the forces of gardening and horticulture in the history of the world," Mrs. Lake pointed out.

*Handwritten signature: W. D. Lake*



## Landmarks Lie Under River Bluff

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Every city built upon the bluffs of a river has its under-the-hill story. Fort Worth is no exception to the rule. There is a discarded road, now almost impassable, behind the new Health Center. It wanders off down the bluff past a few humble cottages, is flanked in places with some rather large trees, and makes a dead-end at the foot of the hill. Once the road was a prominent thoroughfare to the North Side. It meandered over a wire bridge, the old suspension type, and was a dusty path to Oakwood Cemetery and beyond.

Long ago the road led down to a ferry that crossed the river, but that was before the day of bridges. A one-room shack stood on the bluff near where the road starts down the hill, and old-timers recall its fate. Herein some of the citizens with time on their hands played cards and dominoes, while waiting for the little town to become a city. A certain irate spouse, so the story goes, whose anger had somehow empowered her with super-strength, pushed the house off the hill, with inhabitants and furnishings, while a game was in progress; and to this day dominoes are being picked up occasionally on the slopes.

Where now stands the Texas Electric Service Company plant, there was located an old German Beer Garden, the "Deutscher Verein," a rendezvous for the town's German population, something like fifty years ago, and where they met each Springtime to pay tribute to the new season. As a sort of forerunner, a German band promenaded throughout the little city, going from block to block, and playing "The Blue Danube" and other Strauss waltzes or Viennese music. Always the band had a following of small boys. The sound of this music each year was as sure a sign of Spring as the piping notes of the organ grinder with his monkey. Still another sign of the changing season was the smell of smoke and the sight of small smoke-spirals issuing from yards, as home grounds were raked clean of leaves that had accumulated throughout the year, and leaves were burned.

Gone now is the old bridge, but the frame work, a part at least, still stands. Not far away, on the corner of Bluff and Taylor Streets, there is a remnant of one of Fort Worth's early private drinking wells. Once it bore a marker, placed by a local D.A.R. chapter; but the sign is no longer there and the stones are tumbling, as service transportation frequents the alley which encroaches on the well site. With few landmarks left to the city, it is to be regretted that this old well is allowed to fall into ruin. Not far away, on the southeast corner of the Criminal Courts Building, is the site of the old army camp, first called Camp Worth in honor of William Jenkins Worth, Mexican war hero—the beginning of our present city. The place bears a descriptive marker, the gift of Mary Isham Keith D.A.R. Chapter.

At the entrance to the Health Center stands a grove of very old liveoak trees. No man can tell when they first appeared, but they seem to have been there always. An early historian tells of a tavern that stood near this spot, probably ninety years ago, a place noted among other things for the fact that it displayed Fort Worth' first billboard. The building was one of those rambling types, with a large front porch across the length. The sign was said to be huge, and was placed over the entrance. On the sign were wild birds and beasts, life-sized figures of wild game, and thirst-quenching drinks, good food and good lodgings, done by some enterprising sign painter of the day with a peculiar flair for color and bizarre designs. It is said of this sign that "nothing like it had ever been done before and would likely never be seen again."

## Many Fort Worth Flower Gardens Gay With Color and Include Vegetables

The front entrance to the home of Dr. and Mrs. K. H. Beall, 1600 Sunset Terrace, looks like a picture of some tropical place, with evergreens, banana trees and San Augustine grass. The bananas are in flower now and fruit is being formed. Another Sunset Terrace home that is distinctive and of particular interest is that of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Morris, in the same block. The view from this hill is exceptional, and the Morris studio is so built as to take advantage of it. The grounds are terraced, and there is a patio planted and furnished with tropical specimens and furniture, affording true Mexican atmosphere.

Three homes in Polytechnic are typical of many throughout the city now, in that these combine both flowers and vegetables in their gardens. The Ira Stafford place, 3315 Avenue H, features many native plants. Mrs. Stafford is interested particularly in the growing of indigenous plants in her garden—and there are Will Rogers zinnias, crown-of-gold marigolds and chrysanthemums growing alongside tomatoes and other vegetables. More than 50 pounds of tomatoes have been growing in this garden in the past few weeks. Under the shade of hackberry trees in the front yard San Augustine grass thrives. A picket fence gives privacy to the outdoor living room in the rear grounds.

### Used as Dining Room.

Mrs. M. F. Markward, former president of the Polytechnic Garden Club, 3600 Avenue L, has used her outdoor living room for dining purposes all Summer. Breakfasts are eaten in the garden, and the evening meal is enjoyed here also. Special furniture has been used, carrying out the purposes. Here, too, is a tropical setting, and potted plants, artistically arranged, give a picturesque note. Nicotiana and daturas, night-blooming plants, add to the charm of the garden in the evening, and there is a bird bath and other decorative features, including a Rosy Morn morning glory which acts as a greeter to the hostess and her garden-minded husband at the daily breakfast table.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Dumas, 3219 Avenue J, are enjoying butterbeans and green beans from their combination flower-vegetable garden now. Here one sees alternating rows of vegetables and flowers, and castor beans give a tropical look to the background of the place. In addition to other annuals, there are balsams, bachelor-buttons, petunias and zinnias. Hackberry trees, Arizona cypress and an ornamental wire fence give shade and privacy.

### Travis Garden Gay.

The little dooryard front garden at the home of Mrs. C. W. Travis, 1709 East Leuda, is gay with winered bachelor buttons and petunia-filled urns. More interesting than the garden is Mrs. Travis' collection of antiques, most of which have special significance to this county. One item in particular, an aquamarine wine bottle, was used in sacramental rites in the first church in this county, located in the early "forties" near what is now Grapevine. This bottle was featured at Fort Worth's Frontier Centennial. Mrs. Travis' collection of old hats, provincial fans, letters and documents and furniture deserve special mention.

Sam Y. Caldwell, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., now stationed at a Texas army camp, is a frequent visitor to the Botanic Garden. In civilian life he was a horticulturist of note and a frequent contributor to nationally prominent garden magazines and horticultural journals. He is interested particularly in the native plants of Texas and their potentialities in the wartime program. He thinks, too, that the Botanic Garden is a valuable asset to the community in offering entertainment to service men and their families to whom it is accessible, and a builder of morals as well for the public generally.

### Showing of Insects.

The Garden Center is featuring a special showing this week of Botanic Garden insects, those that are helpful and those that are injurious to plants. The specimens are mounted in glass cases, and are worthy of interest to artists and others interested in natural objects. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Garden Center Mrs. C. A. Gantt will give a talk on the subject, using the insects shown in illustration.

The Botanic Garden is attracting an unusual number of visitors because of the dahlias and zinnias which furnish the highlights of color and bloom just now. There are a number of new-type zinnias and several new dahlias which seem to thrive in the garden. Luther Pope, in charge of the garden, says both the dahlias and zinnias grown in the garden, can be grown satisfactorily in local gardens with average care. The Pink Queen cleome, the All-American award winner, class of annuals, 1941, is blooming in a special bed northeast of the

oval rose garden. This unusual plant, called spider-flower in the native species, is one of the dozen prize winning new plants of last year which received All-American awards.

### Horticultural Program.

Of particular interest at this season will be the horticultural program to be held on next Thursday morning in the garden of Mrs. Jack Knight, 2810 Alton Road. The garden will be open to the public at 9:30 and a talk on the subject, "What to Do in Your Garden," will be given by Mrs. W. B. Paddock, horticultural chairman for the Fort Worth Garden Club. Prior to this talk, Mrs. Knight will take visitors through the garden and explain her methods and show the specimens. This program has been arranged especially for amateur gardeners, and many persons are taking advantage of the opportunity to enjoy this successful garden and to learn from Mrs. Knight's achievements.

Mrs. Knight has the services of a man helper one day a week. The remainder of the time she does her own garden work, and her experiments are proving of value. This garden features plants adaptable to various situations and exposures, situated as it is on a corner. It also offers information as to how to grow plants in the shade and in the sun; year-round garden interest, with color and succession of bloom; ground covers for shade; back gardens; pools and their treatment, for here is a delightful pool, planted attractively. In fact, one may gain a great deal of information—needed just at this time, the beginning of another gardening season—by attending these programs which are held at this garden the first Thursday in each month, with actual experimentation used in illustration. All programs held here are free to the public, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Knight.

