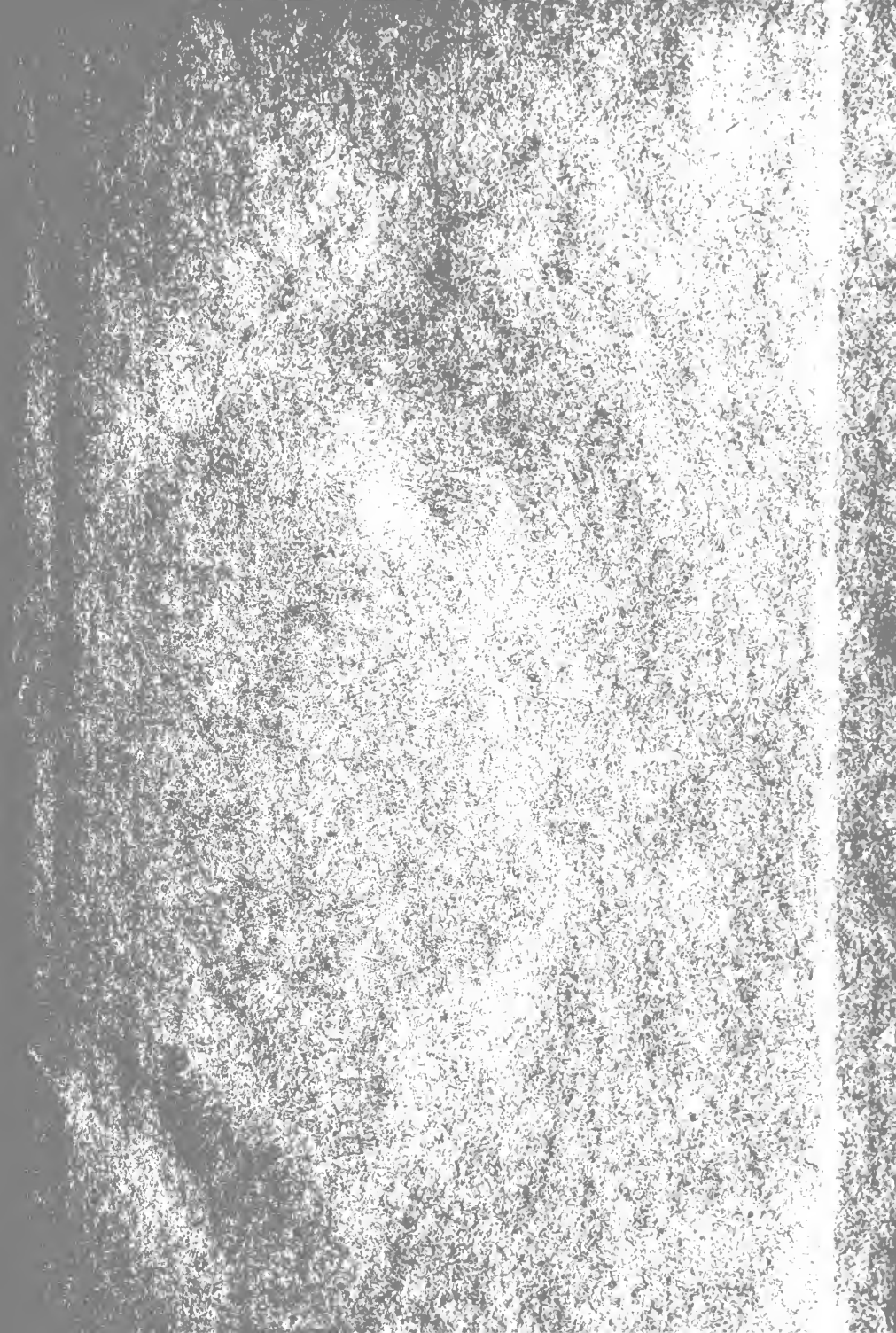
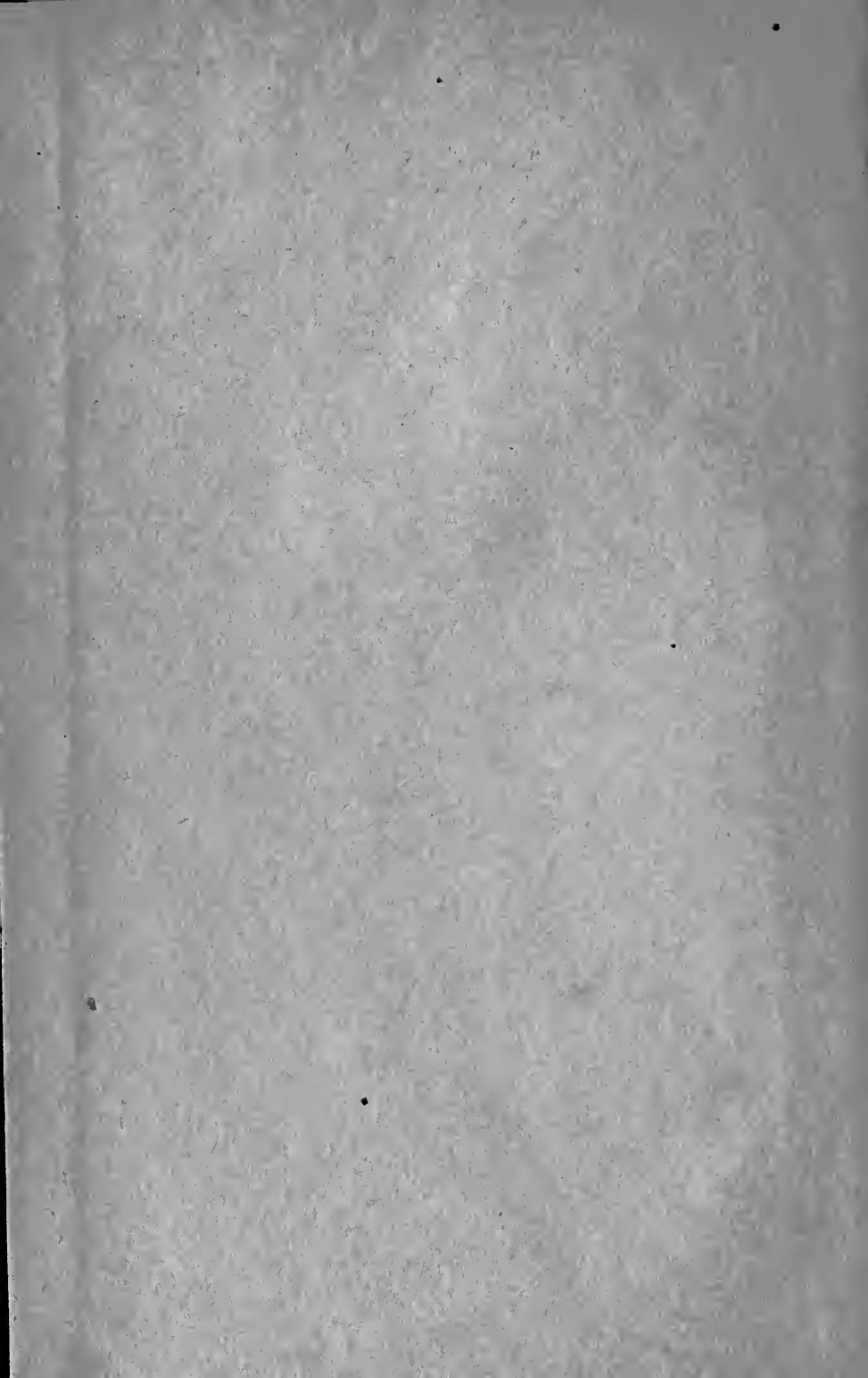




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# The Garden Club of America

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MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON  
Honorary President

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

Vice-Presidents  
MRS. ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL  
Princeton, N. J.

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Ill.

MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, N. Y.

MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Mich.

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The objects of this association shall be to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

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This little sheet goes forth in the hope that it will be the means of bringing into closer touch the Clubs composing "The Garden Club of America." Tho widely separated, we are drawn together by our common love of gardening, and there is much that we can learn from one another.

It is thought a Bulletin issued at first quarterly, will be of the greatest help, provided each club shares the responsibility by sending to the Secretary, from time to time, reports of what it is doing.

It is proposed to publish in each Bulletin, a paper written by a member of one of the Clubs.

A Question and Answer Column.

A list of interesting Lectures, with charges for the same.

A list of attractive Gardens in this country and abroad that may be seen.

A word about new Plants and old ones.

Valuable information concerning Fertilizers for Roses and other Plants. Also remedies which have been found efficacious in destroying the many enemies of the Garden.

At the first meeting of "The Garden Club of America," a motion was made and carried, that the Club should take the following subjects for consideration during the first year: "The Structural Use of Green in Gardens and Grounds;" "Grass;" and "Forestry." Reports on these subjects will be due at the annual meeting in May, and it is hoped every Club will contribute something on at least one of these subjects.

## The Guild of the Gardeners

---

Full many gardeners work with me  
    In my little patch of ground;  
And I welcome the buzz of each blundering bee  
As laden with pollen his road I see;  
    From flower to flower he's found.

Sir Toad and Sir Snake their castle make  
    In the roots of my blossom there,  
And each doth his toll of the insects take,  
And each I cherish for blossom's sake,  
    As we league in the Garden's care.

A wood thrush dwells in my neighbour's tree,  
    And sings us an evening song;  
A right good gardener, too, is he,  
Many a grub do his sharp eyes see  
    And he feasts where the insects throng.

Many the hours we spend at our ease,  
    Busy with garden love,  
I and the birds and the buzzing bees,  
I and the flowers, I and the trees,  
    Learning yet more and more.

And will you enter the Gardener's Guild?  
    'Tis a Brotherhood must be won.  
You must serve humbly at Nature's knees,  
Willing to learn what Nature please,  
    At toil in the wind and sun.

Oh, The Guild of the Gardeners! are you one?  
    'Tis under an ancient sign.  
'Tis a League of the lovers of air and sun,  
And of God's fresh breeze, and of work well done,  
    Thank God that its mark is mine.

The Mother of Garden Clubs sends friendly greetings to all her children, far and near.

May we all live long and prosper, never losing our ideals, nor the hope that our blessed garden children may SURVIVE and SURMOUNT mildew and blight, the canker worm and the caterpillar, and the mighty army of foes always lying in wait. Let our watchword be "Eternal Vigilance," and henceforth Mother Nature will surely be good to us and in due season rejoice our expectant hearts.

ELLEN STUART PATTERSON



## Questions and Answers

The following questions have been sent to us and we shall be glad to receive answers for the next Bulletin.

1. Why do Wistaria Vines not bloom?

2. Why do Paeonies not bloom?

Why are the Darwin Tulips a failure after the first season?



To show what the Clubs are doing, we quote from a notice sent to each member of The Garden Club of Cleveland in May, 1913:

"After an experience of one year, I recommend:

"1. Increase of dues.

"2. Membership enlarged to seventy-five.

"3. Junior Clubs encouraged.

"4. Rotation in Office.

"5. Definite times of meeting.

"6. A class in Garden Design to be arranged if possible, under Mr. Ellrob Peets, Instructor in Landscape Art at Harvard, and who will be in Cleveland for the month of June.

"7. That from eight to ten lectures a year on Garden or Nature subjects be given at the School of Art. Pupils in the classes in decorative design to be guests.

"8. That no fee be paid to representatives of Seedsmen or Nurserymen who may lecture before the Garden Club.

"9. That a representative of each of the Western Clubs, especially Mrs. Francis King of the Michigan Club, be invited to our first annual meeting, to discuss this question of lectures.

"10. That the Garden Club offer 'Garden Club Prizes' to the Horticultural Shows, the Daffodil Show and the Home Gardening Shows."



The Secretary of The Weeders, Pa., writes: "We started 'Children's School Gardens' in this neighborhood and with 'The Gardeners,' held at the Merion Cricket Club, on May 28th, 1910, the First Main Line Flower Show, to raise money for the School Gardens in Ardmore and Bryn Mawr. We were also the first Garden Club to join the State Federation and have taken active interest in the beautification of Main Line slum districts. At each meeting of our Club, papers are read and a lecture is given, and each year we have an Exchange Meeting—not of ideas, but plants."



MRS. ELY writes: " 'The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties,' now numbering twenty-two ardent gardeners, held its first meeting yesterday at Mrs. George William Douglas's lovely place at Tuxedo, a number of the members driving forty miles each way.

"All are most enthusiastic and hope that the Club will prove worthy of admittance to 'The Garden Club of America' in the coming spring."

Should we not be proud?



The "Repertoire de Couleurs" is imported by Stechert, of New York, at \$6.40 a copy.

# The Garden Club of America

OCTOBER 1913

No. II

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The objects of this association shall be to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

“The Beds we in October should disclose,  
And on the floor the Bulbous roots expose  
To th’ air, that the Sun’s rays may then attract  
That moisture which in Summer they contract  
By lying under ground; thus purg’d and clean,  
After some time they may be set agen.  
And better to resist the Winter’s cold,  
They must be deeply buried in the mould.”

—*Rapin.*



## Planting of Bulbs in the Open, According to the Best Authorities

Plant all bulbs in well-drained, good garden soil enriched by bone meal. Never let fresh manure come in contact with the bulbs. Lilies will do better if the soil has mixed with it either leaf mould or Jersey peat. When planting set the bulbs, if possible, on little cushions of sand and also drop a little sand over them before covering them with the earth.

### PLANT.

Daffodils and Narcissus, 4 to 6 inches deep, 4 to 8 inches apart.  
Snowdrops and Crocus, 3 inches deep, 5 to 6 inches apart.

Hyacinths, 6 inches deep, 5 to 6 inches apart.  
Tulips, 4 to 5 inches deep, 5 to 6 inches apart.  
English Iris and Spanish Iris, 3 inches deep and 4 inches apart.  
Lilium Auratum, 10 inches deep.  
All other Lilies, 8 inches deep.  
Lilium Candidum should be planted in August and not later than September 15th.



## Some Suggestions for Tulip-Groupings or Combinations with Other Flowers

MRS. FRANCIS KING, Michigan Garden Club

Tulip Bouton d'Or among such Oncocyclus Irises as Isis and Helen.

Tulip Le Reve with Mertensia Virginica.

Tulips Purple Perfection, Vitellina, and Innocence to be planted below lilac Ludwig Spaeth.

Tulips President Lincoln with Tulips Mrs. Collier and Doctor Hardy.

Tulip The Fawn among groups of hydrangea arborescens.

A beautiful arrangement seen this season was the following: Iris Germanica Queen of May, tall dark purple-blue lupin, iris Madame Chereau, Oriental poppies Mary Studholme and Mrs. Perry. This might be called a close harmony, delightfully subtle and original.

Tulips retroflexa grandiflora, Brunnhilde, and White Hawk, with hyacinth Lord Derby, or hyacinth Holbein.



## Paper White Narcissi Grown in Sand and Pebbles

MRS. CHARLES T. CRESSWELL, Philadelphia

The bulbs may be started as early as the 1st of October. Place them quite close together in a shallow bowl, which will hold about 2 or 3 inches of water. First put about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch of sand or fine gravel in the bowl, then the bulbs are to be placed on that, and small pebbles added until not much more than the long sprout is out, showing above the pebbles. Then fill up with water, just enough to show on top of pebbles and put the bowl at once in a window where it will get full sunlight. When the bulbs are rooted and the shoots about an inch high, water them with Dreer's plant food or Bonora or any other fertilizer of that nature, dilute according to directions on the box, or at the time of planting a little bonemeal can be put in the bowl

with the sand. When the flowers start to open take them from the sunny window and put them in a shady one, as they will remain in bloom much longer than if left in the sun. Fill up the bowl with water every second day, but never have water more than just covering the pebbles. Plant several bowls every two weeks, which will insure a succession of bloom. The first bulbs planted will take about six weeks before coming into bloom, and as the season advances the length of time between planting and blooming becomes less, toward Spring being reduced to two weeks only.

The reserve stock of bulbs for future planting must be kept in a dry, dark place quite cool, but not freezing, or they will deteriorate. After the bulbs have bloomed they may be taken out of the bowls and dried and planted out of doors, where they will bloom the second year, but they will never do for forcing again. The sand and pebbles may be used over and over again indefinitely.

It is not necessary to fertilize the bulbs more than once. Bowls or dishes holding about 25 bulbs are the most satisfactory, as the effect is much better when in bloom. The bulbs may be placed so close that they touch each other, without harming them, although all seedsmen advise allowing several inches air space around each bulb, but this treatment gives a very poor effect when in bloom and does not give any better results than the close planting.