## September Is Month For Perennials and Biennials

September is the month in which to do lifting, dividing and transplanting, and the time to plant most perennials and biennials. Many of these bloom in early Spring, and if planting is deferred until that time, they will bloom only slightly, if at all. Even with plants which bloom in late Summer, with a very few exceptions, Fall planting is to be preferred. Most catalogs give blooming dates, and it is always best to consult them before planting, allowing for a month earlier if catalogs are prepared for Northern and Eastern trade.

Along with the planting of other perennials, do not overlook the many hardy bulbous stocks. These may be planted now or a little bit later. Nothing gives the thrill to a gardener that the first Spring crocuses and jonquils give. There are the narcissi, muscari or grape hyacinths, hyacinths, erythroniums, galanthus or snowdrops, single and double jonquils, Triandrus, albus angel's-tears, Thalia, orchid-flowering narcissus, and numerous others, all of which soon will be available at the many stores which handle seeds and plant supplies. Almost any good garden soil will grow bulbs. Most bulbs, except hardy lily bulbs, do well when planted about twice their diameter deep. Be sure to water immediately after planting, and never allow soil to become dry at any time thereafter. Most bulbs may be grown indoors in flower pots or any other vessel which allows for free drainage which is absolutely necessary.

Most perennials will do well in a deeply prepared rich, sandy loam. Small growing plants will do nicely in 21 inches of soil. For the more robust types, allow for at least two feet of depth. Enrich the soil by adding one-fourth to one-third well-decayed dairy loam. Mix all thoroughly. In lifting and transplanting, it is not necessary to divide all plants annually. Lift and divide only those that have become crowded. Spacing depends upon the natural growth of plants. For those which do not grow over 12 or 15 inches tall, 12 inches apart each way will do. Most plants growing two feet tall will require two to two and one-half feet; taller plants accordingly. Be sure that drainage is good, especially in Winter. If planting is to be done in beds or borders that have been in use for a long time, it is best to remove at least a third of

the old worn-out soil, and to refill with new, mixing both thoroughly.

### Keep Plants Watered.

Plants make a much better root system, if set out in the Fall. Keep plants well watered, if rains are not frequent. Cultivate dry soils only; never when wet. Keep a close watch for insects, and use nicotine preparations freely. Spray against diseases of stem, leaf and buds. Use either lime sulphur or bordeaux mixture; there are others which reliable dealers can supply. Keep all weak-stemmed growing plants well staked and tied. Take out badly diseased plants and burn. Allow soil from which such have been taken to rest awhile, turning soil often to aerate. Watering at roots alone will not suffice for most plants! they should have their foliage sponged often. As cooler nights approach do not water plants after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, especially roses.

### Try the

Arabis (roses), pink; Alyssum (saxatile compactum); basket-of-gold; Arenaria (Montana), white; dwarf hardy asters or Michaelmas daisies; various dwarf or rock garden campanulas; Iberis; dianthus or hardy garden pinks; dwarf phlox; Veronicas—all of which bloom from early April to June. The above should be planted by the latter part of this month. A planting of delicate pink or medium pink hollyhocks bordered with Miss Lingard white phlox is a simple but showy combination. Pink peonies could also be combined to advantage with this white phlox. A border of good dimensions, planted solidly with hardy phlox, using at least a half dozen different colors, each individual color in fairly good sized groups, commencing at one end with the lighter shades and carrying through into the darker shades, makes an effective display.

### Don't Plant Too Formally.

Use three or more shades of dianthus (barbatus), better known as sweet-william, with the darker shades at the back and lighter to the front; border with old-fashioned hardy garden pinks, but do not plant too formally. Where space is at a premium, plantings may be made by using one, two or three of each kind of plant, placing particular species in a small-sized group, beginning at the back with the darker and taller-growing plants

and finishing at the front of the border with the lighter shades and lower-growing plants.

A beautiful contrast may be made through the use of a bed of delphinium—deep, violet-blue larkspur—and in front or to the sides and ends plant double golden-yellow coreopsis. Blue bellflowers may be used instead of the delphinium if desired. Another interesting blue and yellow combination is to be had from a background planting of blue-ladder or salvia (farinacea), Chinese bellflower (Platycodon grandiflorum), Veronica (all blue shades) and border with Missouri evening-primrose, golden daisies and goldenball or golden yellow feverfew.

Seeds of bluebonnets, standing red cypress (Indian plume) and other native biennials should be sown as soon as possible now. Most native seeds should be planted at the time they would fall naturally from the parent plant; and care should be used not to plant too deeply. When they fall in the open, it is some time before the kinds and rains beat the seeds into the ground, and one should study the native habits of the various specimens before experimenting with them. The native Texas flowers are said to be the finest rock garden plants in all the world, and they should be used more often in the cultivated garden.

But while women are under the delusion that buying Victoria Bonds is a pretty and loyal gesture, done this year:



# GARDENS • Landscaping

## Palms Can Be Raised in Fort Worth

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Have you ever wanted to grow palms on your home grounds? Have you ever thought this an impossibility in our climate? Palms are especially good for Spanish-type houses and where tropical effects are wanted. And even some of the semi-hardy kinds can be grown here. Any number of Fort Worth gardens are growing the Washingtonia successfully, whereas it is supposed to be an easy victim of cold weather. The following are a few varieties that will withstand a temperature of 18 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, with little or no injury: Several species of Cocos; at least two Erythraea; four or five of the Phoenix; some half a dozen Sabals; Serenoa cerulata and the Washingtonias, mentioned above. Be sure to see that plenty of water is given, and that drainage is good.

Pampas Grass (Cortaderia argentea), a native in Argentina and Southern Brazil, is one of the showiest of our tall perennial subtropical grasses, grown for its whitish fluffy plumes of inflorescence. This attractive decorative grass was introduced into the United States about 1848. Plants are produced easily from seed, however sex and variety are very uncertain. The stock is usually increased by dividing the female plants, the plumes of which are more beautiful than those of the male. Commercial growing in North America dates from 1874, when the difference in sex was first discovered. There is a right time to pick the plumes that they may hold their fineness. They are generally ready for picking when they are exposed from the husk a few inches and have a fluffy look. If they curve well at the stem end when dry they are all right. A dark seedy look of the plume at the top when cured indicates they were too old when cut.

The best plants are obtained around the outside edges of old hills, or from young stands. The plants grow well in any good average soil. Plants should be set several feet apart, as they spread rapidly; acreage properties could set them 10-16 feet apart to advantage.

Peonies, named for the mythical physician, Paeon, are especially attractive flowering perennials, prized for the spring and early summer bloom.

### PLANTING SCHEDULE FOR NOW.

When planting bulbs, bear in mind the following rule: Four to six inches apart for anemones; two inches between for crocus; two inches for snowdrops; three inches for scillas; six inches for jonquils; four inches for tulips; six inches for hyacinths; six to 12 inches for narcissi, and 12 inches or more apart for lilies. For October planting try sweet peas, violas, ageratum, bluebonnets, pansies, phlox, candytuft, snapdragons, sweet-williams, pinks, hollyhocks, larkspurs, ranunculus and calendulas. In the vegetable garden take a chance on the following—you may be surprised: Spinach, lettuce, carrots, turnips, Swiss chard, beets, radishes, cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower. Strawberry bushes may be set out successfully in October also.

## Back Yard Garden Produces Potatoes, Onions and Beans

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Bell, 204 Dew Street, have been good gardeners over a period of years. This year they gathered three and one-half bushels of potatoes from four short rows, 14 hills in a row. Potatoes were planted from thick peelings with one or two eyes. The small back yard was given over to both vegetables and flowers. Bermuda onions reach six to eight inches in diameter. Okra, Swiss chard, black wax beans, onions and potatoes will bring returns from the Fall garden, which has just been planted. When a child, Mrs. Bell lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Givens, on a farm on which was located the Centennial hackberry now featured in the Botanic Garden. The park area was then a part of the Givens farm and as far back as Mrs. Bell remembers the tree was a large tree; and many times when a little girl she climbed into and played among its low-hung branches.