## Some Winter Delights

MISS MARY EVANS, The Weeders, Pennsylvania

On a beautiful day in October, when one is seated in the garden drinking in every vestige of color which seems to run riot over the many gorgeous blossoms, which still linger in garden and woodland in spite of coming cold, the heart of the gardener grows sad with the thought that only too soon all this beauty will be laid bare, and the days which follow will be long and dreary, because old man Winter will come to claim his own, hiding these which are so dear to the gardener under his old brown cloak, which is so hard and rude.

But quickly to our minds comes the relief, brightening the sadness as the picture of many sunlit windows, bright with many pots of ferns, bulbs of every kind, and potted plants of our choice, making gay the gray days to come, and to help in the festive tide of Christmas. We should take great pains to have our Winter garden as gay as possible, for it is surprising what may be done with only a few bulbs as well as a great many, so in making up our list we should keep this season in view, both in choice and time of planting.

Among the first on our list is the dainty little Roman or Dutch miniature Hyacinth of pale colors, mostly white, which bloom by

Christmas, too, if planted by the middle of September. Five or six of these bulbs in a 6-inch pot or pan makes a very pretty center piece for the dinner table or living room, if the pot is put in a green pottery bowl or basket which comes for the purpose.

The large Hyacinths are more brilliant in color, and being much heavier should be placed in a 10- or 12-inch pot, six to eight bulbs to a pot, as they make a much finer show than when planted snugly or in glass vases—when they are grown in water, and they bloom in late January.

Next the Tulip in all the richest shades possible, from palest pink and yellow to gorgeous reds and gold. These are sometimes covered with little green lice, which destroys both flower and leaf, but if one is lucky and has the patience, they repay the trouble and care spent on them by their beautiful display of color. By the time the Tulips are nearly over, and the Winter far advanced, comes the greatest treat of the Winter's garden—the Daffodils, in all their glory—their stately heads held high, and their bright dresses flashing in the sunlight, making glad the darkest days of Winter. Emperor goes hand in hand with Empress, as is natural, both in size and color and length of bloom, their graceful heads held quite a foot and a half above the smooth pointed pale green leaves, coming into flower in the middle of February, and lasting until March has all but blown itself out.

Though these two named varieties are more expensive than the others, they will repay the extra amount spent on them in their return of such wonderful flowers. The hoop petticoat variety are an earlier kind, dainty and pleasing in color and shape, making a prettier arrangement for the table, as they are not so tall as the other kinds. The Daffodils end the season of Winter flowering bulbs, making a fitting finish to a rainbow, which has started in pale ribbons of softest hues, until it ends in a glorious band of brilliant gold.

As to the culture of bulbs for the home, the first point to be observed is starting with good bulbs. Do not buy the cheapest, simply because they are cheap, but rather have half the number in good ones, thereby securing good and better blooms, instead of a lot of cheap ones which only produce poor plants and flowers.

If the bulbs are to be grown in earth, first see that the pots or pans are nicely cleaned on the inside and out. If old ones are used, then fill the bottom, or rather place two or three bits of broken pots or stones in the bottom of the pot for drainage. Then fill up half way with good clean fine earth taken from old hotbeds or seedbeds, mixed with a little sand to lighten it and a little sheep manure to enrich it. Place the bulbs close together, six, if not too large, to a 6-inch pot, or ten to a 12-inch pot. This rule must, of course, vary with the size of the bulb. After placing them, being careful to turn the pointed end of the bulb out, so that when the flowers come out their heads are turned out instead of in. Fill up to the brim, carefully taking pains to



firm the earth around the bulbs, cover with coal ashes, if the pots are to be left outside in the garden, to keep them from the light. Leave them there until cold weather is fairly started, when they should be put in the cellar where it is not too hot or too light, some dark corner or in a closet, where they should remain until they are well rooted. Then bring them up into the room where they are to bloom, keeping them away from the direct light until the leaves are a good height. Do not let the flower buds appear until the leaves are well up, 3 or 4 inches, as the flowers blooming before will only be half developed and stunted in size. Little paper caps, cone shape, put over each bulb will prevent this, and force all the flowers up to the light at the same time and thereby make a more even display.

And these little queer shapes which we plant with little faith, like the ugly duckling, turn into the most beautiful of flowers, cheering those who are filled with the cares of a busy world, or those who by hard fate are martyrs to their frail bodies are ever brightened by their presence, leaving their untiring efforts to gladden the hearts of men.



## Current Events

The January Bulletin will be devoted to Birds, how to attract and keep them in our gardens in the Winter. Members are asked to send notes and to ask questions on the subject. Address all communications to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A delightfully helpful book, "Success in Gardening," has just been published by Miss Jessie Frothingham, a member of the Garden Club of Princeton, in which she treats of work in the Flower Garden week by week, the first time attempted in any American book on the subject. A list is also given of reliable Nurseries and Seed Dealers with whom she has had personal experience.

The Garden Club of Princeton has offered prizes for the best kept gardens in the smaller streets of Princeton.

The Garden Club of Michigan has sent the following to its members:

"The Executive Committee of the Garden Club of Michigan ask you as a member of the club to grow a few Daffodils of various kinds for next Spring's bloom. The object in view being a Club Daffodil Show in May, 1914.

"A prize of a fine collection of Daffodil Bulbs has been offered for this occasion by a well-known Eastern grower.

"Those competing should order bulbs now and plant them not later than October. As only three to five blooms of a given variety

need be shown, it will be readily seen that purchases need not be on a large scale."

The Garden Club of Cleveland held its Annual Flower Show at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon V. Painter, Shaker's Heights, June 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Painter had offered a silver loving cup and a silver vase to be won annually for one year for Roses. A marble bench and a bird bath and gazing globe for garden flowers. There were from twenty to sixty entries in each class. The north porch was a glowing mass of color.

The president, Mrs. Andrew Squire, announced the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Painter by the Horticultural Society and others of its gold medal as an appreciation of such splendid encouragement of the true spirit of gardening in Cleveland.

On June 19th the Garden Club of Philadelphia met at Mrs. B. Franklin Pepper's, Chestnut Hill, when the hostess offered prizes for a Flower Arranging Competition, which was judged by Mr. H. H. Battles, according to the following rules. Flowers must be arranged by a member of the club:

Color combination counted . . . . .	50 points.
Form and direction . . . . .	35 points.
Shape of receptacle . . . . .	15 points.

There were 28 entries, and the first prize was awarded to Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor for basket filled with Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Foxgloves and Hardy Phlox.

The second prize was won by Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr., for a white bowl of Canterbury Bells, Phlox, Gypsophila and Wild Grasses.



## Fall Flower Shows

### CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Chrysanthemum Society of America will be held this year at Chicago in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of Chicago and the Chicago Florists' Club, at the Art Institute, November 5th to 7th.

### LENOX HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fall Show, October 22d to 23d.

### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Annual Fall Show, American Museum of Natural History, New York, October 31st to November 4th.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Chrysanthemum Show, November 5th to 7th. Engineering Building, 25-33 West Thirty-ninth Street.

CHESTNUT HILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fourteenth Annual Exhibition at Saint Martins, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, November 3d and 4th.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Chrysanthemum Show at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, November 4th to 7th.



## Foreign News

### FRANCE.

#### *Bagatelle Rose Exhibition.*

At the interesting Spring Rose Exhibition at Bagatelle, in Paris, 60 of the 136 new Roses of 1912 were presented for competition. Medals were awarded in the following order:

Bagatelle gold medal, for French roses, to the variety Madame Charles Lutaud, won by Pernet Ducher. A hybrid tea cross of an unnamed seedling and Marquise de Qinyet; strong grower, branches stiff, not very thorny, ample, reddish, bronzy green foliage. The bud carried on a long stem, is elongated, carmine ochre. The flower very large, double and cup-shaped, is superb, of a medium chrome yellow color, lightly tinged with rose on the outer petals.

Bagatelle gold medal for foreign roses, to the variety Mabel Drew, won by A. Dickson, of Newtownards, England. A hybrid tea, vigorous, free-blooming. The long crest stem carries a very large, double flower, of perfect form, very fragrant, cream yellow, passing to intense canary when fully developed.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The great Rose event of the year, the National Society's Metropolitan Exhibition, took place on July 4th in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

Gold medals were awarded to the following new Roses:

Queen Mary (H. T.), a very distinct bloom somewhat suggestive of the fragrant Juliet, but more globular in shape. The combination of bright pink with the pale golden reverse is enhanced by the golden center of the flower in this most delightful variety. Shown by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, Limited.

Brilliant (H. T.), a very striking dark red variety; the centers of the broad, stout petals have a streak of purplish magenta, which is

uncommonly effective. The young foliage is prettily tinted, and the blooms are borne on long, stout stems. Shown by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Limited.

Mrs. James Lynas (H. T.), the flowers of this fascinating Rose are large and pointed, the centers are of medium pink color, which fades so nearly white on the broad expanded petals. Shown by Messrs. Hugh Dickson, Limited.



## Members of the Garden Club of America

The Garden Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dr. A. S. Warthin, President.

The Amateur Gardeners' Club, Baltimore, Miss Elizabeth L. Clark, President.

The Bedford Garden Club, New York, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, President.

The Garden Club of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Andrew Squire, President.

The Gardeners, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin Bullock, Jr., President.

The Garden Club, Maryland, Miss Fanny K. McLane, President.

The Garden Club of Illinois, Mrs. George Higginson, Jr., President.

The Garden Club of Lenox, Massachusetts, Miss Gertrude Parsons, President.

The Garden Club of Michigan, Mrs. Francis King, President.

The Garden Club of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, President.

The Garden Club of Princeton, N. J., Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, President.

Short Hills Garden Club, New Jersey, Mrs. Edward B. Renwick, President.

The Southampton Garden Club, Long Island, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, President.

The Garden Club of Trenton, New Jersey, Mrs. F. A. Perrine, President.

The Warrenton Garden Club, Virginia, Mrs. Samuel A. Appleton, President.

The Weeders, Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. Lewis Burnham, President.

### *Garden Club Consultants.*

Miss Beatrix Jones,  
New York.

Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee,  
Philadelphia.

# The Garden Club of America

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JANUARY 1914

No. III

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## To an Oriole

How falls it, oriole, thou hast come to fly  
In tropic splendor through our Northern sky?  
At some glad moment was it Nature's choice  
To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?  
Or did some orange tulip, flaked with black,  
In some forgotten garden, ages back,  
Yearning toward Heaven until its wish was heard,  
Desire unspeakably to be a bird?—*Edgar Fawcett.*

## Winter Food for Birds

ALICE R. CHAMBERLIN, Andalusia, Pennsylvania

In feeding our native birds in the winter, two classes must be considered—those that feed on grubs and insects in the bark and crevices of trees, and those that feed on seeds. The first class, which, with me, includes the white-breasted nut-hatch, downy woodpecker, chickadee, tufted titmouse and several little creepers, is the least trouble and most interesting. For these, get about a foot square of 1½-inch mesh wire netting and cut off two corners, as per dotted lines in Fig. 1. Fasten this with the double tacks (Fig. 2) used for fastening wire

netting, to the trunk of a tree, 10 to 20 feet from the ground. Attach it to the tree so as to form a three-cornered pocket, as shown in Fig. 3.

Fill this with suet or scraps of meat *fat* of any kind. The suet is best, as it never freezes solid and the birds can always pick pieces from it. Lean meat is not good, as it becomes dry and hard. It will require about 3 pounds of fat to fill this basket at first; after that, chop

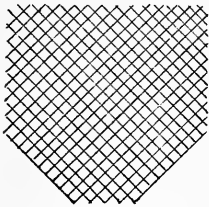


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

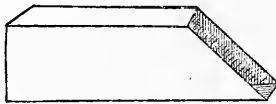


Fig. 4

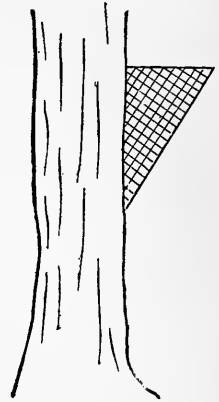


Fig. 3

trimmings, etc., may be added at any time. The first season the birds will be shy about being watched, but the second year they will be very tame. This, of course, applies only to a tree very near a window in the house.

For the seed-eating birds, I have found hemp seed the best. Buying it from any seedsman in, say, 20- or 40-pound bags, it is very cheap, about 3 cents a pound, while at the bird store or grocer's it is 10 cents a pound. Rice, samp, coarse oatmeal or cracked corn will do. The best place to scatter it is on a porch *roof*, if not too sloping, as the birds are safer from cats while feeding. If possible, put the seed where it is a little sheltered from strong winds.

In case of snow a place must be swept, or it can be scattered on the porch floor, but it is better to keep it in the same places as much as possible. During a continued snow or rain I use an empty wooden box (see Fig. 4), with the open end away from the wind, so that the snow cannot blow in. When the storm is over, it can be removed. In using hemp seed, do not be misled by empty hulls into thinking that there is still uneaten food. This class of birds includes the Juncos, cardinal grosbeaks, song sparrows, kinglets and purple finches.

# Pentstemon Sensation Glorinoides

HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY

Every gardener rejoices upon finding a new plant that is simple of culture, is beautiful in form and color and has a prolonged period of bloom.

Therefore, it was with great delight when, visiting a famous nursery about a year and a half ago, that I saw a large area of the Pentstemon Sensation Glorinoides in bloom, producing a wonderful mass of color.

The flower stalks of these plants are about 2 feet high; the gloxinia-like flowers are larger than the snap-dragon and form a spike from 8 to 12 inches long, in color ranging from white through the pinks to velvety maroon and bright scarlet, also from pale lavender to deep purple. The foliage is rather light green, clean and healthy, and the plants by mid-summer become over 18 inches in diameter.

Burning with impatience to grow these new (at least to me) and lovely flowers, early in February I procured seeds from Dreer; they were sown at once in the hot-bed, transplanted when the little plants had four leaves into 4-inch pots, and by April again transplanted to 6-inch pots. The 20th of May they were set out in a bed among the Picotee tulips that daily blushed a deeper hue, and before the tops of the tulips were cut the Pentstemon nearly covered the bed, and quite early in June began to send up sturdy flower stalks.

Just at this time a fine professional gardener, a man educated in the great nurseries and upon estates in Germany, came to spend a day with me. Looking at the Pentstemon, he remarked what fine and healthy plants they were, and added that he had never been successful with them, because of a curious worm that appeared among the buds just as they were about to open and destroyed the flowers; he added that this wretched worm had resisted the attacks of all the insecticides he had used.

Early the following morning the plants were sprayed with Bowker's pyrox, and the spraying repeated after three weeks. Whether because of the spraying or because this particular destroyer had not yet found his way to our distant country, the Pentstemons were free from all attack. They began to bloom about the middle of June and flowered abundantly until, the weather becoming cold, they were lifted on the 10th of November, the tops cut off, and they were planted in

cold frames to await the spring, when they will be early started into growth, and should begin to bloom in May.

This family of Pentstemons are tender perennials, and where the winter climate is severe should be treated in the same manner as the *Salvia Azurea Grandiflora*.

Like the snap-dragons, they have voracious appetites, and we fed them every three weeks, alternating Bon Arbor and liquid manure. If lifted in the autumn and shaded for a few days, they would probably flower through the winter in a greenhouse.

We took cuttings the end of August from plants bearing the most beautiful flowers; they rooted well and are now thrifty plants, passing the winter in hotbeds. Once grown, it is best to perpetuate the Pentstemons like the *Petunias* from cuttings, unless there is abundant space in the cold frames, the old plants being so large.

When these Pentstemons have found a place in the garden they will surely be retained, not only because of their beauty when growing, but because of their quality for decorative purposes, lending themselves especially to the Japanese manner of arrangement.

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SALISBURY, ENGLAND. "THE CLOSE."  
September 16, 1913.

MY DEAR ———:

I had one of the most delightful afternoons of my life at Miss Jekyll's. Her house and setting are ideal, the pink and blue portions of her borders ravishingly beautiful. It is the gray that makes it so perfect, great masses of silvery gray, stachys, cineraria, catmint, lavender, centaurea, sage, etc., in much greater values than I had supposed, but it makes the picture perfect.

We use too many flowers in proportion to foliage. For the red portions of her great border I did not care. I have been all over England, and have seen thousands of gardens. I am more than ever optimistic about American gardens. We can have better ones, and less monotonous. Such frightful examples of red geranium bedding were never seen at home, even in Newport or Bar Harbor. And such color jumbles—a great mass of something in full bloom is the ideal (my own, you will say, come to judge me!), but no, no! I have seen billions of *calceolarias*, magenta, pentstemons, large flowering *begonias*, monstrous daisies and dahlias, horrible purplish-blue *lobelias*



—all put together as the chief garden combination in use all over England, and the tree and shrub planting in the great places is the same all over the island—the same evergreens in the same combination.