Sam Cantey III, president of the Art Association, 324 Eastwood, was a happy man this week when he discovered several blooms on his native passiflora vine, the pride of his new garden. The plant, commonly called passion flower, gets its name from the fact that parts of the flower bear a resemblance to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion: The corona represents the crown of thorns, the stamens and pistil the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stand for the 10 faithful apostles. Although the different species have many forms and colors, this particular plant is about two inches across and very showy in white, purple, red and blue colors.

### 150-Foot Grape Vine.

A large native grape vine at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Phillips, 3111 Race Street, has attained the length of 150 feet, as it clambers over the fences. The friends of Dr. and Mrs. Phillips have enjoyed the night garden particularly because of a Mexican moonvine whose flowers are spectacular as they come out nightly. These flowers, which are as large as saucers, open slowly at first, and then suddenly jump into fullness about 9 p. m.; they last but for the night. A luxuriant Kudzu vine, a native of the Orient, with fragrant purple flowers, covers Dr. Phillips' home office, and a 2-year-old grape vine, loaded with purple grapes,

graces the arbor. Zinnias, dahlias and petunias have kept the Phillips garden gay throughout the Summer.

### \*Plant Crepe Myrtle.

Fort Worth gardens should plant the crepe myrtle plentifully. The specimens now in flower throughout the city allow for a gorgeous display of color, bringing to our mind that Fort Worth could be as colorful, as beautiful in the Summer with the flowers of the crepe myrtle as is Mobile in azalea time. The deep watermelon red flowers on the Centennial grounds and the melon pink blooms in the south entrance to the Botanic Garden are attracting many visitors who enjoy this array of color. Named by Linnaeus for his friend, Magnus von Lagerstroem, the Lagerstroemia genus, family Lythraceae, consists of about 30 species of decorative shrubs and trees, all from the warm regions of the Old World. After the flowering season of young crepe myrtles is over, the shrub should be cut back almost to the ground; otherwise the next Summer's bloom is likely to be sparse. Like the zinnia here in the Southwest, the crepe myrtle gives much and asks little. Let's all plant watermelon red crepe myrtles in our gardens this Winter.

### Van Zandt Home.

Leave University Drive at the corner of Crestline Road and drive one block east to see the old Van Zandt home, a relic of Fort Worth's historic past. The quaint little house is authentic of pioneer days, even to the front gallery, which disports pans and buckets of blooming plants; and the big liveoak trees are worth going far to see. Just east of the

Van Zandt home is a slight hill planted with beargrass and Spanish bayonets, known to park employees as Dagger Hill; and here one will find some delightful specimens of senisa, or native Texas leucophyllum. This ashy-green shrub is called cenizo by the Mexicans, which means means ashes, having reference to the color.

## Hyacinth Bulbs Planted Over 20 Years Ago Still Send Forth Spring Blooms

Robert Potts, 2222 West Magnolia, has a deep blue hyacinth bulb that has never missed a Spring in 21 years in sending forth blooms. The soil has never been replaced, and the plant has had no artificial water. It has had no cultivation and no attention, other than admiration each Spring when the blossom appears. Mrs. J. B. Chorn, Cleburne, has a hyacinth bulb that was planted about 24 years ago, and it still blooms each Spring. This one a Roman single type, usually produces five blooms every season. The color is pink. This bulb was planted against the house and has never had any fertilizer, cultivation or particular attention, except when it blooms. Mrs. W. K. Rose, 2340 Lipscomb Street, local authority on bulb growing, says the bulbs usually bloom only once, but that the Roman hyacinths produce the new bulbets around the root base, while the Dutch hyacinths, have one, two or three bulbets form beside the old bulb, as the parent bulb disintegrates.

Blooms in most cases come from the new bulbs, and appear every year at about the same place as the one that came the year before.

Mrs. Rose is reminding gardeners also that now is the time to give plenty of water to lilac bushes, inasmuch as the lilac buds are forming now, and they should have food and water, if rainfall is not adequate, thus insuring bloom for next Spring. Nandinas, in order to have luxuriant berries for the Fall season, should have food and sufficient water during their blossoming season, usually in March; and persons desiring rich, colorful berries for Fall decoration should remember to fertilize and give nandinas plenty of needed attention when buds and blooms come in the Spring. This is the secret of the beauty of the berries on Mrs. Rose's nandinas bushes.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. O'Brien, 2913 Sixth Avenue, have a greenhouse, that runs the full length of the garage. It is the special hobby of Mr. O'Brien. This useful adjunct has made possible many early plants and vegetables in the O'Brien garden this year, particularly pansies and tomatoes. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. O'Brien, 2808 Fifth Avenue, have been the envy of their friends this Summer because of the systematic,

orderly planting of green corn which they grew in their flower garden. The unusual neatness and precision of rows, and the attractive combinations of flowers and vegetables, caused much favorable comment. In this garden tomatoes grew to the tops of fruit trees upon which they had clung for support, and made a decorative note in the garden.

The John W. Naylor Victory garden, 4709 Collinwood, was indeed a wonder garden, what with Kentucky wonder-beans producing heavily all during late Spring and the early Summer and now doing double duty by producing again. The Naylor family had all the beans they could use, gave away quantities to their friends and canned many quarts from a limited planting; and now they are reaping the second harvest from the same bean vines. The beans grew near a rose bed which had been watered all Summer, as needed, which may account, at least in part, for the prolific bean crop again this Fall.

Mrs. C. W. Leftwich, 2939 Timberline Drive is enjoying the unusual amount of pyracantha berries on her bushes this year. The name of the plant is taken from the Greek, and means firethorn, an allusion to the bright red fruits. The genus belongs to the Rosaceae. The same principles of cultivation might be given for producing Fall berries that obtain for the nandina. Cultivation and plenty of water in the Spring when buds and flowers are forming will make for good Fall berries. The lalandii and the yunnanensis are good berry-bearing types for this locality.

The D. T. Costello family, 4051 Modlin, has had unusual gardenias and daisies all Summer. Vegetable gardens are also combined here with remarkable success. An orchid is a feature of this garden. Nothing can be more ornamental than fruit trees, well chosen for fruit foods as well as for ornaments in the garden. This family has proved that vegetables, fruits and flowers can be successfully grown together. Mrs. K. D. Bickel, 2811 Lubbock, has had good success with veronica in her flower garden this year. Cosmos in all shades have blended well with the tall lavender spikes of the veronica.

## Garden Club Revises Program To Fit Wartime Responsibilities

The Fort Worth Garden Club is revising its activities in order to make them practical and in keeping with war needs, Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, president, said today in announcing fall plans.

There are two new activities. One will be the furnishing of a group of workers to aid Mrs. Will Lake at the Garden Center. Another will be the furnishing of flowers to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital for disabled mental patients from the Navy and other armed forces.

Mrs. Crane has appointed Mrs. C. D. Reimers as chairman of the Garden Center work. On her committee are Mmes. Frank Naugle, Morgan Bryan and Allen A. Gwynne.

The volunteer workers include Mmes. O. E. Henderson, Fritz Kel-

ler, E. E. Wyatt, Loren E. Taylor, Harold Hough, William K. Hall, J. M. Purvis, Roger Hughes, L. J. Wardlaw, Hugh P. Courtney, Varner Beall Stevens, Alfred McKnight and John P. King.

The hospital committee will transport flowers and magazines to the hospital every Wednesday. Two women will go at a time and arrange the flowers in hospital wards. The flowers will be sent to the Garden Center and transported from there to the hospital.

On the committee are Mmes.

Charles McCluer, chairman; A. T. Seymour, John Dillon, William Cranz, and Probert Williams.

Others who will assist are Mmes. Galen McKinney, T. E. Graham, R. W. Bridges, Allen A. Gwynne, T. C. Saunders Jr., E. E. Wyatt, William Cranz McKnight, William K. Hall, Ned Lydick, Lowell Lafferty and E. L. Stoniger.

When fresh flowers are not in season greenery and pot plants will be used. The arrangements are now made with abelia, photinia, ivy and other plants which last longer than the flowers.