Of course, rural England is as lovely as ever it was, and so are the great parks, and the ensemble of cottages and cottage gardens as charming as ever, but a detailed analysis of it all makes one sure that the greater part of America—certainly Southern and Central Michigan—can be made as beautiful. But here is our task—the very first thing to do is to get Americans to love flowers as the English do, even the most common laborer. Then only can we make our country as beautiful as this.

The Garden Club of America should start on an educational campaign; if it would, I am sure the greatest good could be accomplished. But as far as garden material is concerned we can have it at home, of that I am convinced.

Another thing, we certainly do not get the seeds and plants from American seedsmen that can be obtained here. I have attended a number of country and local flower shows. Such wonderful sweet peas, roses and dahlias are never mentioned in catalogues to which I have had access; and the Sutton's seeds I have obtained from Bodington do not turn out to be the varieties given here under the same name.

Next to Miss Jekyll's garden, I have enjoyed most the borders at Hampton Court—color combinations just perfect, and such wonderful varieties. I have made a long list for the "Garden Magazine." The Rock Garden at Kew is very interesting, and in parts beautiful. It is the best of the thousands I have seen. They are all artificial—too rocky, if you ever saw the old-fashioned rockery, so fashionable along Mason and Dixon's line when I was a boy. We enjoyed the topiary yew garden at Parkwood House best of all. Around Birmingham there are a great many new houses and gardens, and many of these are charming.

One thing more, Munstead Wood is a garden of odors and bees. I hope to have both. Miss Jekyll is going to send to the steamer some cuttings of a wonderful scented geranium; it scents the air for many feet.

Very sincerely yours,

ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN.

(From the President of the Garden Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan.)

## National Gardens

It is proposed to establish a National Botanical Garden in Rocky Creek Park, Washington, D. C., which has among other advantages 1000 acres available for this purpose, which will make it three times the size of Kew Gardens.

When we read of the various national advantages carried out at Kew, also at the Jardin d'Acclimation at Paris, a reserve of several hundred acres in the Bois de Boulogne Park, 75 alone of which are devoted to acclimatizing foreign plants for useful and domestic purposes (as silkworms from all parts of the world, etc.), also of the advantages for popularizing and reintroducing American trees and shrubs that formerly have been neglected, as at the Arnold Arboretum (220 acres near Boston), we appreciate the need of ample space and room for future expansion. In connection with this we are told by Mr. Fairchild, of the Bureau of Plant Industry in our Department of Agriculture, that several farms, containing several hundred acres, are rented by our Government for experiments, and when new and valuable species are evolved there is at present no permanent place for securing them. These perfected plants and shrubs should have their permanent place in our National Botanical Garden.

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### THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Is making plans for Rose Test Gardens at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C., and has sent to the Secretary of Agriculture the following letter:

DEAR SIR: The rose growers of America, as represented by their respective societies, feel the desirability of having at some accessible point as large a collection of rose species and varieties as will thrive at any one place. The advantages of such a collection would be the opportunity for study and comparison by those most interested, including growers and hybridizers, and the educational value to the general public.

Feeling that the value of such a collection is not confined to commercial rose growers; that such a collection could be well fostered and maintained under the present organization and equipment of your department, and that the climate of Washington is favorable to the growth of a large number of varieties, we respectfully ask that a rose

garden be established on the Arlington Farm under the care and supervision of the Government.

In order to co-operate as far as possible in establishing and maintaining such a garden, these societies will supply, free of cost to the Government, stock true to name, and provide funds for the labeling of the collection, the Government to supply the necessary land and labor for the cultivation and care of the collection.

## Questions

1. What Annuals and Perennials last best when cut?
2. What method has been found to make Wistaria vines and Pæonies bloom, when they have failed to do so for several years?

## Suggestions

The Southampton Garden Club proposes that each club belonging to the Garden Club of America should offer prizes this spring or early summer for cottage gardens, details of the scheme to be printed in the April BULLETIN.

The Garden Club of Cleveland suggests that a definite subject for a paper and consequent discussion be given to every club for a fixed day in April and October—subjects such as "Spring Planting," "Wild Gardens," "Herbaceous Borders," or "Foliage in Gardens." After the reading of such papers before the club they are to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Garden Club of America, some of which papers will be published in the BULLETIN.

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The account, published in some of the daily papers, of the price of \$140,000 being paid for the Veitch collection of lilacs and other plants for the Arnold Arboretum, has been denied by Mr. Farquhar.

## Coming Flower Shows

AMERICAN CARNATION SOCIETY.

Exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio, January 28 and 29, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW.

Grand Central Palace, New York, March 21-28, 1914.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 24-29, 1914.

For those who may visit California in the coming months, the address is here given of the Theodosia B. Shepherd Company, at Ventura, where petunias are grown which are said to be "without rivals in size and beauty."

### Foreign News

#### FRANCE.

##### *Preserving Cut Flowers.*

Modern research in France has developed the art of preserving cut flowers to a point undreamed of a few years ago. The old way was to cut off the end of the flower stem or sear it or add salt water. Fourton and Ducomet applied the principles of osmotic pressure to the subject. They reasoned that when flowers containing salts in their juices were placed in pure water, the unequal pressure thereby developed ruptured the cell walls and made the plant wilt. Consequently, they tried a great number of solutions for preserving the cut flowers, and found that when the osmotic pressure of the solution outside equaled that of the juices in the flower, the best results were obtained.

Sugar solutions of varying strength proved the most effective except in the case of lilies, lilacs and sweet peas. Carnations lasted longest in a 15 per cent. sugar solution, while roses were most permanent in a sugar solution of half that strength. Chrysanthemums and tulips are not benefited, but effort is being made to discover a suitable preservative for them also. Although lilacs are not benefited by a sugar solution only, yet if they are kept in a 12 per cent. sugar solution which also contains 100th of 1 per cent. manganese sulphate, they last much longer than usual and improve in tint. One of the United States experiment stations has begun experiments in this line and new results are expected.—*Scientific American.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Horticultural Society will hold a special exhibition of forced spring bulbs on March 10 and 11, 1914, the object being to demonstrate the varieties best suited for gentle forcing.

# The Garden Club of America

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APRIL 1914

No. IV

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Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MRS. ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL  
Princeton, New Jersey  
MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, New York  
MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan  
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

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The objects of this association shall be, to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

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Ere man is aware  
That the Spring is here,  
The flowers have found it out.

—*Ancient Chinese Saying.*

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The second Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America will be held in Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, May 12th, and Wednesday, May 13, 1914.

“Clause IX of the Constitution provides that each club shall be represented at the Annual Meeting by its president and a delegate, and shall be entitled to two votes—in person or by proxy.”

The business meetings will be open to all members of the clubs belonging to the Garden Club of America, though only two representatives will be entitled to vote.

Through the courtesy of the Garden Club of Princeton, the privilege of visiting many of the Princeton gardens will be extended to the members of the Garden Club of America attending the Annual Meeting, provided they have cards of admission. Application for these cards should be sent to Mrs. Bayard Henry, Germantown, Philadelphia, before May 6th. Names of members must be stated, also the club to which they belong.

The Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J., has arranged special rates for the Annual Meeting, and members desiring reservations for May

12th and 13th should communicate with the Princeton Inn as promptly as possible, stating that they wish to attend the Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America and the accommodations they require.

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The first meeting of the Council of Presidents of the Garden Club of America was held at Mrs. Russell's, 34 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, on Wednesday, March 25, 1914.

The President, Mrs. Martin, presided. Those present were:

The Honorary President, Mrs. Patterson, and Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Ely; the Secretary *pro tem.*, Mrs. Bayard Henry, and representatives from the following clubs:

Miss Elizabeth L. Clark, Amateur Gardeners' Club, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Moses Taylor, Bedford Garden Club; Mrs. Andrew Squire, The Garden Club of Cleveland; Mrs. Horace W. Sellers, The Gardeners, Pennsylvania; Miss McLane, The Garden Club, Maryland; Mrs. George Wickersham and Mrs. George B. Sanford, The Garden Club of Laurence, L. I.; Miss Georgina Sargent, Garden Club of Lenox; Mrs. B. S. Warren, The Garden Club of Michigan; Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, The Garden Association in Newport; Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, North Country Garden Club, L. I.; Mrs. Morris Rutherford, The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, New York; Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson, Garden Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, The Garden Club of Princeton; Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Southampton Garden Club; Mrs. Edward B. Renwick, Short Hills Garden Club; Mrs. F. A. C. Perrine, Garden Club of Trenton; Mrs. J. Howard Rhoads, The Weeders, Pennsylvania.

The Honorary President, Mrs. Patterson, graciously welcomed the Council and opened the meeting by reading a poem. The President followed with a short address on the development of The Garden Club of America. Important matters concerning the work for the coming year were then discussed, among which was an Associate Membership to consist of individual members interested in gardens, but not living in the vicinity of a garden club.

Arrangements were made to continue THE BULLETIN along the present lines, and the request that advertisements be inserted was not granted.

The following committees were appointed: to investigate the standing of seed houses in relation to their dealings with different garden clubs, a list of the firms recommended to be published in THE BULLETIN, a committee to learn where the best vases are to be obtained and the rates for the same, so they can be bought in quantity for the clubs holding Flower Shows, and a committee to inquire into the

establishment of Rose and Perennial Test gardens in cities differing in climate from the National Gardens about to be established in Washington, D. C.

Plans were perfected for the second Annual Meeting of the Club which will be held at Princeton in May. After the meeting Mrs. Russell entertained the council at luncheon.

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## Plan for a Spring Border

MRS. FRANCIS KING, Garden Club of Michigan

The border in question is a double one, a balanced planting on either side of a walk of dark brick about two and a half feet wide. The space allotted to flowers flanking the walk is about three feet. Eight subjects are used; combinations of color, periods of bloom, form and height of flowers and plants, all are considered.

At those edges of the borders farthest from the walk, peonies of white and palest pink are used, Mme. Emile Gallé, that flower of enchantment, predominating.

Next the peonies toward the walk, comes a row of iris pallida Dalmatica, then an alternating line of Iris Kaempferi and spirea astilbe Arendsii Die Walküre; next these the Darwin tulip Agneta planted alternately with English Iris Mauve Queen; then the double early tulip Yellow Rose.

Bleu Celeste, the double early tulip which Miss Jekyll calls the bluest of tulips, was to have bloomed with the vivid flower of tulip Yellow Rose. But because of Miss Jekyll's commendation of Bleu Celeste, or possibly for the more prosaic reason of crop failure in Holland, my very late order remained unfilled, and Mr. van Tubergen substituted for it the Darwin Agneta. This, he assures me, is nearly the color of Bleu Celeste. (If any reader of these lines has Bleu Celeste in his or her borders this Spring, may I beg for the very great kindness of a bud or two sent my way? I cannot remember that I have ever felt stronger curiosity about a flower.) Alas, unfortunately for me, Agneta blooms after Yellow Rose, thus I may not look for the lovely bands of clear yellow and dull blue which were to have adorned my border in early May.

Close to the brick itself are mounds of Myosotis dissitiflora and Cutton's Royal Blue, an early and a late, while back of these are lines of alyssum sulphureum, the hardy one of primrose-yellow.

I count on the Japanese iris as an ally of the English one, the latter said to be a delicious shade of pinkish mauve. The cool pink spirea, too, should create a delicate foil for the broad-petalled Iris Kaempferi, and my faint, and perhaps foolish, hope is that a few forget-me-nots may be tricked into blooming on till Iris Mauve Queen

shows its color; for of all garden harmonies I dearly love the pale blues and mauves, brilliant blues and deep violets set over against each other.

If my description of this small flower scheme for this spring interests any member of the Garden Club of America to the extent of creating a wish to know its results in flowers, I shall be most happy to report success or failure.

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## Some Little Used Bedding Plants

MRS. EDWARD B. RENWICK, Short Hills Garden Club

Now that many of us are planning color masses in our gardens, a blue flower which is seldom used may help some one's need of filling in a bare spot.

Plumbago Capensis is a lovely light blue, much resembling Phlox Divaricata in form and color. In its native South Africa and in Southern California it grows into a large shrub. Hearing from a well-known florist that it could be easily rooted from slips and used as a bedding-out plant, I made cuttings of the same, and when the plants were large enough and were shifted into 10-inch pots, I submerged them in the beds of my blue border. By this method I had bloom all summer, but shall try them out of pots next year, and think they will do better. In combination with Gladiolus (America) it makes an effect Mme. de Pompadour would have loved.

Swainsonia is another tender plant which makes a charming garden effect. The foliage is fine and remains a fresh clean green all summer, and in my garden eight plants out of a dozen survived last winter with ordinary covering. The flowers, like clusters of small white sweet peas, are very useful for the table, and the plants seem to be ever blooming. It grows about 2½ or 3 feet high and, as the cuttings root as easily as Geraniums, it should not be difficult to acquire a sufficient stock.

"Bedding plants" is a term of reproach, certainly, calling to mind may atrocities, such as Cannas and Coleus, but there are spots in every garden which need covering and brightening as the seasons change.

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## The Best Soil for a Mixed Border

From "THE GARDEN"

A moderately light soil is suitable for the great majority of herbaceous plants. Lilies, some Iris and Lobelia Cardinalis are examples of those which need a strong soil to be satisfactory, but even these may



be induced to be fairly happy in a light soil—rotted manure and the soil made very firm about the plants going a great way to meet their requirements.

Deep cultivation is, of course, of the first importance; but deep cultivation is not of itself enough, and besides turning over the soil and loosening it all clods should be smashed, thorough pulverization having a remarkable effect for good. It is possible to make soil, by the introduction of much crude manure, too stimulating, resulting in the production of soft and rank vegetation.

The manure, therefore, should have been laid away for a long enough period to have lost much of its stimulating properties, when it may be employed abundantly without any but good effect. A combination of horse and cow manure is to be preferred to either alone, and all manures should be finely comminuted and mixed thoroughly with the soil rather than dug into it in lumps in a haphazard fashion. In addition to this principal manuring, a layer of material prepared from old mushroom beds, pigeon manure, soot, wood-ashes and old composts, with perhaps a slight addition of newly slaked lime spread over the surface of the border previous to replanting, enables plants to make a vigorous start. A similar dressing is also beneficial if applied to established borders which have not for any reason been otherwise manured.

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HOTEL CECIL, DELHI, January 30, 1914.

MY DEAR MRS. MARTIN:

I have been most anxious to write you to tell you how glorious beyond expectation I have found the flora of the East, but India, enchanting, tragic but always fascinating India, has absorbed all my time, though not all my thoughts. I have visited gardens, asked innumerable questions and everywhere am always looking for more interesting and lovely growing things.

Ceylon is bewildering, for it is all one tropical garden, graceful palms, great trees, climbers with enormous leaves or gorgeous flowers and the ground carpeted with dainty blossoms, the lakes bejewelled with *Nymphaea* and *Lotus*, their banks decorated with rare lilies, and the trees, as if not gay enough with their own bright blossoms, bedeck themselves with the jewel of an orchid. It is hard to keep one's feet on the ground in Ceylon, for beauty carries one away and one is quite sure the Mohammedans are right in claiming it as the original Garden of Eden.

The gardens of Hakgalla are most artistically laid out and the wealth of flora for material make an embarrassment de riches. The air is full of perfume from the orange and jasmine blossoms and a deliciously scented magnolia with the blossoms of the nutmegs and clove

buds constitute the "spicey breezes" which indeed "blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle." Hundreds of gay begonias, many and varied fuchsias, royal purple plumerias, festoons of red and yellow Hignonia, bicolor or trumpet shaped Tecomas of different colors, blue or white Plumbago and always Hibiscus and Poinsettia and the roses which the English people must introduce from love—are only a few of the beauties of this garden. The Curator's bungalow is banked with great pots of ferns, chiefly maiden hair, as most of Ceylon's bungalows are, giving a light green, cool effect under the awnings. A little lake is encircled with Calla lilies, which grow wild in profusion, and the Cri Gigantem from Africa, while always the palms unfold their plumes against a brilliant blue sky. The tree ferns abound both inside and out of the garden, while the moors outside are besprinkled with a rosy orchis and great bushes of crimson rhododendron.

One of the delights of Ceylon's jungles, as well as India's, is the climbing Lily Gloriosa Superbum. The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, is kindly procuring me bulbs. They will grow very rapidly under heat or in the middle of our summer in a sunny position with plenty of water to simulate their rainy season, but no fertilizers. The jungle of Ceylon, of course, is interesting for its creepers, but if one can look down from a hillside above, the tops of the trees are gorgeous with bloom, Poinciana glowingly red, Spattrodias brilliantly scarlet, Bombax, known as the red cotton tree, or tulip tree, covered before the leaves with coral colored lily-shaped flowers, and Cassias, pink, yellow or white, form a riot of color. In the beautiful gardens of Peradiniya all these trees and many more can be seen at their best. I stop here appalled, for I feel I cannot describe with my halting pen even a fraction of the charm and interest of these gardens. Not only are the gems of Ceylon here, but all the tropical world has sent her best, and it was interesting to find that many of the most prized contributions came from South America. Her orchids were the gayest and her ferns the largest and her creepers the most gorgeous. The Talipot palms, which bloom once in a hundred years, were a towering mass of creamy blossoms, and the very rare double cocoanut was also in bloom. It was too bewildering for one visit, so I came out to the Rest House and lived in the gardens for two days, taking pictures, asking questions and wandering about.

I must write you again of one of India's most beautiful private gardens, where I drank tea and reveled in flowers.

Sincerely yours,

ANNE MACILVAIN,  
*Member of The Garden Club of Trenton.*

We take pleasure in announcing that Miss MacIlvain has since written of the establishment of the first Garden Club in India.

A letter received by one of the officers of the Garden Club of America from Miss Gertrude Jekyll, "Munstead Wood," Surrey, England, speaks of the great pleasure she has had in visits to her garden from Americans; but she also speaks with regret of the necessity laid upon her by advancing years of henceforth refusing admission to visitors, and begs that persons may not be sent to her with introductions.

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## The Walsh Rose Gardens

MRS. HERMON B. BUTLER, Garden Club of Illinois

At Wood's Hole, Mass., on the very southernmost tip end of Cape Cod, are the rose gardens of Mr. M. H. Walsh, the well-known grower. This lovely spot is well worth a summer day's journey over the fine roads which lead down either side of the Cape and come together at Wood's Hole. The gardens, approached by a shaded path leading from the main road, are protected from the bleak north blasts by a windbreak of splendid trees, while the soft sea air on both sides, the almost constant sunshine of that peculiarly even climate, and the gentle southerly slope of the land, affording perfect drainage, combine to produce an ideal condition.

The first glimpse quite takes one's breath away—such a fairy land of roses—acres of them stretching out before one's eyes, breathing a perfectly intoxicating fragrance. The borders are outlined by tall standard roses, and the long pergolas covered with most superb varieties of the Wichuriana. At the time of our visit, August 25th, there were few blooms of these last to be seen, except on specimen bushes which were growing in tubs in preparation for the Horticultural Exhibit to be given in New York in March.

Mr. Walsh, the grower, is full of interest and enthusiasm for his profession, and seeing we were really interested and not curiosity seekers, he gave us much helpful information about the care and culture of the plants, especially suggesting such as would be hardy in this or that climate. We were particularly impressed with the difference in blooms between the Hybrid Perpetuals (Remontant) and the Hybrid Tea-roses, the former, as is well known, making a glorious showing for two or three weeks in June, or about July 1st, but "perpetuals" in name only as they give practically no bloom later, while on that late date in August the Hybrid Teas spread before our eyes an exquisite mass of color and fragrance, blooming luxuriantly, with buds giving promise of beauty for weeks to come.

Where all was so lovely it was hard to choose, but perhaps the varieties we thought most perfect were a wonderful pink called "Mary, Countess of Ilchester"; our old friend, Mrs. Aaron Ward, with her

golden heart; a long-petalled yellow sunburst; Lady Ashton, pale pink with a fringe of yellow; the Gruss au Teplitz, a splendid scarlet; Countess of Derby, white with an orange center, and some wonderful single roses (also Hybrid Teas) which looked like glorious great butterflies, crimson, silvery-white, saffron or coral, just alighting on the Rugosa-like foliage. The names of this variety were as charming as their faces—Irish Harmony, Irish Modesty, Irish Glory, etc. All of these and very many more seemed to be in truth ever-blooming, and with the assurance of their hardiness in the average climate under protection of an earth mulch, covered with litter and evergreen boughs, it would seem that no amateur need fear to venture upon a modest rose garden.

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The following clubs have been elected members of The Garden Club of America:

The Garden Association in Newport, President Dr. Roderick Terry.

The Garden Club of Lawrence, President Mrs. George B. Sanford.

The North Country Club of Long Island, President Mrs. J. West Roosevelt.

The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, New York, President Mrs. James M. Fuller.

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## National Gardens

We are glad to be able to announce that a bill is now before Congress to establish a National Botanical Garden in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C. The suggestion that such a garden should be established was made in the January BULLETIN.

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## National Rose Test Gardens

In the following letter to the President of The Garden Club of America from the Secretary of The American Rose Society confirms the announcement made in the January BULLETIN that National Rose Test Gardens will be established. The advantage in this country of such a test garden to both amateurs and professionals should be incalculable, and Garden Club members should watch its progress with keen interest.

MY DEAR MRS. MARTIN:

The action that has finally been taken for the establishment of a National Rose Test Garden is as follows:

The Agricultural Department, under the principal direction of Professors Mulford and Corbett, has set apart a plot of ground at Arlington Heights for a rose test garden. The Bureau of Plant Industry assumes the oversight of the same. The American Rose Society and the Society of American Florists join hands in the effort to make this a success. They have called upon the rose growers of America to furnish the stock that is necessary. The stock that is asked for is of the bedding type of roses, including the Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas, Hybrid Teas, Bourbons, Chinas, Polyanthus, etc., and of the rugosas, Sweet Briars or various climbing types.

Cornell University at Ithaca, where the steady cold winters are experienced, are to have the same stock, and Prof. Alvin C. Beal is leading the movement there, and will give his personal attention to the details of the rose trials. An investigator of the botany, evolution, breeding, etc., of the hybrid Wichuraiana and rambler roses is already in progress. The hardiness of the rose will be particularly studied at Cornell.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,  
*Secretary.*

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## School of Horticulture for Women Ambler, Pennsylvania

Weekly lectures on the principles of Landscape Gardening are being given at the school on Tuesdays until June by Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee. For further information and course tickets address,

MISS JESSIE T. MORGAN,  
*Director, Ambler, Pa.*

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For those interested in the subject of correct color-nomenclature for flowers, mention of the beautiful book by Doctor Ridgway may be made. Its title is "Color Standards and Nomenclature"; 1115 colors are shown in this wonderful work which will surely be of value in artistic flower gardening. The book is sold only by the author, Dr. Robert Ridgway, "Bird Haven," Olney, Ill. Another new book, "Houses and Gardens," by E. L. Lutyens, will also find many readers

and admirers among those who follow modern developments in domestic architecture and garden design. It was Mr. Lutyens who planned Miss Jekyll's house, "Munstead Wood," in Surrey, England, that charming house familiar to all readers of Miss Jekyll's books.

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## Questions and Answers

1. "What method has been found to make *Wistaria* vines bloom when they have failed to do so for several years?"

*Answer.*—*Wistaria* vines seldom bloom until they are five years old. If, however, after that time they fail to do so, in the spring cut the tap root back to 18 inches and trim the vines and then fertilize with ground bone.

2. "What are the cause and the remedy for rust on hardy *Phlox*?"

*Answer.*—This is a fungus growth, due to dampness, and can only be eradicated by early treatment. The remedy is 2 heaping teaspoonsful of copper carbonate dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  teacup of household ammonia. Add this to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water and use as a spray, full strength, once a week for blight, mildew or rust. Do not use until two or three hours after mixing, and do not spray plants in hot sun. Commence spraying when plants are 3 or 4 inches high and before the disease appears. This is a preventative, not a cure. Should the disease have already appeared pick off and burn all infected leaves and spray as directed once a week, getting it well under leaves as well as on top.

3. "Why do leaves on many hardy *Chrysanthemums* turn brown, and what will prevent their doing so?"

Plant gladioli as soon as the ground can be worked, and successive plantings can be made every two weeks until July 4th. It is a wise plan to plant the smaller bulbs first, leaving the larger ones until the warmer weather.

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## Coming Flower Shows

A Flower Market will be held in Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 7, 1914.

Annual Flower Market of Baltimore will be held at the Washington Monument on Thursday, May 14, 1914. Luncheon and tea will be served at the monument.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Spring Show, Chelsea, May 19th to 21st; Summer Show, Holland House, June 30th, July 1st and 2d.

THE IMPERIAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF RUSSIA.

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Russia has announced its intention of holding an International Show at St. Petersburg in May.

AMERICAN SWEET PEA SOCIETY.

Sweet Pea Show, American Museum of Natural History, New York, June 27th and 28th.

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## Lecturers

Any lecturer whose name appears in this BULLETIN is endorsed by not less than two clubs belonging to The Garden Club of America.

Miss Mary Averill, 83 Waverly Place, New York City. Subject: "Japanese Flower Arrangements."

Mr. Leonard Barron, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. Subject: "Roses."

Mrs. Max Farrand (Miss Beatrix Jones), 21 East Eleventh Street, New York City. Subject: "Old Gardens."

Mr. Maurice Fuld, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Subjects: "Proper Methods in Gardening" and "Perennials."

Dr. Henri Hus, University of Michigan. Subject: "Luther Burbank and His Work."

Miss Rose Nichols, Cornish, N. H. Subjects: "Garden Design" and "Evolution of the Garden."

Prof. George T. Powell, 128 West Forty-third Street, New York City. Agricultural expert on roses, lawns and prunings.

Mr. Witmer Stone, 5044 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia. Subject: "Birds in the Garden."

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## Foreign News

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Official Guide at Kew.*

An official guide to conduct parties of visitors round the famous gardens at Kew has been appointed. The charges for the services

rendered by the guide are 6d. each person in the morning, 3d. during the afternoon. Full particulars concerning the guide can be obtained on application to the Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.

#### *Bulbs at Hampton Court.*

It is stated that the number of bulbs which have been planted this season in the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court Palace exceeds one million, the weight being between two and three tons. There are 140 beds, with an average of about 3000 bulbs to a bed; while the great ten-foot border, which extends from the river to the Hampton Court Road, takes more than all the beds.

#### *Streak Disease of Sweet Peas.*

The National Sweet Pea Society is offering a prize of ten guineas and the gold medal of the society to the first person who can prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he or she has a cure for streak disease. As arrangements are now being made for testing preventives or remedies, any one who has discovered a cure should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. H. D. Tigwell, Greenford, Middlesex.

The Anglo-American Exposition which will be held at Shepherd's Bush, opening in May, has for its object the celebration in a fitting manner of the hundred years of peace and progress between the English-speaking peoples since the Treaty in Ghent in 1814. As becomes an exhibition illustrative in the fullest possible sense of the activities of two great nations famous for the prominent part they have taken in the advancement of the gardening art in its varied aspects, demonstrations of both American and British horticulture are being organized on as comprehensive a scale as possible.

#### FRANCE.

France, following the example set long ago in Russia, America, Germany and England, has established an agricultural school for girls at Brie-Comte-Robert, in Seine et Marne Department. The problem of finding careers for girls in France is particularly difficult, as there are comparatively few avenues of activity open.



# The Garden Club of America

July 1914

No. V

Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer  
MRS. H. D. AUCHINCLOSS  
33 E. 65th Street, New York

Secretary  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-Presidents  
MRS. ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL  
Princeton, New Jersey

MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, New York

MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

The objects of this association shall be, to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

Tongues, tongues for my joy, for my joy more tongues!

Oh! thanks to the thrush on the tree,

To the sky, and to all earth's blooms and songs!

They utter the heart in me.

—*David Atwood Wasson (1823-1887).*

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## Editorial

The Garden Club of America held its second annual meeting at Edgerstoune in Princeton on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, and no one who enjoyed the splendid hospitality of the President and ladies of the Garden Club of Princeton will ever forget those beautiful and inspiring days.

What more happy spot to meet for mutual aid and inspiration in beautifying our great and dear country than this, in which patriotism has always burned with a steady flame and the tradition of gardening (Morven was modeled on Mr. Pope's garden at Twickenham) has continued unbroken since the English days.

All of our twenty-one clubs were ably represented by two delegates each. From far and near we came, over a hundred of us, including non-delegates who were most heartily welcomed. We found that to "garden finely," with pleasure and profit to an ever-widening circle of souls, is a desire that burns as ardently in the South as in the East, and

in the West as in the North; and if our association can be a means of feeding this twice blessed flame, let us make the utmost endeavor to have a glorious year behind us when we raise our third milestone next year in Maryland.

Our constant, unwavering ambition is to utterly transform that no-man's-land of dishevelment and offense along our highways, those back yards, and those otherwise unoccupied limbos of cans and rubbish that mar our country and try our faith.

One of our particular objects is to encourage the use of a reliable and simple color chart.

For ourselves we have set a congenial task in the yearly study of a practical subject. This year it is "Landscape Gardening in Relation to the Placing of the Flower Garden," a fruitful matter indeed, the breaking of whose laws is often the root of all evil in our art. It is hoped that all the clubs will work on this and contribute papers of not over 3000 words by the first of January.

Committees have also been appointed to report on lecturers, garden literature, flower shows, and kindred subjects, but nothing can be done effectively without the direct co-operation and influence of all the clubs and all the members. Let us tell our joy to the four winds of heaven.

"For the glory of the garden lies in more than meets the eye."

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## Policy and Usefulness of the Garden Club of America

MRS. TIFFANY BLAKE, Garden Club of Illinois

The Garden Club of America should be primarily a clearing house for the ideas initiated or developed by the constituent clubs. It should encourage and facilitate an active exchange of such ideas and of gardening knowledge among its members.

For the accomplishment of this general purpose it should devise effective means. It should maintain a sufficient organization to preserve and systematize the information accumulated at the annual meetings of the club and to make it available at all times to members or member clubs. A competent bureau of information, with a well-edited bulletin, which has already been started, would serve as a very valuable medium for the distribution of practical knowledge. Information on lectures and lecturers, on new articles and gardening literature and on gardening activities generally could thus be made available to the whole membership.

Two very important practical services should be accomplished by the central body in raising the standard of service in commercial houses

and inducing seedsmen and growers to adopt a common standard color chart for the description of flowers. Both the central body generally and its constituents, each in its respective locality, ought to be able in time to exercise influence upon official taste as expressed in parks and public grounds, and to induce intelligent horticultural experimentation by park administrations and in schools and colleges.

The Garden Club of America, it seems to me, should leave the policy and control of member clubs to the member clubs themselves. It will thus avoid the tendency unduly to standardize or conventionalize. By permitting and encouraging each member club to work out its own salvation it will encourage individual initiation and resourcefulness, and develop a stimulating variety of personality. Yet the central organization can exercise a valuable influence upon all its constituent clubs by maintaining a high standard of character and efficiency for itself, and in all the work which it undertakes.

For one thing, I feel that the Garden Club of America should establish and insist upon a high standard of *club* membership. By so doing a check undoubtedly would be put upon local clubs as to their own standards of membership, which are likely to be relaxed under various local or personal influences.

After our delegates returned from the last Annual Meeting our Executive Committee has been much more careful and discriminating in passing upon candidates for membership. We feel more responsible for the maintenance of a standard and for making our club effective and interesting than we did before the formation of a national organization. The Garden Club of America can unquestionably render service to American gardening not only by accumulating and making accessible valuable information, but by stimulating interest and enterprise and inspiring individuals and organizations.

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## A Warning

LENOX, MASS., June 6, 1914.

Please sound a loud warning to garden owners far and wide. The *tent worms* are devouring us and moving south and west! Every year we have a few, but this summer they are in *hordes*, and the roadside trees and shrubs are defoliated and loaded with the disgusting hairy caterpillars and their ugly nests.

Some wise villages have escaped because they took the precaution, last autumn, to offer prizes to local schools for the greatest number of egg clusters brought in during the winter and spring. We will use this plan in future.

THOMAS SHIELDS CLARKE,  
*President Lenox Garden Club.*

The Garden Club of Short Hills invites all the members of The Garden Club of America to their Fifth Annual Dahlia Show, on Friday and Saturday, September 25 and 26. The show is to open on Friday at 3 p.m. Will be open that evening and all day Saturday. Luncheon will be served to guests coming from a distance on Saturday at the Short Hills Club.

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## Schedule for a Season's Flower Shows

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAWRENCE, LONG ISLAND.

The following letter and schedule of flower shows from Mrs. Sanford, President of the Garden Club of Lawrence, Long Island, will be of great help to other clubs:

"We have flower shows once a month in a member's house, usually in the morning, and we send out our notices early enough to allow the members to grow flowers for them. We try to have flowers that any one can grow, usually an annual and a perennial. Last year our greatest difficulty was to find competent amateur judges. So I wrote to eighteen women asking them if they would be willing to hold themselves in readiness to be called on to judge during the summer, and to read and prepare themselves as much as possible. They were all most willing to help, and the recorder has that matter in charge for the coming year. Our prizes are limited to five dollars for two, and so far they have always been given by a member, so that they are of no expense to the club. One or two simple rules must be followed in order to avoid confusion and make it easy for the judges. I would be glad to answer any further questions."