## Garden Clubs to Conserve on Transport

First meetings of the neighborhood groups into which Fort Worth Garden Club has been formed for a monthly horticultural study program will be held Friday in the homes of the group chairmen. These group meetings, to be held on the first Friday of each month, from October through May, were planned this Summer as a voluntary rationing of member transportation, and have met with enthusiastic approval.

The groups will study their neighborhood garden problems and will have speakers on various subjects, each group to determine its program at the meeting Friday.

The group chairmen, who will be hostesses for the meetings Friday are: Mrs. Cleaves Rhea, 2520 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Nancy Taylor, 807 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. R. R. Lowdon, 2325 Mistletoe Boulevard; Mrs. D. L. Tandy, 1916 Berkeley; Mrs. Ralph Bristol, 2424 Medford Court West; Mrs. A. Grant Fewsmith, 3800 Westcliff South; Mrs. A. E. Jackson, Forest Hill; Mrs. Victor LeMay, 106 Virginia Place; Mrs. A. Rennerick Clark, 305 Crestwood; Mrs. J. D. Collett, 429 River Crest Drive; Mrs. James T. Taylor, 4811 Camp Bowie; Mrs. Ward B. Powell, 61 Westover Terrace, and Mrs. Glenn Garrett, 6212 Highland.

### IT'S TIME TO PLAN TREE PLANTING.

As the Fall planting season begins to engage our attention, it is well to consider what trees and shrubs we shall want for this year, with mid-Winter the best planting time. Trees and shrubs in the woodlands take their Fall coloration, and we determine to plant some of those trees, but forget when the planting time comes. The following list will be safe for this locality, and can be depended upon to give good results: cottonwood, elms, oaks, maples, redbuds, sweet-gums, soapberry, sumacs, plum, American euonymus, Virginia creeper, barberry, witch hazels, black-haw, white ash, red cedar. The hardwood trees are the most dependable for colored foliage. By the latter part of next month people who live in the Northeastern part of the United States will begin to travel into wooded areas to see the Fall spectacle of the trees in color. The Southern part of the Nation withholds its color parade until about a month later. Only in one small limited section of South America is there this pageant of color. Almost all of North America is privileged to view the Fall display of arboreal color, due to the extensive deciduous forests and the right kind of general climatic conditions.

Chlorophyll, essential to all leaves in the manufacture of starches and sugars, is the element that gives the green color to the trees and shrubs. When, for any reason this is reduced, or halted in formation, the foliage becomes pale, yellow, or turns to red and brown, purple sometimes, according to the chemical properties to be found in the leaf. In some of the maples, valuable for their sugar production, it is probably the accumulation of sugars that gives the red color to the leaf. In the oaks, rich in annin, the red color is likely the result of an abundance of these properties. Three factors have much to do with this Fall coloration of the foliage of trees and shrubs: formation of sugars, light and temperature. Actual frost is not necessary. Brown is not an Autumn color, but is due generally to the death or decay of the leaf tissues. The post oaks usually hold their dead leaves well into the winter, making

## Many Wild Flowers Interest Nature Lovers This Fall; Garden Club Sets Meeting

Two wild flowers that are generally seen growing together this time of the year are the purple thistle (Eryngo), a member of the carrot family, and the tall swaying blue salvia, a mint. The native snow-on-the-mountain (Euphorbia marginata), now abundant on the prairies, exudes a sticky, milky substance, and some persons have voiced the idea that this plant might produce a product which could be useful in the present industrial emergency. Sunflowers, goldenrod, frost weed, Texas blazing star (liatris), the pink smartweed, and the Maximilian sunflower are other wild flowers to be seen in flower now.

Mrs. R. D. McLeod, 2871 Avenue A, is watching with interest a flowering marigold plant that has already attained a height of almost seven feet. Another giant flowering plant is the tall red prince's-feather, one of the amaranths, at 1015 Alston Avenue, now fully 10 feet tall. Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, president of the Highland Park Garden Club, at 1321 East Richmond, is noted for her garden of color; and just now the Spanish, or French, mulberry (callicarpa), one of our lovely native shrubs, is gay with clusters of bright purple berries. Another pet in the Tankersley garden is the very large flowering moonvine.

When Miss Mary Tucker entertained St. Mary's Garden Club recently at her home, 2428 Winton Terrace, East, the flower arrangement, consisting of coral castor beans and coral nerine lilies, caused much favorable comment. It was arranged by Mrs. M. A. O'Brien.

Mrs. William Lowell Wilson, 3005 Jennings Avenue, is authority for the following item: Banana stalks placed in the chicken house and in the dog kennel will eradicate mites and fleas.

The Polytechnic Garden Club, Mrs. O. J. Vinson, president, will hold its first meeting in Ann Waggoner Hall, Texas Wesleyan College, Oct. 12 at 2 p. m. The theme for the year's study, according to yearbooks which have just been issued, is "Victory," with each letter in the word standing for some special phase of gardening. The club is a civic organization, and its members call themselves "citizens of Nature." The purpose of the club is to stimulate gardening among amateurs, to share the privileges of the organization and to aid and encourage civic planting.

### Arlington Gardens.

Drive to Arlington some afternoon and enjoy the attractive gardens to be seen there. Mrs. Tom Ditto, president of the Arlington Garden Club, has done much, through the work of the garden club, to keep the town a-bloom.

The stone wall which incloses the gardens of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Hollingsworth is well worth seeing.

On the south side of West Abram Street there is an especially attractive entrance to a home, with the planting emphasizing white flowers and white effects. The large oaks afford a picturesque setting for the Municipal Rose Garden, which won a national award a few years ago. The combination vegetable garden and or-

a drab, unpleasant picture on the landscape in the cross-timebr sections of our State. There is something depressing about these oaks that hold on to their leaves after the coloring matter has been removed. In contrast, the liveoak is a heartening reminder that "there is life in the old tree yet."

chard of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barber has furnished the family and neighbors with fresh vegetables and fruits all Summer.

Enthusiastic visitors to the Botanic Garden and Garden Center on Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bronson, Waterbury, Conn., and Mrs. G. D. Benson, Sarasota, Fla. The party was en route home after a sojourn in California, and, after seeing the famous gardens of the Nation, they complimented the Fort Worth garden highly, saying it compared favorably with the best of them.

The table at the Garden Center this week features a green and white setting for a salad course, with the use of Tiffany green glass, white linen mats, a jade salad bowl with wooden spoons and an arrangement of cream colored zinnias. Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith is in charge of the table setting at the Center this Fall.

The dahlias, now at their best in the Botanic Garden, are attracting hundreds of visitors. Perhaps the favorites this year are a brilliant red President Roosevelt; a stunning scarlet, Menace; a vermilion, Margrace; the light pink, Jersey Beauty; a dark pink, Ida Warner; Omar Khyam, a striking bronze; the curled-petal lemon yellow, California Idol, and one similar in color, but with straight petals, Lord of Autumn.

### Morning Glories.

Morning glories and queen's-wreath are running riot everywhere these days. One of the most delightful plantings of queen's-wreath is to be seen at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Terry Brown, 3717 Hamilton Drive. Here the French doors are outlined with the heavy blooms, the three sides of the sunroom being completely covered, and the effect is especially pleasing. At the base are golden salmon polyantha roses, which blend with the color scheme. The family has enjoyed its combination flower and vegetable garden also this year, a dozen tomato plants supplying need all Summer for this vegetable. The Fall vegetable garden is now flourishing with pole beans, okra, onions, radishes, cabbage and carrots. A large red rose bush which is flowering profusely picks up the colors in the red roof, giving the highlight of accent.

The queen's-wreath (Antigonon) takes its name from the Greek, meaning probably the kneed or angled character of the stem. The species, leptopus, is the most popular of the Antigonons, and the plant is commonly called love's chain, mountain rose, rosa de montana, corallita, San Miguelito. Verandahs covered with this flowering vine, which belongs to the order, Polygonaceae, look extremely beautiful. The plants form large tubers and when killed back by frost, sprout readily again in the Spring. Seeds form a ready means of propagation, but be careful about having the soils too rich; this rather promotes rank growth of the plant with less bloom.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1942

Backyards are nigh spots for Victory these days, what with vegetables growing in almost every yard. Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick, 510 Parkdale, and her six daughters have raised bountiful Victory Garden crops in their backyards and on adjoining lots. From the harvest, vegetables have been dried and canned, enough to last the family until gardening time comes again next Spring.