### FLOWER EXHIBITIONS OF 1914.

May 7th, Daffodil Show. Judge, Mr. Hound.

June 18th, Rose Show. Judge, Mrs. Field.

July 2d, Phlox and Sweet Peas.

August 6th, Asters and Gladioli.

August 20th, Vegetable Exhibit. One prize, Corn and Tomatoes; one prize, arrangement of different vegetables.

September 3d, Stocks and Dahlias.

October 1st, Marigolds, Salpiglossis and Snap Dragons.

November, Chrysanthemum Show.

The officers of the club will be glad to have members offer simple prizes for the flower contests. Plants must be in the possession of the exhibitor six weeks before shown. Three to five named specimens only of each variety to be shown.

## Dahlias

MRS. EDW. RENWICK, Garden Club of Short Hills

In the first place full sun is necessary, and they must not be too crowded, at least three feet between the plants. Staking is also very important, for if a plant is allowed to fall over it never seems to produce fine blooms. The newer German varieties, Vater Rhine and Wodan, grow very tall with me, often eight feet high, and require very heavy stakes. I plant them in ordinary garden soil and only enrich them after the flower buds have formed, about the middle or end of August. If planted in too rich soil they go to leaf and have few flowers. Last year I gave bone meal and liquid manure, and the year before Bon Arbor, and both worked well, but too much stimulation to top growth prevents their forming good strong tubers for the next year. It is also very important they should not have any check after growth starts, during our all too frequent droughts, as they tend to become woody and never produce really fine flowers. The peony flowered type is the newest and seems to be the most admired at the amateur shows, where size seems to attract the crowd. Gustave Duzon is a very large brick red which is wonderfully showy, but that is a decorative dahlia. Of the peony flowered I have grown Glory of Baarn (pink), Queen Wilhelmina (white), Andrew Carnegie (pink), Duke Henry (red), Isadore Duncan (salmon), Bertha Von Sutwer (pink), H. Hornsveld (light pink), Manheim, growing yellow, pink and some others all of which are good, with long stems and the flowers well above the foliage. Of course there are dozens of others and new ones every year, these are just standard varieties. Of cactus dahlias Countess of Lonsdale, Floradora, J. H. Jackson, Rhine Koenig, Pink Pearl Dainty, Snow Queen are some of the free blooming old standbys. Last year I imported some from Kelway, England. White Swan, which was fairly good, but very late in blooming; Flag of Truce, a lovely white flower, but it hung its head down and was almost hidden in the foliage, as was Satisfaction, a light pink cactus. The way the flower grows on the stem seems to me very important, but the catalogues give no clue as to their habit, but the kinds I mentioned grow well. The single ones bloom very early and really make the best garden effect, and they are all easily raised and bloom the first season from seed, if it is started in March in a cold frame or greenhouse. Farquhar sells named varieties. Last year I saved seed from one plant and had at least fifteen different varieties and all colors. Some of them very fine. Stillman, of Westerly, R. I., always takes a good many prizes at the New York Show and has some fine kinds, but we get most of ours from Dreer and Farquhar.

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Dahlias must be planted three feet apart, not closer, and each one staked. If strong growers take all but one stalk from the root; if weak, leave two or three. When one foot high pinch out the center of

the stalk. Begin feeding when buds form, about the middle of August. Never leave more than two buds on one branch. (Bon Arbor has been found to be a good food.) Keep ground well cultivated, particularly after watering.

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## Asters Sown in the Open

For many years I have made it a practice to sow Asters in the open ground at the latter end of April or the first week in May, although owing to insufficiency of space, I have not been able to allow all to stand where sown. There is no questioning the fact that Asters never do so well as when grown without a check; and in transplanting at a late stage the plants certainly get a severe check, especially if dry weather follows planting. The practice of sowing in the open is the recognized system in the United States of America; and nowhere in the world are Asters grown on so gigantic a scale and in such phenomenally good form as in America. Fully ten years ago I was in the habit of sowing my seed in the open, and it is astonishing to me why so many are addicted to sow Asters under glass in heat. I do not agree with the policy of non-thinning. If one handled such varieties of Asters as Peerless Pink, Violet King and the various late branching forms, and desired to see them run to their 2½ feet to 3 feet limit, with flowers up to 7 inches, one would find it necessary to give a full foot of space. Regarding the immunity from disease of open-air sown plants, this is largely, if not entirely, due to the fact that the seedlings do not get leggy in their early stage. By avoiding transplanting one entirely guards against the possibility of the plants being set too deeply. On no account must any foliage be allowed to touch the soil. The lower leaves, if not clear of the ground, should be removed, otherwise these commence to decay and stem-rot follows. Plenty of lime in the ground is essential.—*T. W. Kent, in The Garden.*

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## Aster Disease

I notice a very interesting article on this subject in *The Garden* of March 21st issue, but, while admitting that the course advised there may be a feasible one under certain circumstances, I cannot say that gardeners will derive much benefit or consolation from it. I have carried out some experiments in connection with this tantalizing and disastrous disease, and I find that a 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. solution of formalin invariably secures immunity. The method of using this liquid is very simple; the soil of the border is ridged up, then sprayed liberally with the liquid, and the ridges are leveled down roughly so that the fumes may be conserved. The border, however, must be vacant for at least three weeks before plants are placed in the soil, and, if possible, this period should be increased for a week or two. We have used the same

solution for the composts in the seed-pan, and for the boxes of soil into which the plants were pricked off. To prevent introduction of the disease with new seeds, we now steep all for fifteen minutes in a very weak solution of formalin, one teaspoonful of the commercial liquid (40 per cent.) in one gallon of soft water, and no trouble is ever experienced. Experimenting with soils and manures, we also find that fresh organic matter or heavy dressings of nitrogenous manure encourage the development of the fungus, and my advice to readers is to plant Asters in soil which is "in good heart," *i. e.*, which is rich, but has not been recently manured.—*H. H. A., in The Garden.*

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### Questions

1. Should lilies be fed, and with what, and how often?
2. What is the best way to destroy cutworms?
3. What is the best way to destroy ants in the grass?
4. What will *prevent* black spot on roses?
5. Can you tell me the name of a shamelessly pretty black and gray beetle that devoured Anemone Japonica last fall—or better still, its death potion?

Please send answers to the Secretary, who will forward them to the members asking the questions, and to other members who may want them.

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### Garden Open to Public, Summer, 1914

Blenheim Palace Gardens will be open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday till September 4th, from 12 till 4 P. M. Mount Edgcombe Park, Plymouth, will be open on the first Saturday in every month, and on every Wednesday, except the Wednesday immediately preceding such first Saturday. The gardens at Belton, Grantham, will be open on every Sunday afternoon until further notice, from 3 P. M. till 7 P. M. The gardens at Friar Park, Henley-on-Thames, will be open on Wednesdays till the second Wednesday in October, one mile from Henley. The gardens at Warnham Court, Sussex, will be open every Thursday till the end of June.

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### Coming Flower Shows

#### AMERICA.

Horticultural Hall, Boston; Sweet Pea Show, July 11th and 12th. Gladiolus Show, August 8th and 9th.

Lenox Horticultural Society, Lenox, Mass.; Summer Show, July 22d and 23d.

Newport Horticultural Society, Newport, R. I.; Summer Show, August 12th and 13th.

Society of American Florists' outdoor exhibition, Boston, Mass., August 18th to 21st.

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## Foreign Shows

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Rose Show, Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, N. W., Tuesday, July 7th.

Birmingham Floral Fete, July 16th, 17th and 18th.

National Dahlia Society, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, September 16th and 17th.

The following exhibitions will be held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, London: Sweet Peas, July 16th; Carnations, July 17th; Dahlias, September 8th; Vegetables, September 22d; Roses, September 24th; British-grown Fruit, September 29th and 30th.

Anglo-American Exposition, White City, all summer. It is expected 75,000 rose trees will be seen in bloom at this exposition.

### FRANCE.

#### *Lyons International Urban Exhibition.*

This exhibition will be open from May 1st to November 1st next, and in conjunction therewith will be held three temporary horticultural shows. The dates of these will be June 5th to 9th, September 4th to 9th, October 21st to 27th. Horticultural products have eight classes allotted to them at each show, and are as follows: (1) Fruit trees; (2) ornamental trees and shrubs; (3) Roses; (4) open-air floriculture; (5) greenhouse floriculture; (6) market garden produce; (7) horticultural arts and industries, garden plans, horticultural instruction, and garden publications; (8) the floral decorations of towns and houses.

#### *Chrysanthemum Congress at Melun.*

In conformity with the decision arrived at on the occasion of the congress at Nantes, and confirmed by that at Ghent, the nineteenth annual Congress of the Société Française des Chrysanthémistes will be held at Melun. The date is not yet definitely fixed, but the congress will be held early in November next. The horticultural societies of Seine-et-Marne are meanwhile preparing an exhibition of all kinds of horticultural produce, to be opened at the same time. An excursion to the Palace of Fontainebleau, with the magnificent Park of Vaux-le-Vicomte, which was designed by Le Nôtre, will close the congress.



# The Garden Club of America

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October 1914

No. VI

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Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Treasurer  
MRS. H. D. AUCHINCLOSS  
33 E. 67th Street, New York

Secretary  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents  
MRS. ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL  
Princeton, New York

MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, New York

MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

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The objects of this association shall be, to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

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“Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness.”

The work of organizing the Garden Club for the efficient use of its large resources has gone on quietly but steadily during the summer, and the President is happy to announce that the sod is broken in many directions and some beds are actually made and the good seed sown; propitious beginnings that will depend on the members of the Club for their ultimate fruitfulness. Particularly at this time do we thank God for the untainted glory of the Harvest, with its banners of waving wheat, copper and gold in the sun, its bee airships laden with supplies for winter's siege, its armies of bloom in gorgeous uniform, its bombs of bursting pods and its ambushes of luscious fruit, dangerous only to the reckless. Lily and Rose govern their kingdoms as from time immemorial, good constitutional queens who leave all government to their gardeners and grow in peace with their neighbors, envying not the vast extent of the democracies of cotton and corn, date and lentil, potato and cereal and vine. Even the outlaw weeds and brambles, who trample upon the laws of neutrality, are only subject to seizure and confiscation when actually destructive. It is significant that the men of the French Revolution steeped in blood gave the months in their new calendar such names as Germinal and Fructidor, symbols of indestructible faith. To this great Feast we are all bidden to come and bring our sheaves, whether we have planted a thousand acres or a window box, and our Garden Club has its own special energies to give and its own garlands for the altar of Ceres. But to be definite:

The following committees have been appointed to act in regard to needs that appeal most urgently to the Club:

Committee to encourage the use of a color chart: Mrs. Francis King, Garden Club of Michigan; Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke, Lenox Garden Club.

Committee to inquire into the opportunities of the Garden Club of America for beautifying settlements and highways: Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, North Country Club of Long Island; Mrs. C. Shirley Carter, Warrenton Garden Club; Miss Fanny R. McLane, Green Spring Valley Garden Club; Dr. Warthin, Chairman, Garden Club of Michigan.

Committee to inquire of seedsmen in regard to discount and purchasing in quantity: Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Garden Club of Southampton; Mrs. George B. Sanford, Garden Club of Laurence, L. I.

Committee on Lecturers: Mrs. Thomas L. Barber, Garden Club of Southampton; Mrs. George A. Armour, Garden Club of Princeton.

Committee on Garden Literature: Mrs. Fred. P. Anderson, Garden Club of Michigan; Mrs. William W. Frazier, Jr., Garden Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Garden Club of Bedford.

Papers on garden matters are being filed by the Librarian, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, 128 East 36th Street, N. Y., who will forward the list of subjects to any Club who wishes to borrow a paper.

A descriptive catalog of garden books will be made by the Committee on Garden Literature and will be sent to all the Clubs.

Copies of the programs of all the Clubs have been received and will be sent out shortly.

The President is compiling an exhaustive list of gardens that can be visited by members of the Club, and she will be glad to receive additional names.

Two copies of the Princeton paper "A Quest for a Garden" have been sent to all the Clubs, and copies of the corresponding paper on "Stenton," read at the first annual meeting, will soon follow.

The BULLETIN is anxious to prove a clearing house for useful information by means of its Questions and Answers, and earnestly hopes the members of the Club will ask useful questions and answer those they have themselves solved—a very important exchange of experience not always personally accessible.

Two accurate and complete card catalogs have been made of the Club, the labor of which has been greatly increased by the difficulty of reading lists in manuscript. All contributions should be typewritten.

The Garden Club is bringing into touch with each other many of the individual members of our widely scattered clubs who share in this way the pleasure and advantage of association.

## Color Note on Gladioli

MRS. FRANCIS KING, Garden Club of Michigan

That which has seemed too good to be true is true! I have found an August flower in color almost the counterpart of the delicious tulip *Le Rêve* (Hobbema, Sarah Bernhardt). This is the fine *Gladiolus Prince of India*, a rare dusky pink, so beautiful and so unusual that one can hardly believe it on first sight a member of any familiar flower tribe. The several tones found in it are, according to Ridgway's chart, alizarine pink, old rose and Eugenia red; markings on lower petals, spectrum red; *Repertoire des Couleurs*, flower all tones of 177, lower markings 121-3.

Mr. Isaac Hendrickson tells me that far from being a novelty, this gladiolus was introduced as a seedling by John Lewis Childs some ten or twelve years ago. *Gladiolus Variabilis* might be called a first cousin of *Prince of India*. Its description as to color is: Ridgway, petals La France pink touched at points by Rosolane purple; French chart, petals 179-4, tips of petals 175-3. In my notebook I find the following: "Variabilis, most lovely in soft color, almost as interesting as *Prince of India*; a remarkable combination of lavender and the pink of *Gladiolus Panama*."

*Gladiolus Florence* (Ridgway, Amaranth pink, French chart 181-1) is very fine grown below the pale mauve *physostegia*. Wild Rose (Ridgway, Hermosa pink; French chart 153, all shades) has a lovelier soft pink tone than any wild rose of my acquaintance and is extremely good in combination with *veronica longifolia subsessilis*. *Attraction* (Ridgway, rose red, French chart 156-3, with white markings and some cream-white in the throat) deserves a better name than it possesses. The flower is of a wonderful vivid rose color and very telling in general effect.

From Michell of Philadelphia a year ago came a collection of gladioli for trial in tones of purple, violet and lavender. These were unhesitatingly called by the firm "blue." After two years' trial of them I unhesitatingly announce that I can find no trace of pure blue in any one of them.

Among those singled out after trial for use in color combinations are *Saphir*, *Colibri*, *Phœbus*, *Abyssinie*, *Satellite* and *Nuage*. *Badenia* is becoming well known through the frequency of its exhibition—it is certainly a wondrous subject for the garden with its large flowers of true lavender. The list above may be useful for those who need a foil of rich purple hues for their flower masses.

*Niagara*, *Panama* and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr., have lately had such a vogue that it hardly seems necessary to mention them. They are, however, indispensables; the primrose-colored *Niagara* so lovely above zinnias of a pastel pink or against mauve-pink cosmos or the pale *physostegia*; *Panama* highly successful in effect rising from blue

lyme grass; and Mrs. Pendleton unique in size and beauty, also happy in combination with the lyme grass (*elymus arenarius*) just mentioned. The August number of that capital little monthly journal—"The Modern Gladiolus Grower"—was devoted entirely to Mrs. Pendleton, and whoever she may be, the lady has reason for rejoicing in so glorious a namesake.

According to Mrs. King, the varieties cataloged as blue that have not come true to name are:

*Saphir*: Bright blue, shaded purple; extra strong spike.

*Colibri*: Slate blue, tigered violet.

*Etoile Polaire*: Fine blue; two lower petals almost black.

*Rosa Bonheur*: Pure blue, stained yellow.

*Satellite*: Violet blue, two lower petals light blue.

*Baron Hulot*: Deep indigo blue, slightly marked white at the base of the throat.

*Heliotrope*: Royal blue; flowers somewhat roundish.

## The Dahlia

MRS. WM. REDWOOD WRIGHT, Garden Club of Philadelphia

The Dahlia (*Dahlia variabilis*) is first mentioned in a "History of Mexico," by Hernandez (1651); it was next noticed by Menonville, who was employed by the French Minister to steal the cochineal insect from the Spaniards in 1790. The Abbé Cavanilles first described the flower scientifically from a previous year, and he named the plant after his friend, Andrew Dahl, the Swedish botanist. The Dahlia was introduced into England in 1789 by Lady Bute from Madrid, but this single plant speedily perished. Cavanilles sent specimens of the three varieties then known to the Jardin des Plantes in 1802, and the flower was very successfully cultivated in France, so that in 1814, on the return of peace, the improved varieties of the Dahlia created quite a sensation among English visitors to Paris. Meanwhile, Lady Holland had in July, 1804, sent Dahlia seeds to England from Madrid, and ten years after we find her husband thus writing to her:

"The Dahlia you brought to our isle  
Your praises for ever shall speak;  
Mid gardens as sweet as your smile,  
And in color as bright as your cheek."

It is singular that this favorite flower should have been twice introduced to England through the ladies of two of her most noted statesmen, and that the first introduction should mark the year when France became revolutionized, and the second that which saw Napoleon made Emperor of the French nation; it is from these incidents that the Dahlia in floral language has been selected as the symbol of "instability." In Germany and Russia, the flower is called Georgina, after a St. Petersburg professor.

## American Rose Society

The American Rose Society reports that the Rose Test Garden at Arlington Farm, Va., under the care of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America has been partly laid out and already planted with three hundred and nine varieties of roses, twelve of each variety being used.

The Rose Garden is to be surrounded by a trellis six feet high for the training of climbing roses, provided at appropriate points with eight-foot posts and cross pieces over the adjoining walk for the more vigorous climbers and shorter posts for the pillar roses. At the most commanding point on its main walk a low mound will be raised, and on this a rose-covered shelter is planned from which can be seen the garden as well as the Capitol and the old Lee Mansion at Arlington. Everything possible will be done to have a beautiful as well as test garden. Mr. F. L. Mulford has been appointed by the Government the landscape gardener in charge.

The Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard gold medal has been awarded by the American Rose Society to Mr. M. H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass., for the Rose Excelsa, 1914, for the best rose of American origin introduced during the period of the last five years.

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Among the new roses abroad, the Candeur Lyonnaise claims attention as a decided improvement on the Iran Kark Druschki. It has great vigor and hardiness, dark green foliage and few thorns; the flowers are of unusual size, color a pure white, sometimes tinted with light sulphur yellow; it is very double in form.

## Salvias

**MRS. ALBERT B. BOARDMAN, Garden Club of Southampton**

The salvias, which were quite new to me, have now been faithfully tried out and have shown their powers. This has been a cold, damp spring; even now, on July 6th, cold enough for fires every day and often a furnace—this English spring may make a difference with these plants.

*Pratensis* appeared first and was fair; a misty mass of pale bluish lavender flowers blooming about two weeks, ending about July 1st.

*Nemorosa Virgata* next, this was the plant I had so much trouble to get which is said to be the glory of English gardens. I imported seeds and twelve plants from Barr, of London, and think with proper climate it would be very valuable. It is purple-blue in long narrow spikes, very floriferous and will bloom quite a while; mine is in full bloom now and has been handsome for ten days.

*Sclarea*, white and lavender. This salvia blooms at about the

same time as *Nemorosa*; it has been wintered in a cold frame, and I do not think it will bear the winter in the open. A very handsome plant about three feet high. The foliage is coarse, the sage smell quite strong, but it is very valuable in the garden, as no flowers but the passing foxglove are here now of that height (white and pale mauve).

*Lactifolia*, pale blue, very important in late August.

*Blue Beard* is an early spring flower, but not worth much trouble, low and a short bloomer.

My idea of this species is that it is neglected with us; certainly *Nemorosa* and *Sclarea* will be a pleasant variety in our gardens, they are common in England. Would it not be attractive to have some of the traveling fraternity send us a list of "best bloomers" from England and Scotland, with their dates of flowering?

## Answers

### CUTWORM REMEDIES.

Bran, arsenic mash. From United States Department of Agriculture. Use one part, by weight, of white arsenic. One part sugar, and parts bran sweetened with a little sugar or molasses, and enough water added to make a mash. Put around the plants.

One quart of bran, one teaspoonful of Paris green, and water enough to make a paste. Leave a little among newly set-out plants.—*The Garden Magazine*.

### CARBOLIC ACID EMULSION.

One pound of hard soap (oleine) dissolved in one gallon of boiling water. Chop up the soap, as it dissolves more quickly. When cold add one pint of crude carbolie acid and emulsify by stirring hard. Use one part of the mixture to thirty parts of water. Use in watering pot around roots of plants.—*Mrs. Charles Cresswell*.

5. Can you tell me the name of a shamelessly pretty black and gray beetle that devoured *Anemone Japonica* last fall—or better still, its death potion?

The beetle that attacks the Japanese *Anemone* is called the blister beetle. I have found no remedy, but hand picking and killing early in the season, as they eat the foliage and so prevent the nourishment of the plant on which the flowers depend.—*Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson*.

## Questions

1. What will destroy small hard black worms which eat tulip bulbs?
2. Should lilies be fed and with what and how often?

## Some Garden Books

MRS. W. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Garden Club of Philadelphia

I suppose many of us who are now enthusiastic gardeners began with "The Woman's Hardy Garden," by Helena Rutherford Ely—I am sure I did, and I give it to all beginners—for its enthusiasm, even were it less valuable technically than it really is, is wholesome and encouraging.

Many books on this subject have been written since then—some with earnest and sincere effort to teach gardening and the planting of the home grounds to those who ought, and to those who wish, to direct that part of the home with intelligence.

With all this craze for gardens so much is put on the Christmas and Easter book market that is perfectly worthless that it is hard to choose wisely without collecting a shelf full of sentimental trash. I venture to make a list of a few which I have used with profit.

"The Garden Month by Month," by Mabel C. Sedgewick (published by Fred. A. Stokes Company, New York), is particularly useful as it has been written for America by Americans, but in the present difficulty about colors I cannot advise using the affixed color chart undeservedly, although it is one of the best I know of to date.

"The English Flower Garden and Home Grounds," by W. Robinson (published by John Murray, London, 1883, Ninth Edition, 1905), is a well-known standard and full of information on every kind and phase of garden planting, from bogs to orchards; but, of course, our difficulty in using this or any of the many excellent English garden books in the United States is the difference in climatic conditions, and yet there is so much information on every subject allied to practical gardening that no garden library is complete without it.

"The Complete Gardener," by H. H. Thomas, 1912 (Cassell & Co., Ltd., London and New York), is an attempt to present prosaic facts in a readable fashion to the amateur. There are 579 pages, including lists of all kinds, arranged most helpfully, and the chapters on the destruction of pests and fungoid diseases give, among the usual sprays, etc., simple remedies which are easily attended to by the single gardener who is usually too busy to attend to all these various plagues.

"The Practical Garden Book," by Hunn & Bailey (MacMillan Company, 1900-1914), has gone through eight editions, so I fancy most of us know it and its terse answers to questions about the simplest, as well as complex, garden operations.

Of course, the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," 1909, by L. Bailey (MacMillan Company), is a necessity for the student; and other books for specializing are:

"The Book of the Rose," by Foster Mellier, 1894 (MacMillan Company), recommended to me by our great American rosarian, Dr. Robert Huey, is invaluable, even if English, for the directions are

comprehensive and simple; and the 1905 edition, which I use, is still up-to-date in many ways, for although the names of the roses are changed each year the care of them is fundamentally the same.

"Garden Flowers in Color" are a series of very good books, each treating of one flower. Edited by R. H. Pearson.

"The Gardeners' Pocket Manual," by F. F. Rockwell, supplies information in the briefest possible way, reads well, but as it was published April, 1914, I have not yet tested its usefulness.

## Coming Shows

National Dahlia Society Convention, Seattle, Wash., September 18th, 19th.

American Institute, New York; Dahlia Show, September 22d to 24th; Chrysanthemum Show, November 4th to 6th.

Short Hills Garden Club Fifth Annual Dahlia Show, Friday and Saturday, September 25th and 26th, to which all members of the Garden Club of America are invited.

Washington Flower Show, Old Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C., November 2d to 8th.

Lenox Horticultural Society, Lenox, Mass., Fall Show, October 22d and 23d.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., Chrysanthemum Show, November 5th to 8th.

The English shows have been almost all cancelled owing to the war.

## Destroy Remnants of Garden Plants Now

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zöologist, Harrisburg, calls attention to the importance of promptly destroying the remnants of garden plants and truck crops in the fall rather than leaving them in the gardens or fields until spring. If destroyed now, many of their pests are destroyed with them; if allowed to remain until spring, many of these pests have opportunity to escape.

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At the suggestion of Miss Clark, President of the Amateur Gardeners' Club of Baltimore, one of our garden consultants, Miss Lee, has consented to give a correspondence course during the winter in "Landscape Art in Relation to the Flower Garden"—the subject chosen for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Garden Club of America. The course will consist of about fifteen lessons or papers.

Information as to terms and other details can be had by applying directly to Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, 10 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.



# The Garden Club of America

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January 1915

No. VII

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Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Treasurer  
MRS. H. D. AUCHINCLOSS  
33 E. 67th Street, New York

Secretary  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents  
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Princeton, New York

MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, New York

MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

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The objects of this association shall be, to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

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I read in the lesson of death, the moral of life returning  
Everywhere hope; in the brown fields, in the dry leaves scattered beneath  
my feet,  
Light in darkness, day hid in night, strength in weakness;  
And in my soul again, like a river welling eternally,  
The endless living flood of life, life, life.

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At the meeting of the Council of Presidents in New York the President, Mrs. Martin, proposed to have prepared for the spring, in anticipation of the certain want consequent on the war in Europe, a short paper of practical directions for the most economical planting for food of small plots of ground. In this way many small householders may avoid distress and create a great resource. A committee was appointed to carry out this plan, and the members of the Garden Clubs are earnestly asked to send information and suggestions that may help the committee to produce a reliable working paper. The President has offered the first thousand papers and further assistance will be gladly accepted, both for printing and distribution. Any success we may have in lightening the general burden will be most honorable to the Garden Club of America. The chairman of the committee is

MRS. HORACE SELLERS,  
Ardmore, Penna.

It is a matter of regret that the minutes of the Annual Meeting, with the list of delegates and non-delegates present, were sent out so late in the season. The Presidents and Secretaries of the clubs have each received a copy, and the Secretary has a few more copies which will be sent on request. The next minutes will be sent to each member shortly after the meeting.

The committee in charge of collecting garden pictures for exhibition at the Annual Meeting and among the clubs would like Lumière plates of gardens,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  inches, carefully marked with date of exposure, locality, names of flowers shown in bloom; also whether the plate is given to the Garden Club of America for its permanent exhibit or lent for the Annual Meeting only. The committee consists of Mr. Thos. Shields Clarke, Mrs. E. N. Bouton and Mrs. Albert Boardman, 40 West Fifty-third Street, New York, to whom the plates may be sent. We hope for a very fine exhibit.

It will add very greatly to the interest and importance of the next Annual Meeting if as many clubs as possible will contribute papers on the subject chosen at Princeton: "Landscape Art in Relation to the Flower Garden." It is suggested in consultation with Mrs. Farrand and Miss Lee that the following conditions and accessories might be considered in writing this paper: the climate, degrees of heat and cold, amount of rainfall, etc.; the character of the country; the type of house connected with the garden; the local building material; the extent of the garden; the lie of the land, whether hilly, flat, valley, plain, etc.; the native flora, trees, shrubs and flowers; the use of the garden; the outlook or view; the amount of protection from sun and cold; the water supply; the shrubbery, used as windbreak, screen, background; effect of composition; the light and shade; the design, balance, perspective, outline; variety of treatment; walls, summer houses, pergolas, etc.; color scheme; succession of bloom; harmony of parts; approaches, etc. Descriptions of successful or unsuccessful garden or particularly happy treatment of special features will also help to illuminate the subject. The paper is limited to three thousand words and must be in the hands of the secretary by April 1st. Surely we may hope for more than one good paper from our large membership.

The Librarian, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, 128 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, has a catalogue of the club papers which she will be glad to send to any member who may desire to select a paper from it. We hope that any hostess who is unable to prepare a paper will take this opportunity of enjoying the good work of the other clubs. There is a broad range of subjects among these papers which are carefully edited and typewritten, and well worth reading.

The chairman of the Committee on Lecturers, Mrs. Geo. A. Armour, Princeton, N. J., has a list of lecturers recommended by the clubs which she will forward on request. Mrs. Armour will be glad to receive additional names of lecturers who have proved interesting or instructive.

The Garden Club of America was much gratified to receive an invitation to plant a model garden at the Panama Exhibition. We regretted that our limited financial resources prevented us from undertaking this interesting piece of work, but it has been suggested that we should be represented by a prize in one of the following classes: Best display of flowering bulbs, best exhibit of ornamental shrubbery, finest accomplishment in horticulture origination. The last seems particularly attractive, and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any one who wishes to contribute a small sum for this purpose, as the club treasury does not warrant any extraordinary demands.

## A Christmas Reflection

MRS. A. D. RUSSELL, Garden Club of Princeton

On Christmas Eve we chanced to go to Madison Square just as sunset, and, as the evening shadows fell about us, hundreds of people gathered there.

Many different nationalities mingled and all classes were represented, young and old, rich and poor. All were there for one object, to see the beautiful evergreen tree which was to be lighted and to shine forth and proclaim the Christmas Spirit while one group of singers after another sang throughout the evening old English glees and Christmas carols.

As we stood in this perfectly ordered crowd this thought came to us: Why should a beautiful Spruce be cut down each year and used to give pleasure for a few days only in the public square of many of our cities?

Why not plant a fair-sized conifer and let it grow and develop and be ready each year as the season comes around, in some of the public parks in each of these cities?

Let the people learn to love and prize this friendly tree, and on Christmas Eve gather to see the living thing they have watched at all seasons lighted and shedding brilliant rays around.

In these days when electricity is so much used some method could be devised so that the tree could be made very beautiful, and by encasing the wire in non-conductors no harm would result.

## Failures and Successes of My Garden

MISS FLORENCE L. POND, Garden Club of Michigan

The first disastrous crop of my garden was a rotation of destructive swindlers calling themselves gardeners. Each destroyed something his predecessor had planted. Their misdemeanors included the uprooting of Delphiniums and Roses, exposures and killing of seedlings, lopping the lower branches of two fine Spruce trees and discharging themselves, while threatening to "go to law" unless paid for their unfinished engagements.

Finally a really good gardener appeared—intelligent about growing, but taking no responsibility for the grouping of plants. By that time it was too late to start perennials, and local florists were short of annuals, so kind neighbors and Garden Club friends contributed seeds, cuttings, and advice.

In desperate haste and without regard to color or symmetry every growing thing available was thrown into the zealously fertilized earth.

The June sunshine being propitious, vegetation started into activity with a vengeance.

Castor beans sprung up in a night, overshadowing Sweet Alyssum and Mignonette. Tall red Cannas fought for ground with pale pink Cosmos and Shasta Daisies. Sweet William tried to strangle yellow Marguerites. Blue Ageratums were lost in a border of Coleus. Rose-colored Zinnias resented the neighborhood of Scarlet Salvia, which, in turn, blushed at the proximity of Bachelor Buttons. "Safety first" seemed to be the slogan of the Snapdragons, which lay hidden all summer under massive Elephants' Ears. There were August days when all the flowers in the garden fairly screamed at one another, and were only quieted by being taken into the house where, segregated in cool corners, they gradually regained their equanimity. Eventually the garden riot was quelled by the arrival of some quiet orderly platoons of Dahlias, Gladioli and Asters, but the great success of the season proved to be the fact that one garden ignoramus had acquired by experience a few of the rudimentary principles of planting a garden.

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Mrs. Charles M. Stout, of the Short Mills Garden Club, has produced a magnificent, very large, single, seedling Dahlia, of a rich golden yellow, which she has registered as "Sunshine" in the National Dahlia Society of America. She has about fifty tubers which she will be glad to sell for \$5 apiece until March 1st, after which she can only sell green plants to be delivered later on. The money resulting from their sale will go to the Red Cross Society.

Miss Anne MacIlvain, of the Trenton Club, 154 West State Street, Trenton, N. J., has seven bulbs and growing plants of the *Crinum Giganteum*, which she believes are the only ones in this country. Miss MacIlvain will sell these for the Belgian Relief Fund. They require

either tropical conditions, when they bloom all the year, or a cool house in the winter, when they will bloom in a wet sunny spot in summer. They bear large bunches of white fragrant lilies.

The following letter speaks for itself:

"Enclosed you will find a cutting from the catalogue of \_\_\_\_\_ in which they distinctly advertise a pink *Platycodon*. I had never before heard of it, but imagining it would be very lovely, ordered a dozen plants, every one of which bloomed a clear dark blue, the usual color. I then wrote to the dealer, stating the fact and asking if they really had a pink, as I'd never seen one, and the enclosed letter came in reply. 'Regarding the *Platycodon*, would say there is no real good pink! One year they may come up rose blue, and the next year they might be a lavender pink,' etc. Would it be worth while to write a word or two in *THE BULLETIN* on the futility of seedsmen cataloguing what they have not and probably never have had? I don't believe a word of their coming up pink one year and blue the next." . . . This is one of the matters which the Garden Club of America hopes to improve greatly by carefully considered co-operation.