## Garden Fall Wonderland

The Botanic Garden is a Fall wonderland just now, with water lilies, roses, cleome, zinnias, dahlias, daturas, and hibiscus making their "last stand" before the coming Autumn frosts and Winter's killing freezes.

The table at the Garden Center is set this week for an informal luncheon, with the use of old English china in delft blue and white. It is a simple table, such as anyone might use with his own wares and decorations. The floral centerpiece is of red Radiance roses, in a pierced willowware china basket, arranged on a white Madeira cloth embroidered with white roses. Salt and pepper boxes are in the form of white china birds. An old-fashioned sugar and creamer in clear crystal adorn the table, and tumblers and fruit cups are of the same clear crystal. The table setting will be done weekly by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith, 3800 Westcliff Road, South.

Hostesses from the Office of Civilian Defense and the Fort Worth Garden Club will be on duty Sunday at the shelter in the Botanic Garden and also at the Garden Center, and they will give information to visitors about the garden and the city. Until further notice the Garden Center will remain open on Sunday from 10 o'clock until 6 p. m. for the benefit of those persons who may be interested in horticulture or gardening, but who can not use the week-day services the center offers.

## Board of Garden Clubs to Meet

Fall meeting of the executive board of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., will be held in Dallas Oct. 13, according to announcement from Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, president.

Members who are able to arrive by 8:30 a. m., are asked to attend a breakfast session at the Baker Hotel, when the Victory Garden Harvest Shows will be discussed. The formal business session of the board will open at 10 a. m., also at the Baker Hotel. The meeting will continue through luncheon and into the afternoon until all business has been attended to. Reservations for the luncheon will be taken by Mrs. John Salois, 6322 Lakeshore Drive, Dallas.

## Garden Fragrance Is Tonic; Give Herbs Trial Next Year

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Perhaps you have often wanted a fragrant garden. There is no time like the present for the gratification of that desire. Before planning the garden for this year, why not allow for a garden of fragrant herbs? How little we know of the value of fragrance in our lives! Is it not refreshing to place a few drops of eau de cologne or perfumed bath salts in the bath? Does it not revive tired, jaded nerves? Likely there are women today who need to thank their perfumer for the husband they were able to land. Our olfactory sense is a neglected one. It is time to revive this interest. There is no better way to build up appreciation for the use of fragrance in our lives than through the planting and culture of fragrant herbs.

In making a list of those plants we shall use, there will be some of the old standbys. It is not enough to set out just any kind of fragrant herb. Blends should be studied before planting; certain fragrances just do not blend with certain others. On the other hand, particular odors have a way of standing apart, in undisputed sway, such as sweet lavender, and sweet brier. Flowers for the fragrant garden should be grown and developed, and good taste should

## Garden Club Idea Grows at Mansfield

MANSFIELD, Sept. 19.—This Tarrant County town is becoming garden club conscious and the town is reaping benefits accordingly.

Mrs. J. E. Hayes, president of the Mansfield Garden Club, is proud of an exotic shrub new to her garden. It was purchased from a Fort Worth nurseryman, but its native habitat is South America. The shrub bears the name of "red-wing." Yellow blossoms and brilliant red, winged seedpods appear on the bush at the same time, making it particularly useful where color is desirable in landscape effects. The plant is un-mindful of heat and dry weather, which recommends it further for local use. It is especially good as a cut lower, due to lasting qualities of bloom and pod.

Among other Mansfield gardens that have interesting features, are the following: The garden at the T. G. Davis home, because of an old favorite Scotch brier rose, known as "The Yellow Rose of Texas," which has fragrant foliage; the French mulberries, our local native callicarpas, at the home of Mrs. Sam P. Smith; the Roy Watson's pure white rose, it having been moved to the present location with the family which came from Weatherford; Mrs. W. F. Mayfield's marigolds, zinnias and bachelor's buttons; the cool green look of the garden of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Marshall, with many broad-leaved evergreens and a number of weeping willows, all flanking a white picket fence, and a palm to Mrs. C. P. Holland who stops the washes in their pasture lands with plantings of cannas.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1942.

count for "individualized" selection. What can be more delightful than thyme when trodden upon! Or a mint which has overrun its bed, only to be brushed lightly, thereby exhaling its peculiar odor. The fragrant garden gives a setting for many delicate fancies; and who can forget the stimulating feeling one gets when one senses the bruised leaf of a lemon verbena.

In the selection of plants for a fragrant garden, care should be used. Certain specimens that diffuse themselves when disturbed, often do not give forth fragrance of themselves. There are particular odors that are pleasant in the night air, such as daturas, nicotiana and petunias; whereas many of the herbs must be crushed or bruised before they emit their perfume. Often, fragrant herbs lend themselves advantageously for border plants in the flower beds. Their distinctive, often grey-green foliage is attractive in contrast to the foliage of other flowers, to say nothing of the fragrance which emanates from them.

For this restless year try the soothing effects offered by the fragrant garden. If plants are obtained from reliable dealers, planting instructions will be given gladly with plants, including when to plant and where.



MRS. TARRANT GOES SHOPPING

( Mrs. Magruder of Yucca Street is Mrs. Tarrant's Shopping Companion for Today )

... can supply gifts of many types. " THE STRIPLING BOOK DEPARTMENT always makes a high bid for your Here you will find framed pictures, mottoes and scrapbooks and the latest modern fiction. . . Unique stationery in gay art boxes would please the most discriminating. . . And, oh, my dear, you should just take the time to glance through the children's books. . There are such intriguing sets - books you know, that you can give, one at a time, for birthdays, and on other special occasions, as well as for Christmas. You will find these prices most appealing and will likely want to lay in a supply of these for through-the-year gifts. . . . You will find here, too, just the loveliest wrappings, ribbons and Christmas cards. . . . Edgar Guest books are greatly in demand, as are the Elbert Hubbard Scrapbooks, and a new one by Tony Wons. Be sure to see them at the STRIPLINGS.

Christ. x N. Y. Block address. by the way your

Bright lights - gay  
see in. - flowers and  
always here  
puffalo

" Only drive by GORDON BOSWELL'S on Pennsylvania Avenue any evening, and if you want a real Christmas thrill. . . Then if you want to pass this pleasure on, This up-to-date Flower Shop insists that you visit them, browse around through the greenhouses, and make your selections of Christmas flowers early. . . . Cyclamens, fairly begonias and poinsettias beckon to you, as you pass. . . . Lovely Chinese evergreens, English <sup>holly</sup> and other plants <sup>are</sup> make fascinating plants when used in some form for the ~~green~~ indoor gardens - quite the vogue ~~they are~~ now, these indoor gardens. ~~Then~~ GORDON BOSWELL'S ROSES, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, carnations and violets - and there are flowers for every taste and pocket book here - all, are charming friendship reminders. After all, what can so easily convey the

Rare specimens and colorful ones, and



season's greetings better than a beautiful flowers? . . . Ideal,

I say, for any occasion. . . . *All seems to be available at G. Baswell's.*

And, I want you to go with me to "Oh, yes, Carrie, ~~let's do go right now to~~ the NOBBY HARNESS COMPANY, Houston Street. Truly ~~they are~~ *that is* the very place to

find a gift that will please a man. Saddles, bridles, girths, lariats, spurs - and really, there are some wonderful spurs here - chaps, gloves, traveling bags and valises, pistol scabbards - and gracious me! - I can't begin to enumerate all

the attractive gifts that one ~~can see~~ *see* . . . The NOBBY HARNESS COMPANY is a fixture in this city. I can't ~~remember~~ *recall* when some man in the family - women too - weren't ~~buying~~ *supplying* their needs at THE NOBBY HARNESS COMPANY. . . . *A* gift for a

lover of horses particularly would be most acceptable for a man - if - he knew it came from the NOBBY HARNESS COMPANY, ~~that~~

*that's right go here for the last haul of Christmas gifts, haul!*

"VERY WELL? ~~WE WILL GO TO~~ LEONARD BROTHERS next. . . I like trading in the SEED DEPARTMENT especially. Mr. Bigby, the manager, is very accommodating, and spares no pains to see that his customers needs are supplied. . . Be sure to tell

the garden club s that LEONARDS is the place to buy seeds. . . .