Mrs. Andrew Wright Crawford, of the Weeders, writes: "I would like to recommend the planting of Molly Sharman Crawford, a constant blooming white rose and the Duchess of Wellington, an enchanting yellow rose, that is a constant joy."

Mrs. Brewster, of the Garden Club of Illinois, writes:

The Garden Club of Illinois has been the means of starting a conservation and forestry movement among the towns of the North Shore of Chicago. The unusual number of pests of the less destructive variety, and the threatened advance of the gypsy moth, found this season as far West as Cleveland, created a situation which seemed to call for immediate and concerted action.

To this end, the Garden Club, working through the Village Council, the Improvement Society and the Park Board, has caused mass meetings to be held in various adjoining towns. The Club has met the expenses of the meetings and has secured speakers, expert foresters and entomologists, who have illustrated their lectures with charts and lantern slides.

As a result of the meetings, resolutions have been passed that the towns appoint permanent commissions to start and superintend necessary conservation and the forestry work, and, if possible, to engage—in conjunction with other North Shore towns—a competent forester to oversee all advisable work.

Since the first mass meeting, held in Lake Forest, August 25th, that town already owns and is operating a spraying machine.

The fashion of using statuary in English garden was introduced by Henry VIII.

## Reviews

GARDEN TREES AND SHRUBS, BY WALTER P. WRIGHT, PUBLISHER  
MRS. ANDERSON, Garden Club of Michigan

This thick volume contains a remarkable variety of information and is valuable for an agreeable and direct style, as a guide to cultivation and arrangement and as a reference book for varieties of trees and shrubs, down to the late novelties. The illustrations are copious, fine photographs, charming and accurate color photographs, and some reproductions of paintings, among which those by Beatrice Parsons have much artistic merit. Especially good are the well systematized directions for pruning, the suggestions for hedge planting, the recommendation of "more water than manure for the first years of shrubs." It is always disappointing to the American of the Northern States to find many things recommended which are not hardy with us, but our thorough catalogue will enable us to avoid mistakes. I note the statement that *Cydonia Japonica* has "large red fruits" with some surprise, having never seen them anything but light yellow.

The book is full of good things, such as "Resignation in the perpetuation of an error in planting trees and shrubs should be the last resource of the true garden lover;" "Beds of flowers are not gardening at all, in the true sense." He also emphasizes the selection of the best varieties in shrub planting, deprecating the reproduction of the commoner effects which have already become shop worn.

To the botanist the reference of a plant to its order would be satisfactory, but is seldom found in garden books. Altogether this book may serve (as old Copeland dedicated his book to country life) to "attract to the practice of culture some who will see that the pursuit is full of pleasure, with no more than a healthy amount of labor—and both expands the mind and ennobles the soul."

THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF GARDEN ARCHITECTURE, BY PHOEBE  
WESTCOTT HUMPHREYS

MRS. ARTHUR SCRIBNER, Bedford Garden Club

Garden books, however delightful, are but a makeshift. If every time we desired knowledge of gardening we could step out into a garden that somewhere offered the particular information we sought, we would never turn to books. As it is, we learn more from visiting established gardens, especially gardens that time has made beautiful often in spite of the owner, than we do from garden literature entire. Next to visiting gardens for inspiration and knowledge, we may consult books that fortunately reproduce for us, however inadequately, the celebrated gardens in existence. Foremost among these are "The Gardens of Italy" and "Gardens Old and New."

Lovers of gardens realize that while bloom we must have in our gardens, it is not of sole importance, and proportion, balance, accent, architectural features count for as much, if not more, than flowers.

For a knowledge of these things we must turn again and again to the gardens that history has pronounced beautiful.

How many people build a charming and beautiful house and make a failure of the entrance gateway, and yet it would sometimes seem as if the interest in a house depended in a large measure upon the interest awakened at the gateway, and surely the enclosure of a garden may give it charm and dignity or leave it insignificant and without grace, and the indiscriminate craze for pergolas has often ruined the setting of the otherwise artistic creation of an architect.

In "The Practical Book of Garden Architecture" we find an entire volume devoted to these often neglected details. One is inclined to wish that there had been fewer topics and more matter—spring houses and studios need scarcely have been included—but the book fills a distinct need in garden literature and is readable and practical. Not only are suggestions in design given and well-known examples on private estates offered as illustrations, but the method of construction in each case of garden architecture is carefully outlined. Particularly interesting is the description of the beautiful retaining wall on the Woodward estate at Chestnut Hill.

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We wish to recommend to beginners in growing roses the excellent pamphlet on "How to Grow Roses," by Mrs. Baines, Vice-President of the Rose Society of Ontario, one of the most successful rose growers in Toronto. It can be procured for 10 cents from the Honorary Secretary, Miss Marion Armour, 103 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada.

We have received "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing for the Home Garden," by George C. Thomas, Jr. (Lippincott, Philadelphia). Mr. Thomas' book represents years of successful experimenting, assisted by Dr. Huey, the veteran rose grower, with the particular object of discovering what roses are best grown in this region. Lovers of roses will find the text well written, practical and reliable and the many color plates absolutely fascinating. It is a book that one must have.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, too late for reviewing, comes "The Italian Gardens of the Renaissance," by Julia Cartwright, a reconstruction from many documents of the beautiful and beloved, but almost entirely vanished, gardens of that epoch-making resurrection of classic taste which moulds us to this day. The book should help us to see and feel the old gardens with our imagination, that we may never see with our eyes, and thus realize our debt to the great classic past.

*The Modern Gladiolus Grower*, published monthly (50 cents a year) by Madison Cooper, Calcium, New York, is an exhaustive and valuable little paper, and necessary to all growers of this lovely flower.

"Saxifrages," by Walter Irving and Reginald A. Malby, Headley, London, 2s. 6d. net, is very highly recommended to us.

Mrs. Francis King writes: "I beg you to get, read and enjoy one of the loveliest garden books in the world to my thinking, "Our Sentimental Garden," by those charming Castles, and published in our country by your own Lippincott. Probably you have it, but don't miss a word!" After this who does not long to read it at once?

Upon request the Garden Club of America has sent BULLETINS in exchange to the Arnold Arboretum, the American Civic Association and the University of Illinois. We also have on file bulletins of the Zoological Department of Pennsylvania, etc.

The Committee on Garden Literature is compiling a catalogue of useful and interesting books which will be at the service of members when finished.

## Ten Lessons in Garden Making

MISS ELIZABETH L. LEE, 10 East 18th Street, Philadelphia

The lessons will consist of references for reading, and explanatory papers. Students will be asked to write reviews, and give abstracts from their reading. The course may be begun any time after January 1st, and pursued as suits individual convenience, provided it is finished by May 1st. Fee for the course, \$10.00. A group of ten students may take the course for \$8.00 each. Tentative synopsis: The placing of the garden, general design, boundaries, backgrounds, steps, paths, the home fruit garden, rock garden, small trees and shrubs, perennials, annuals, roses, bulbs and their culture, the soil and fertilizers.

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The New York Flower Show will open on March 17th at the Grand Central Palace. Professor Powell regrets that he will not be able to meet the Garden Clubs personally, as he will be on the Pacific Coast.

The Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America will be held in Baltimore in the first or second week in May, and our hosts, the Green Spring Valley Garden Club and the Amateur Gardeners' Club, are making preparations for a most delightful two days. If a number of the members desire to see Annapolis or Mt. Vernon at this time the Baltimore clubs will very gladly arrange convenient visits for the third day.



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# The Garden Club of America

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April 1915

No. VIII

Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Treasurer  
MRS. H. D. AUCHINCLOSS  
33 E. 67th Street, New York

Secretary  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents  
MRS. ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL  
Princeton, New York

MRS. ALFRED ELY  
New Milford, New York

MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

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The objects of this association shall be, to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs, to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting.

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The Annual Meeting in Baltimore will be held on May 10th, 11th and 12th. Special rates have been offered by the Belvedere Hotel, and it is important that all delegates and non-delegates reserve their rooms as soon as possible, as the accommodation is limited. The meetings promise to be extremely interesting and profitable. It is also necessary that the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Miss Elisabeth L. Clark, 1025 Belvedere Terrace, Baltimore, should be notified before April 15th of the names of the two delegates from each club and the number of the non-delegates, in order to conclude arrangements for their entertainment.

The editors call attention with much regret to a misprint in the January Bulletin in the paragraph containing the offer of Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills, N. J., to sell tubers and plants of her wonderful gold-colored seedling dahlia, Sunshine, for the aid of the Red Cross Society.

The paper on "The Most Economical Planting of a Small Plot of Ground for Food" is now ready, and copies for distribution will be sent to all the clubs by Mrs. Horace Sellers, Chairman, Ardmore, Pa.

## Suggestions from Members

The plaint of a Garden Club member, that all her pink platycodons came blue, only emphasizes the conclusion that most seed catalogue swans are geese. One reads glowing and poetic accounts, studies pictures of large, gay and vigorous specialties, and passes from a hopeful spring to a disillusioned summer.

But even a too vivid imagination is not the worst of the seedsmen's sins, and the Garden Club of Illinois decided to make a stand against substitutions.

Some thirty protesting letters were written to leading growers, and some thirty polite replies were received, each admitting that the practice was general and dastardly, and each declaring that the undersigned firm was never guilty of it. All announced that the ladies of the Garden Club of Illinois should hereafter be their special care.

The Club was a little nonplussed and much amused, but determined to follow up whatever advantage it had gained. To that end it had made a rubber stamp, "Member of the Garden Club of Illinois." One was presented to each member, with the request that it be used on all future orders.

Since improved service is one of the aims of the Garden Club of America, the Garden Club of Illinois begs to suggest that this plan be adopted by all member Clubs. The seedsmen would soon discover how widespread is the interest in Garden Clubs, and that the good-will of their members is worth having. Catalogues might be less thrilling reading, but disappointments would be less keen, and increased care and interest would compensate for those vanished thrills.

January 27, 1915.

MRS. WALTER M. BREWSTER.

## Sanvitalia Procumbens

One of the most charming and dependable things in my garden is a little yellow creeping flower called *Sanvitalia Procumbens* fl. pl.

For some reason, it is very little known, but it pleases every one who sees it, except those "precieuses" who dislike yellow in the garden.

It is like a tiny sunflower, more or less double, with a black centre and stiff, perky stems. It begins to bloom in July and is still blooming when the snow comes.

I use it as an edging plant on each side of a path thirty feet long. It grows and blooms riotously, is lovely with the second bloom of delphinium, but best with masses of Michelmas Daisies behind it.

It is rather a shy seeder, but otherwise easy to grow. It should be started early in flats, and in Northern Illinois can be bedded out toward the end of May. The effect is best with at least three rows, the plants six inches apart each way. The seed, single and double, is listed in any catalogue, but as many plants come single, only the double need be ordered.

The flower is an Italian one, and does well in hot, dry weather. The texture of the foliage is rather coarse, but the whole little plant is so gay and pretty that small faults are easily forgiven.

MRS. WALTER M. BREWSTER,

January 27, 1915.

Member of the Garden Club of Illinois.

## Note on *Anemone Japonica*

In planting the *Anemone Japonica*, I have found that it is best to do this work in the Spring as soon as the soil is settled and in good working condition and growing weather has arrived; and, as the anemone dislikes being moved and will succeed best when left undisturbed for a number of years, thorough preparation of the soil is necessary. It is well to have the earth dug out to the depth of at least two feet. In my own garden I go down two and one-half feet to insure good drainage. And if poor, the soil must be replaced with very good garden soil mixed with well-rotted manure. If the manure is not obtainable, sheep manure or shredded cattle manure, to be had from the seedsmen, may be used. Pot-grown plants are more satisfactory than the field grown; and as to location in the border, a position sunny during the earlier part of the day and shaded in the afternoon suits them well. When in bloom, the flowers seem to last longer in such a situation. Anemones require a good deal of moisture, so that after the rains of early summer are over and there are times of drought, the plants need a thorough soaking at least once a week. This, I think, causes the flower-stalks to be much taller. In the matter of cultivation it is rather difficult to work the soil very deeply after the first year, as the surface roots spread in all directions, and as new plants start from these roots, they dislike being disturbed. Keep the top soil moved, and do that very carefully.

For winter protection, cover the plants with about three inches of well-rotted compost, and on top of that place several inches of leaves, held in place with the tops of the plants cut off to within four inches of the ground.

In the Spring, after the frost is out of the ground, remove the leaves and old flower-stalks, leaving the well-rotted compost, and do not touch the bed in the way of cultivation until growth is well started. The *Anemone* in this climate starts very late, later than almost any perennial that I know of, and seems to object strenuously to being disturbed early in the season. Some gardeners are so anxious to make things tidy that they kill many of the plants. The old flower-stalks are left to mark the places of the seemingly dead plants.

These notes are very profuse, but I have struggled so long to have a group of *Anemones*, such as I had seen years ago in an old garden at Salzburg, and finding it rather difficult to attain, I have thought that my experience might be useful to another *Anemone* enthusiast.

MISS ELIZABETH S. COOLEY,  
Garden Corner, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

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The Library has just received a delightful paper from Mrs. Ely on the wonderful old gardens in Camden, South Carolina.

## Naturalizing Narcissi

HENRY F. DUPONT, Winterthur, Delaware

Of the many gardens one can have, there are none which, once planned and planted, give more satisfactory results with as little upkeep as the one in which Narcissi predominate. The initial cost, other than the price of the bulbs, is a negligible one, no grading, sub-draining, wall-building, etc., being needed. An open wood-lot, preferably one with a gentle slope which has been cleared in part of its underbrush, and you have the fundamental requirements of your garden. If one is blest with a background of evergreens, trees or shrubs, such as Hemlocks, Arborvitae, Kalmias or Rhododendrons, etc., with Cornus Mass, Viburnums and Spicewood in the foreground, and Virginia Cedars here and there among the forest trees in the open, even better effects can be obtained; but with simply the contrast of the bare trunks of the trees and an undergrowth of spice bushes and wild Viburnums edging the adjacent woods, quite lovely results can be had.

In such a locality as I have described, the paths soon become moss-grown and require but an occasional scything; the weeds among the bulbs are comparatively few, and once the bulb foliage has died away, your garden is indistinguishable from your woodland. If one is troubled with field mice, it is wiser to rake away the leaves of the trees after the majority have fallen in the Autumn, and this must be done again in the early Spring before the bulbs have started their growth, so that each plant may have a chance to develop evenly.

The lay-out, width and arrangement of the paths varies so much in each individual situation that it is hardly worth while even to generalize on the subject. The width of my main paths is 5 feet 6 inches, and seems fairly successful; but there are also many spaces of varying width where one can walk about and around the bulbs.

Having made up one's mind about the location of the paths, the problem of bulb planning and planting confronts us. The general advice in catalogues and elsewhere is to scatter the bulbs over the ground broadcast with the hand, planting them where they fall. In practice, however, it is difficult to do this over any large area and keep the relations of the various groups and masses in one comprehensive whole, and I find it much simpler to first outline my plantations with fallen twigs and branches picked up in the wood. These are found in various lengths and shapes, and after removing the side shoots give all the regularity or irregularity of contour one could desire. When the large plantations have been laid out, it is a simple matter to connect them by dropping a few bulbs here and there where they seem to be required.

As for the actual planting, I use an ordinary pick, finding it much quicker than a bulb planter, and I allow enough space for each bulb to increase and still remain undisturbed for several years. For the great pleasure in a bulb garden is in its permanency, as the first Spring after planting, no matter how thickly the bulbs may have been put in, there

is a certain bareness about the soil which is detrimental to the best effect, while even the medium-sized Trumpet varieties have a certain fullness and regularity of bloom which suggests the more formal garden. Happily, this defect occurs only the first season; but nevertheless the short-cupped sections are the most pleasing for naturalizing in large areas. If, however, your wood-lot adjoins the lawn, a few Trumpet Narcissi in the foreground make a lovely effect; and in this connection I can recommend bicolor *Horsfieldii* most highly. Year after year it blooms profusely, and has never yet failed me. P. R. Barr and Grandee lengthen the same general effect of color by their successive period of bloom, though P. R. Barr is more yellow in tone than the other two. As for *Princeps*, it refuses to bloom for me after the second season. Golden Spur, *Obvallaris* and *Santa Maria* are quite the most dependable of the yellow kinds, and can be relied upon to contrast pleasingly with *Horsfieldii* for a part of its period of bloom. There are also excellent smaller Trumpet varieties, such as *Minor*, *Nanus* and the tiny *Minimus*, all quite charming in their association with *Crocii*, *Chionodoxas*, *Muscarii* and other numerous small bulbs and early flowering plants; but the use of these is limited to comparatively limited areas.