Winter is surely here now, and spring *and planting time* is only just around the corner. . . . Have ~~you~~ *yes I* seen the cunning little gnomes, bird

baths and gazing globes *shown here* for the garden, ~~shown here?~~ They would add much charm to any ~~garden~~ yard. . . . I think the aquariums

are interesting for gifts, don't you? . . . Remarkably entertaining for a child or a shut-in. . . . And a new bird in a new cage would be just too sweet! . . . *I, too, need some more*

*tree lights and decorations - Leonard's just have everything! . . . Prudie if Santa will give us a ride in his big sleigh!*



2

Mrs. Tarrant

~~A little cottage~~ shop with *chummy little home-like*

" Christmas wreaths in the windows . . . festoons of English Holly over the doors and the spirit of Christmas every where.

That's the COTTAGE GARDEN on GREENWOOD ESPLANADE. . . When you go there it is hard to ~~get~~ <sup>pull yourself</sup> away. You just want to look and look. The greenhouses contain the choicest specimens of cyclamens, begonias, poinsettias, and other festive and decorative plants. . . . Just outside are rock gardens with all sorts of hardy ~~rock~~ plants, almost as entertaining in the dead of winter as they are in the ~~springtime~~ <sup>heyday of the flower season - the springtime.</sup>

Likely when you see this place you will want to go home, start your rockery all over again and garden, even now. . . The COTTAGE GARDEN ~~is~~ <sup>also</sup> carrying <sup>these</sup> an unusual line of wonderful extra long-stemmed roses for the holiday special. Nothing in the whole world could be lovelier <sup>than roses</sup> for a friend. Nothing is more distinctive. . . . Roses can be supplied to carry out your every color scheme for the Christmas dance or dinner.

" The COTTAGE GARDEN is featuring novel little cacti for your indoor gardens. These diminutive plants, some are dwarf varieties and some are just <sup>the</sup> little babies of their kind, are proving very popular for the Christmas trade. . . . One little fellow, a ~~tiny~~ <sup>small</sup>

Japanese cactus, looks just like a tiny spruce tree. . . . Spiderwebby ~~knickknax~~ <sup>spraggly wall-trailing</sup> sedums, installed in wall brackets or in hanging baskets; indoor glass-gardens, already planted and with tiny decorative objects to add a note of interest; beautiful holly wreaths / full and graceful, - all are intriguing and are suggestive of gifts for Christmas. . . . THE COTTAGE GARDEN ~~wishes~~ <sup>will gladly</sup> supply ~~the~~ decorations for the grave of your loved one. . . . Have you seen those evergreen and pine blankets? They are rather different, and are in popular demand. . . . Don't forget that the Cottage GARDEN CARRIES A FULL LINE OF GARDENIAS, orchids, and other choice <sup>flowers.</sup>



" Do you know how long the KING CANDY COMPANY has been making choice candies for choosey people ? . . . ~~Well, neither do~~

~~I know exactly,~~ but ever since I could remember KING'S CANDIES have been THE candy for people who know and like <sup>good</sup> candy - always fresh and always <sup>good</sup>. . . 'KING'S CANDIES FOR AMERICAN QUEENS' - their slogan, and a good one it is. . . All the girls I know prefer KING'S DELICIOUS candies. -and the boys have found that out! . . . You can get your favorite kind in a fancy box of any size. . . Oh, yes, I've heard that sweets produce heat and energy in the human body . . . I think nothing can take the place of a little candy every day. I keep it handy in the house all the time. . . <sup>Handy candy!</sup> Always KING'S! What <sup>that's a phrase!</sup> could make a more excellent Christmas reminder than a box of KING'S fine candy! Your dealer has it.

" HALTOM'S JEWELRY STORE is a really-truly Christmas siren. You cannot pass the place without feeling yourself/drawn in by the mere spell of beauty and charm which the HALTOM GIFTS display. The attractive specials shown in the windows are only a few of the thousands of gifts that men and women of discriminating taste are choosing for this Christmas. . . . Here one finds just everything for men - jewelry, traveling bags, game sets and boxes, desk sets/<sup>and ornaments</sup> and cigarette lighters, bottle openers, key blanks, cigarette and cigar cases, belt buckles, and an unusual number of clever gifts/<sup>for men</sup> in all lines. . . . And the women -

well, what woman wouldn't be pleased with a gift from HALTOM'S! Antique and modern glassware, <sup>and China</sup> jewelry of all kinds, <sup>cashmere</sup> silver that is distinctive, in patterns old and new, and novelties of all kinds are only a

~~few of the thousands of gifts~~ to be found at HALTOM'S <sup>Jewelry Store.</sup>

*Impassioned and at times*

*Beautiful*



# 4, Mrs. Tarrant

"The Legend of the Holly! . . . Every woman will want to read this story to her children this Christmas. SOUTHERN HOME & GARDEN, mindful of the ~~need~~ <sup>desire demand</sup> for Texas and Southern legends ~~for~~ plans to publish a series of these interesting tales in succeeding issues of the magazine. . . . ~~Oh, yes, I suppose, that~~ <sup>You know, I suppose,</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>year-</sup> you can have three/subscriptions until after the holidays for \$ 2. How much your friends would appreciate ~~a year's subscrip-~~ ~~tion~~ to this valuable journal, devoted, as it is, to the interests of the South and Southwest, and with ~~its~~ features written by ~~persons who are held authorities, in their~~ . . . The <sup>articles on</sup> current, or Christmas issue, contains ~~stories~~ on gardening for December, aquariums, community health, holiday cookery, water gardening, roses, murals, designing a yard, lily pools and fish, etc., Call or write SOUTHERN HOME & GARDEN, Box 462, - three year-subscriptions for \$ 2., until after Christmas, when subscription price will be \$ 1 per year. Order now.

"Why not one of the excellent biographies, or a beautifully bound classic for your friend this year? THE FAIR STORE can furnish anything you want. Books are always the ideal gift for every member of the family . . . ' Precious Jeopardy ', by the same author as ' The Magnificent Obsession '; 'Marie Antoinette, the story of an average woman, superbly told; wild animal tales and stories of adventure; Anthony Adverse, the most talked of book ~~of~~ for the year, and thousands of other s to choose from . . . Tinsel, ribbons, gay wrapping papers with which to dress the gift. . . And have you seen the Christmas and New Year greeting cards? <sup>At the Fair!</sup> They are indeed smart . . . new . . . different, don't you know! . . . Once in the men's department, you'll want many of their swanky <sup>I just can't tell you!</sup> gifts for your friends. . . And the 5th floor gifts! Two blue and gold - that indescribable old blue - antique vases set me wild! Tables







Oct 11 - 1942

## Hundreds of Visitors See City's Garden

The registers at the Botanic Garden and Garden Center last Sunday showed visitors from these states New Mexico, New York, Colorado, North Dakota, New Jersey, California, Washington, Minnesota, Illinois, Arizona, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, South Carolina, Oregon, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas, Virginia, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Montana, Indiana, Wyoming, North Carolina and Utah.

These Texas towns were represented: Wichita Falls, Dallas, Beaumont, Mineral Wells, Waco, Tyler, Cleburne, Mansfield, Arlington, Huntsville, Weatherford, Emory, Breckenridge, Spur, Bronson, Stephenville, Denton, Henderson, San Antonio, Amarillo, San Angelo, Comanche, Houston, Sherman, Boyd, St. Jo, Gunter, Landrum, Quanah, Rising Star, Troup, Ranger, Mount Pleasant, Teague, Grapevine, Orange, Irving, Galveston, Grand Prairie, Tomball, Carrizo Springs, Midlothian.

There were a couple of towns in England represented, too.

An interested visitor to the Garden Center this past week was Mrs. E. P. Bass, garden center chairman for the Wichita Falls Garden Club. Mrs. Bass and the Wichita Falls Garden Club have started a garden center in the Wichita Falls library. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Joiner, Cleburne, also were visitors to the Center. The Joiners formerly lived in England, and they give high praise to the part gardening played in England before the war, and to the beauty of the Fort Worth Garden.

The Texas blazing-star, a tall lavender spike-flower, botanically known as *Liatris*, is giving color to the wild flower unit just now. A delicate little wildling, called *Psoralea*, of much the same shade is another rockery plant in full bloom.

Frost may catch dahlias any time now, but until that comes, this flower offers radiant color to the woodland border. The zinnias that have created color and much interest for the past several weeks have about run their course for this year, but until a killing frost comes they will do their part in entertaining the visitors.

The Garden Center table this week will be set by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith, and will feature old white china, with a morning glory pattern in blue and pink, set for a dessert course. Goblets will be of clear crystal, with topaz tops. The cloth will be yellow, and the arrangement will be low and spreading, with the use of queen's wreath and ageratum.

Have you seen the closely trimmed althea hedges, abloom with colorful althea blossoms, the blooms looking like perky little faces as they peep from the cropped foliage? One such is across the street west from the Board of Education building on Jones Street, between Weatherford and Belknap. The althea belongs to the *Hibiscus* family, as do okra and cotton.

It's lilac time again in Fort Worth—and yucca time—at least these flowers are believing it is Spring, to judge by their blossoms which have been plentiful again this Fall. The O. W. Gillespie home, 1100 Lipscomb Street, has had an unusually attractive yucca in full bloom for the past two weeks at the front door, a hospitable and inviting note.

Some one called at the Garden Center this past week to ask what Fort Worth's official flower is. Let's plant so many rebuds this coming Winter that our visitors will know at a glance. The planting season will soon be upon us.

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Backyards are high spots for Victory these days, what with vegetables growing in almost every yard. Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick, 510 Parkdale, and her six daughters have raised bountiful Victory Garden crops in their backyards and on adjoining lots. From the harvest, vegetables have been dried and canned, enough to last the family until gardening time comes again next Spring.

## Mocker, Texas' State Bird, Is Man's Friend and One of Sweetest Singers

Of course you know the pecan is the Texas state tree; the bluebonnet, the state flower; the one simple word, "friendship", the motto, and likely you know that the mockingbird is the State's winged talisman, by enactment of State Legislature, 1927.

Do you know much or little about the sweet singer that perches on the highest peak in our gardens, or on a house roof, this one we honor as our state bird? Fort Worth parks and municipal gardens abound in birds, largely because these places are protected wild-life sanctuaries, and the feathered tribe enjoy freedom. The mocker winters from Virginia southward, but it has a wide range, being found in Mexico and the United States north to California, Colorado, Ohio and Maryland. Occasionally it appears in New England.

Audubon, who found keen interest in the mockingbird, seemed to think that Louisiana was its favorite haunt. The great naturalist felt that perhaps no bird in all the world employed more notes than the mockingbird; the mellowness of the note, the varied modulations and gradations were unsurpassed; not even the nightingale, he thought, uttered sweeter song. The so-called song of the bird is rather an ecstasy instead of a song. Usually the song is given in a sort of swoop, or a downward fluttering flight, an antic peculiar to a

number of European birds, including the meadow lark and the yellow-breasted chat.

It is interesting to listen to the love song of the mockingbird. His flight around his mate, as he pours forth his desires, is as light in motion as the movement of a butterfly's wing. With widely expanded tail, he rises in the air a short distance, makes a circle, alights and approaches the object of his adoration, his bead-like eyes beam-filled. Raising his wings gently, he bows politely, bounces upward and fairly pours forth his soul in volume and sweetness.

## Garden Fragrance Is Tonic; Give Herbs Trial Next Year

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Perhaps you have often wanted a fragrant garden. There is no time like the present for the gratification of that desire. Before planning the garden for this year, why not allow for a garden of fragrant herbs? How little we know of the value of fragrance in our lives! Is it not refreshing to place a few drops of eau de cologne or perfumed bath salts in the bath? Does it not revive tired, jaded nerves? Likely there are women today who need to thank their perfumer for the husband they were able to land. Our olfactory sense is a neglected one. It is time to revive this interest. There is no better way to build up appreciation for the use of fragrance in our lives than through the planting and culture of fragrant herbs.

In making a list of those plants we shall use, there will be some of the old standbys. It is not enough to set out just any kind of fragrant herb. Blends should be studied before planting; certain fragrances just do not blend with certain others. On the other hand, particular odors have a way of standing apart, in undisputed sway, such as sweet lavender, and sweet brier. Flowers for the fragrant garden should be grown and developed, and good taste should

count for "individualized" selection. What can be more delightful than thyme when trodden upon! Or a mint which has overrun its bed, only to be brushed lightly, thereby exhaling its peculiar odor. The fragrant garden gives a setting for many delicate fancies; and who can forget the stimulating feeling one gets when one senses the bruised leaf of a lemon verbena.

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For this restless year try the soothing effects offered by the fragrant garden. If plants are obtained from reliable dealers, planting instructions will be given gladly with plants, including when to plant and where.

## Dahlia Field Day Program Is Arranged

Representatives from Fort Worth garden clubs and the Office of Civilian Defense will act as hostesses for Dahlia Field Day at the Botanic Garden Sunday, and Luther Pope, who is in charge of the garden, will be on the grounds all day to give information on dahlia growing and answer visitors' questions.

Dahlia lovers may see many varieties of red, white, pink, yellow, purple and two-toned flowers in bloom. Also prominently blooming in the garden is a bed of *Boltonia*, a species of blue aster, which was grown from a clump given to the garden three years ago by Miss Willie May Kell of Wichita Falls.

Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith arranged the table at Garden Center this week for an informal luncheon dessert course in colors of crystal and amber. Glassware is amber, and clear crystal plates and dessert dishes in apple pattern are used. Table mats are of embroidered cream linen, and the floral centerpiece is of marigolds of varying shades in a decorated brass bowl.

A new bird bath has been installed in the court by the Fort Worth Audubon Club.

A program on home grounds beautification program by Donald Obert, city forester, is held in Garden Center on Thursday mornings, and service men and their wives especially are invited to attend. Directors are urging citizens to grow vegetables and herbs this year. The center's nature library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and all day Sunday.

Visitors to the garden last week were Mr. and Mrs. William L. Scott, Inca Flower specialists and Victory Garden enthusiasts.



## Botanic Garden Here Provides Cultural Field During Wartime Rationing

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Eastward in Eden the Lord God planted a garden, we are told in the first chapter of Genesis. About 375 years before Christ, Aristotle established the first botanic garden of any record at Athens, placing his pupil, Theophrastus, in charge of it. Likely the botanical researches of Theophrastus were based on this collection of plants. From this primitive early botanic garden came the two fundamental aims of all subsequent botanic gardens: the advancement of popular scientific education and the diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants! and by these were the standards set for such places as have followed. Although the boys and girls in the elementary grades today know much of popular natural science, such as the parts of a flower and the functions they perform, in Aristotle's time practically nothing was known of this; and it was not until 1793 that Christian Konrad Sprengel demonstrated, beyond dispute, that in-

sects carry pollen from one plant or flower to another.

The primitive peoples, the Indians and the pioneer whites knew much about the elemental things of life, about sun, wind, the stars, the weather, and a great deal of valuable knowledge came to them through experimental research, something we are lacking in today for the most part. A highly mechanized machine age has practically shut off, from the general public, the life currents so vital to survival. Gardens, whether municipal or private, bring the elements very close to those who are privileged to associate with such places. Education among the masses is a true sign of a sound democracy. Dr. C. Stuart Gager, curator of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, says that the children of today know more about popular science than did the members of the intellectual aristocracy of the Middle Ages; that civilization never stands still, and the diffusion of democracy calls for the education of the masses in mat-

ters of gardening as well as otherwise.

Let's get acquainted with our own Botanic Garden. Now that we can not go far away, due to rationing, there is much we can enjoy and learn at home. As you step on the stone terrace at the garden's main shelter, an inspiring vista meets your eye. The garden's design suggests the great Versailles. The ramp treatment might represent a famous Italian villa. Here are roses, thousands of them. Climbers and pillars flank and cover the trellises and pergolas. Within geometrical lines one finds a prolific and favorite bloomer, the pink polyantha, Chantillon. Many other varieties are to be seen among the 6,000 roses. The store work, all cut and laid by hand, is amazingly well done, and gives artistic support to the various types of roses.

The water gardens are planted with many rare, exotic and common native grasses and aquatic specimens. The lakes and lagoons, fed by springs, abound in various kinds of fish. The wildflower and cactus garden contains innumerable specimens of choice plants that enjoy a semi-arid condition. There are several miles of nature trails. Here the student or plant lover finds a vast collection of native plants, shrubs, trees, wild and semi-civilized flowers. Common and botanical names of trees and shrubs are labeled in the nature trails. There are other units to the garden—the test garden, the greenhouse, the garden center or hostess house for the garden. A staff writer for a leading New York paper recently said of the garden: "It is a project that stands for a pioneering feat in the garden history of Western America. Built under the Federal Relief program, it offers a fine example of what can be done when there is a goal, and where men work together for a common ideal. Stone masons, day laborers and finished artisans worked together in the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter that beauty might be born in a community. The men received comparatively little for doing much. They took pride in achievement, as citizens. Part of their reward was in the satisfaction derived from sharing the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor with the rest of the world."

All the great cities of America have botanic gardens, or a comparable horticultural or similar recreational project. In every case the community is advanced culturally because of such a place.

## Nature Lovers Can Find Plenty of Diversion Not Far From Home

There is a whole world of adventure and experience in a very small area sometimes. For example we might mention a pool; natural springs; swamp lands; an arid or rocky plot of ground, either improved or natural; an aquarium; even one's own back yard. Now that the public is limited as to travel, why not turn the spotlight on those interests that lie close at home? We need a greater knowledge of the elemental things of life; of the value of sun and air; some educational interest, such as the stars, the wild flowers, our birds, even the insects—whether these things are advantageous or harmful, and which does what. Wanderlust, the popular art of travel as we know it in America, has truly laid almost as much hold upon us as the real disease of the same name. And yet one afflicted to traveling afar would not like to recognize the lust for travel as being a disease.

Properly diagnosed, it is just that—and nothing more. One's attitude toward a situation has a lot to do with one's conclusions. Let us take short excursions into our own communities and here many of us will discover for the first time, or re-discover perhaps some of the choicest interests life can hold. Here are riches untold and treasures and pleasures no amount of travel could reveal. The children will revel in a Sunday afternoon in a nearby park or garden. Here they will enjoy the close association with nature in the raw, the song of birds, the sight of their gay plumage maybe; the sound of the wind as it moves through the trees; the sight of scuttling leaves as they whirl and blow along the walks and over the grass; the kind, color, form and composition of our geological specimens; our soils; the smell of new-mown lawns; the view of a distant hill; the rich brown earthy color of our own historic Trinity (which we are all too prone to pass by with a smile, not

knowing its importance to us historically and economically); the gorgeous coloring of our Fall foliage; the hordes of small animals that inhabit the earth (many of which are almost invisible to the naked eye), numbers of which are our friends. All these things are a part of what the pioneers and provincial man called just good common sense. And it would be fun to end the day in the open with a basket picnic, or a supper in the woods where we might broil a bit of steak (while steaks are still available) over live coals.

The smell of frying bacon, of wood smoke, or of a pot of steaming coffee on a cool Autumn evening, with the addition of a Texas sunset behind a distant hill, will pick up one's spirit tremendously, and allow for enough momentum to speed along the work-a-day week. Best of all, it will help Mother, Dad and the children to reconcile themselves to being without a car. Who wants a car anyhow, when "heaven lies all about us" and is to be had for the tramping?

## Now Is Time to Plan for Winter Indoor Garden And Clean Up Outside Beds

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

For those who can not have an outdoor garden, there are many kinds of indoor gardens. One may wish to use potted plants that grow in soil; there are the indoor window boxes; warden or glass cases and globes; dish gardens; gardens grown in window sills in narrow vertical containers; kitchen herb gardens for the indoors, and always the fascinating sport of growing bulbs and other water-loving plants in a water setting. Plan now for the Winter garden. Cold days, some bleak and dreary, are ahead. The indoor garden will lift your spirit. No one can help but be heartened by the sight of greenery peeping forth from a dead-looking brown bulb, or from a little drab seed, especially if planted by one's own hand.

Clean up your garden now before the cold days come. Sanitation is important in the garden as well as in the home. This is an ideal time to take out the dead tops of plants, such as gladiolus, peonies and iris, and they should be burned. After dead vegetation has been removed, spade up the annual beds and let them rest during the Winter. Frequent turning of the soil to the sun will be beneficial. Practice good sanitation as a safeguard against insects. Clean garden tools thoroughly before laying aside for the Winter. A coat of grease will help prevent rust. Injury to roses in cold weather is of two kinds: loss of moisture by evaporation from twigs and alternate freezing and thawing of twigs and roots during the Winter and Spring. Proper Winter protection prevents this sort of injury.

Take in, repair and paint your garden furniture, thus having it in order for next year. Thoroughly water all broad-leaved evergreens and junipers, if rain is

lacking. Stop all cultivation of beds wherein plants are located, that there be no further growth of plants, because of imminent cold weather. Purchase dormant spray materials for Winter spraying. Don't fail to utilize the leaves that fall naturally from your trees. These are riches for your flower beds next year, if placed in a compost bed. Lime sulphur or bordeaux mixture might be employed to advantage on the leaves as insurance against black spot or blight. Apply liquid cow-manure to late Fall-blooming chrysanthemums. This will force extra blooms for Thanksgiving time. Make selections of nursery plants at once, before supply gets low.

In growing indoor plants, try to have conditions as near that of the out-of-doors, except for heat and cold, as possible. One of the most injurious factors is gas. Be sure that there are no leaks in pipes, for your own sake as well as for the benefit of the plants. Ventilate house or room frequently, that fresh air may be available for plants, but take care not to have them in direct draft. Rooms should not be kept too warm. Too little light is bad for plants also. Winter sun helps most indoor plants. Poor drainage is responsible for considerable loss among house plants. Be sure that this is adequate. Lack of nourishment is a common cause of failure. Proper food is a factor that can be taken care of easily through regular feedings of a well-balanced plant diet. House plants draw their nourishment from a very small amount of soil, therefore, the addition of a good plant food is highly important. Correct watering is necessary. Length of time between waterings varies with the kind of plant, size of pot, and conditions surrounding plant with regard to heat and ventilation.

## Dahlia Day Crowd Hurt by Weather

The cold and rain of last Sunday impaired attendance on Dahlia Field Day somewhat, but the plants were not injured. This Sunday they will probably be at their best unless a frost comes in the meantime.

The test garden unit, near the greenhouse, in addition to numbers of unusual and rare plants, is gay this week with the lavender blossoms of the boltonia and the gorgeous red of Salva regia and the Jacobinia coccinea; the latter bearing a red spike of flowers, is from South America.

The Garden Center table this week, set by Mrs. A. G. Fewsmith, features delft blue and white, with flower arrangement of white zinnias and white periwinkles, in an antique blue and white bowl. White candlesticks hold blue candles. An old blue and white chocolate pitcher and unglazed blue and white Old Holland ware are the main dishes used, and occasional pieces are of antique Canton. The cloth is of white, embroidered in delft blue. The service is for informal evening refreshment.

Mrs. H. D. Ludwick, 1914 Montgomery Street, is a dahlia enthusiast. She has had remarkable success with her dahlias this year and has a dozen or more colors in her garden. Another successful dahlia grower is William E. Harris, 2515 Tierney Road. The Harris Garden is so planted that it affords a maximum of color and bloom the year round. The prairies and woodlands are colorful nowadays with Fall-blooming native asters. Although not large-flowering, the wild asters are among the loveliest of Texas' flowers.

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1941

1942

Gardner

Clubs

Miss Fisher

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