For large effects, the medium- and short-cupped sections are unsurpassed; and in this connection *Poeticus Ornatus* combines well with *Mertensia Virginica* and Maidenhair fern. *Leedsii* Mrs. Langtry is the most profuse of bloomers, and *Barri Conspicuous* blooms freely even well back in the woods.

For one desiring late season Narcissi, the *Barri* section in this respect is even richer in number than the *Poeticus*.

Whether one plants large or small areas, it is far wiser to group together those varieties which bloom at about the same time, thus assuring one a perennial gratification in an unfailing scheme of contrast and combination of color.

## New Books

**"EVERYDAY IN MY GARDEN"** by Virginia E. Verplanck  
Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Publishers

At last we have a useful Garden Calendar!

We have seldom seen a book better suited to the needs of a beginner, nor, indeed, for the amateur expert of today—for are not all our experts too busy slaving in God's Garden of Souls in this year of suffering and need the world over to remember times and seasons?

So, in between charity meetings and Red Cross needs, open the calendar and read Mrs. Verplanck's clear and terse reminders of what is pressing to be done in the garden for the day or week.

To the beginner I will say that if each plant seems to need a great deal of food and medicine (the ferns, like some children, get castor oil after the Fourth of July celebrations), do not be discouraged. Given a good garden soil to begin with, water and cultivation give satisfactory results and lovely flowers; yet if the formulas herein given for each

plant are used, I believe the resulting increase in size and numbers of flowers and vegetables will amply repay one for the extra work and expense.

Reviewed by MRS. W. W. FRAZIER.

## Plant-Breeding

By BAILEY and GILBERT, MacMillan Co.

To many the term "plant-breeding" is new and startling. As a matter of fact, it expresses a much more modern conception than the term "animal-breeding," and the acceptance of the term by usage marks an epoch in the cultivation of plants. As long as the breeding of plants was in the stage of experiment and the laws that governed it not determined, the term was avoided, and instead much was written on the subject of "improvement" and "amelioration" of plants and "production and fixation of variety of plants." Now, as the author of "Plant-Breeding" points out, "both animal-breeding and plant-breeding are the results of a new attitude toward the forms of life—a conviction that the very structure, habits and attributes are amenable to change and control by man. This is really one of the great new attitudes of the modern world."

The subject is by no means an easy or simple one. The present book is made up of the revised material of a much earlier book by Prof. L. H. Bailey, rewritten and brought up to date by Dr. Gilbert, professor of plant-breeding in the New York State College of Agriculture. Many changes have taken place in scientific theory during the life history of this one book, which, founded in the principles established by Darwin, has been modified from time to time, in accordance with newer ideas. A comprehension of the philosophy of Darwin is, therefore, necessary to the understanding of the book.

It is difficult to do credit to the admirable manner in which the author has presented these absorbingly interesting but complex theories. "Plant-Breeding" is a book for the use, primarily, of the serious student; but it is much more. Any one who has worked in a laboratory in connection with a college course will remember the glow of interest that was gradually fanned to a steady flame as, step by step, he was awakened to an understanding of nature's laws, and the world seemed illumined in a more brilliant light. This book produces the same effect. The author has the gift of imparting knowledge. He has made scientific data readable. With clearness and simplicity and with the imagination of the true scientific mind, that knows how to put his statements vividly, he first presents to the reader "the fact and philosophy of variation," leading him on to an understanding of Darwin's theory of Natural Selection, and placing in contrast to this the counter-hypothesis of De Vries' theory of mutations. Hybridization is next considered in detail and Mendel's law of heredity expounded, and finally the practical details of pollination are given. By this time the interest of the reader has been so stimulated that at the sight of the compact little pollinating kit, 12

in. long, 9 in. wide and 3 in. deep, he covets it for his own and longs to join the ranks of plant-breeders.

In the excellent appendix, every help is offered the would-be student, a glossary, a full bibliography and a series of laboratory exercises systematically arranged.

Plant-breeding on a large scale—and important results can only be obtained in this way—is necessarily the work of a specialist. The name of Burbank at once comes to every mind in this connection. In his private plant-breeding establishment he has demonstrated the possibilities undreamed of before. But he is only one of many whose attention is being given to this subject. There are now professors, students, societies who are making it their chief interest.

All gardeners should comprehend the fundamental principles elaborated in this book. How much more interesting does the Shirley Poppy become when we know it to be an example of "mutation from the single field Poppy, and illustrative of De Vries' theory that differences of a marked character, forming new elementary species, arise suddenly, and not always by the slow process of natural selection.

Selection always plays an important part, however, and among cultivated plants many mutations are the result of a continued selection for a number of years, this selection assisting in the breaking of the type and thus allowing the mutation to occur.

Likewise in hybridization, mere crossing is not enough. Selection of parents must be followed by selection of crosses, and the act of selection is often more important in the result than the cross. Orchids, the most carefully selected and the most carefully cultivated of all plants, are examples of the most successful hybrids.

The results of hybridization were for a long time considered largely a matter of chance until Mendel's law of heredity was established, dominant and recessive characters recognized and uniformity and constancy along certain lines proved.

But these are all theories that to be expounded adequately must be expounded in detail.

Incidentally, in the process of elaboration, the zealous gardener will discover many practical hints for his own garden. For instance, we are told that when selecting seeds it is important that the whole plant should be considered rather than any one part, as the more uniform a plant is the more likely it is to transmit its characters. Therefore, if one wishes larger flowers, choose seed from a plant bearing good-sized flowers uniformly, rather than from a plant with some exceptional bloom and some that are insignificant.

"Plant-Breeding" is full of such interesting detail.

Again we urge upon the attention of the gardener this valuable book.

As amateurs, are we not too prone to revel in the superficial beauty of form and color and to ignore the profounder beauty of the mystery of life?

Reviewed by MRS. ARTHUR SCRIBNER.

We announce with much pride and pleasure that Mrs. Francis King, of the Michigan Garden Club, is about to give us the result of her unusually successful experience in "The Well-Considered Garden," Charles Scribner's Sons, a book of essays very fully illustrated, partly collected from her published writing and partly entirely new. Miss Gertrude Jekyl, the well-known English writer, contributes the preface, which is in itself a title of distinction.

We also look forward to an extremely useful little book, "Planting to Attract the Birds," compiled by Mrs. Horatio W. Turner, of the Garden Club of Princeton, published by Munder-Thompson Company, Water and Gay Streets, Baltimore (price sixty cents), with the purpose of assisting builders of bird gardens in making a selection of the trees and shrubs that help provide the birds with food. Mrs. Turner's book may also be obtained from the Garden Gateway, 48th Street, New York, who requested Mrs. Turner to make the book, and from the Secretary of the Garden Club of America.

There are probably few members of the Garden Club to whom the name of Ellen Wilmott is not known. Last Summer Mrs. Russell, of Princeton, and Mrs. Henry, of Philadelphia, representing the Garden Club of America, had the pleasure of visiting this distinguished rosarian at her home, Great Warley, Essex. Miss Wilmott herself proved a great inspiration, as did also her wonderful garden, where are thousands of different species and varieties of plants grown under natural conditions in the open, a living herbarium—the work of a lifetime. Miss Wilmott showed much interest in the Garden Club, promising an article on "Wild Roses" for our last number, and flattering us greatly by writing: "The Bulletin is most interesting. I shall be proud to contribute to it." But the war came! Now Miss Wilmott writes: "Every spare moment I spend in my garden, for the fewer the hands the more need for organization and careful thinking out what can best be left undone so as to cause the least permanent deterioration to the garden." Matter for thought here! "We have twenty-five Belgian refugees absolutely destitute. It is a large party to keep and clothe, and I am more than ever anxious to sell some copies of my book toward the little fund."

This book is the "Genus Rosa," in twenty-two parts, illustrated with exquisite colored plates by Alfred Parsons, will cost about \$175, including the customs duty, and is very beautiful and of great technical value and accuracy. It is, in fact, the "Audubon" of the Rose, and the Garden Club is proud to introduce it into America. Any one who desires to own this beautiful work of science and art may order it directly from Miss Ellen Wilmott, Great Warley, Essex.

Mrs. Bayard Henry, Germantown, Philadelphia, has a specimen number, which she will send if desired.



# The Garden Club of America

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July 1915

No. IX

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Lake Forest, Illinois

Editor  
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

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The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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“Die when we may, I want it said of me, by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.”

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

## President's Address

### Third Annual Meeting of The Garden Club of America

We have now existed, as The Garden Club of America, for two years and are beginning to realize that we have come together on an irresistible wave of desire for the beauty of gardens. Our object is to garden finely and to induce others to join us in this neglected art. We are met with the various objects of seeing gardens, finding out what others are doing, how they are doing it, and how it can be done even better.

We have found it convenient to issue, quarterly, a little BULLETIN as a means of keeping our scattered membership in touch. The development of this BULLETIN, how to increase its value and usefulness, is one of the important subjects before this meeting. THE BULLETIN has been sent, on request, to the Arnold Arboretum, the American Civic Association, many universities and horticultural and agricultural socie-

ties. Various distinguished amateurs in this country and abroad have flattered us with their interest and appreciation.

We pride ourselves on calling forth the latent literary talent of our members. How many may there not be whose articles will make valuable the succeeding numbers of THE BULLETIN.

Our library contains many papers too long for publication in so small a magazine as THE BULLETIN, and, crowning our achievements, are the books of our members, like those of Mrs. Ely, which have done much to create the gardening impulse in America, and the more recent ones of Miss Frothingham, Mrs. Verplanck, Mrs. King and Mrs. Turner.

From the garden publishers we have received many books for review, and publications from innumerable kindred organizations. We have many committees who are studying the subjects of a standard Color Chart, Test Gardens, Lecturers, Co-operation with Seedsmen, Roadside Planting, etc. We look forward to their reports to-day.

The scattered nature of our membership has produced a large correspondence, and many letters have been exchanged with outsiders and societies desiring our co-operation.

But the best evidence of our growth in interest and influence is that so many of you are here to-day. You are most heartily welcome, and all must certainly feel, after this sketch of our activities, that there is every good reason that The Garden Club of America should increase and multiply and flourish like the green bay tree.

ELIZABETH PRICE MARTIN.

This year's Annual Meeting hadn't quite the charm of the two former ones. Mrs. Patterson, our Honorary and honored President, was too unwell to be present. We who know her, know only too well the difference that it made. Next year, we hope, the newer members will experience the added delight that comes with her presence.

## An Interesting Communication from a Very Distinguished Gardener

I am greatly interested in the news you give of the formation and activities of all these Garden Clubs in different parts of the country. Much certainly can be expected from them in increasing the taste for gardens and the art of proper gardening. It seems to me doubtful, however, if the members of these clubs are getting all the good they might from the Arboretum. The background of a good garden must be composed of trees and shrubs. Deciduous-leaved trees and shrubs are the class of plants that do best in Eastern North America. In many parts of our country the heat and dryness of summer make summer gardening unsatisfactory. The best gardens for America are going to

be spring and autumn gardens, and the best decorations for these will be found among hardy trees and shrubs.

There is a great deal to be learned in the Arboretum by every one interested in gardening in the Northern States, and it seems a pity that the Arboretum cannot be made more of a household word in this country. I wonder how many of the members of all these clubs have ever heard of the Arboretum, or have been here even once, or know anything about its Bulletins?

C. S. SARGENT,  
*Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University.*

## The Pilgrimage

From all points of the compass, by various means of locomotion, processions are wending their way toward the gracious city of Baltimore as their Mecca. The bond that unites the moving throng is a great love of flowers, varying in different individuals from a delight in rare exotics to those who rejoice in the humblest spring blossom by the way and to the latter the joy begins as soon as city pavements give way to green roadsides studded with May's exquisite gems.

In New Jersey the woods are still clothed in many shades of tender green, with the soft pink of frequent oaks, but further south the leaves have taken their rich summer coloring, throwing into relief the pure white of dogwood. Masses of pink pinxter flower brighten the shadows under the trees. A whiff of delicious fragrance tells of the presence of leucothoe, and on the banks of a stream a spicy breath of sweetness proclaims the swamp magnolia. A scarlet tanager flashes against the foliage and the liquid notes of the wood thrush add another joy.

On every side from flowery meadows arise fountains of song, for "small fowl maken melodie," indeed, as the larks voice their springtime happiness. Lupins cover large patches, blue as the sky above, and here and there the delicate lavender blue of the bird's-foot violet carpets the bank of the highway. From its ruff of pale green leaves the fragile white star flower peeps out and the star grass adds a rare gleam of yellow.

Every garden has its flowering shrubs heavy with blossoms—spirea, mock orange, snowball, weigelia, the deep yellow globe flower, the rare old laburnum, showering sunshine, and the fragrant strawberry shrub.

From another direction, however, the highest note is struck, for over the banks and through the woods near Annapolis are quantities of gorse, gorgeously golden against the dark green of the old field pines. Many years ago an early settler brought from the beloved moors of his home land a tiny plant for the new garden, and there it grew and thrived and increased, sending its offspring out into the countryside, where their descendants brought a special joy to us that lovely day in May.

ANNE MACILVAINE,  
*Garden Club of Trenton.*

## Impressions

Having been asked by the Editor of THE BULLETIN to give some impressions of the Annual Meeting of The Garden Club of America, held in Baltimore, that which first remains indelibly impressed upon my memory is the dignity and ability, the charm and gracious personality of our President, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, in her conduct of the long hours of the business meetings.

Every waking moment from our arrival in Baltimore until our departure from the beautiful city was filled with delight, and the great care and forethought of the Garden Clubs of Baltimore, and of Miss Clark in particular, who planned with precision for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates and non-delegates, will always remain a grateful thought.

Shall we not often live again in happy memory the first gathering for tea in Miss Boone's flower-decked rooms, and sit at luncheon in Mrs. Garrett's lovely house, and walk through her charming garden with its perfect setting of noble woodland?

And who could forget, and who does not covet, the great box hedge in Mr. Jenkin's garden, where the sing-along brook flows between the woods and the garden confines?

And then Miss Jenkin's garden—although new, yet filled with many flowers; the lovely tulip, Golden Crown, yellow flushed with reddish orange, exciting the interest and admiration of all.

Yet, again, the delightful luncheon at Mrs. Shaw's. Where, after seeing her most individual little garden, looking over beautiful country to the blue hills, we gathered around many small tables, nectar and ambrosia spread before us, there was also feast of reason and a flow of soul.

No pen of mine could adequately describe the impression to remain through life of Hampton, that home for generations of a family whose history and traditions are a part of the history of Virginia.

The most vivid impression of all received at the meeting was of the women themselves, so deeply interested, so fired with enthusiasm, so eloquent with plans for future activities. As in turn each President arose to tell of the work of her club, for civic improvement, for beautifying highways, for preserving native plants from the too reckless scythe of the farmer; teaching children and humbler neighbors to care for their gardens; destroying insect pests—we thrilled with the inspiration these women gave us in telling of the work they are carrying on, and with gratitude to the Garden Club of Philadelphia, the mother of us all, who started on its path of usefulness and beauty the great organization of The Garden Club of America.

HELENA RUTHERFORD ELY,  
*Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties*

## Hampton

On the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11th, The Garden Club of America, to the number of some two hundred, was received by Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely at Hampton, which opened for us its gates with the generous hospitality which has characterized the one hundred and thirty odd years of its existence. The drive, shaded by noble trees, led us to the house, stately and beautiful to behold, with its columned entrance, its high cupola-crowned roof and its two gabled wings.

The inner man and woman being amply comforted in the dining-room, we proceeded through the great hall to the back of the house, where before us lay the terraced gardens, designed according to tradition in 1783, when the house was built.

The first terrace, to which one descends from the house, is flanked to right and left by magnificent trees: a paulownia, a catalpa, walnuts and pecans undoubtedly dating back to Hampton's beginning, and a copper beech, a larch and a cedar of Lebanon, bearing witness to the continuation of a love of trees in the Ridgelys of about 1850.

From the center of this first terrace a great turfed ramp leads down through four succeeding terraces to where a wall of evergreens and flowering shrubs divides the gardens from the rest of the estate. At the level of each terrace the ramp is framed by a pair of Norway spruces and a pair of weeping sophoras, and to right and left the gardens are bounded all the way down by quite monumental hedges of arbor vitæ. Fine old Virginia cedars on each terrace stand guard over the formal box parterre, and the roses, peonies, bulbs and perennials with which they are made gay.

From gazing on this lovely prospect, we returned to hear Mrs. Bruce's interesting paper, giving the history of Hampton and its creators, from the first Ridgely of Hampton, the friend of Lafayette, to our kind host and hostess, to whom we would express our thanks for the privilege of this visit to so fine an example of the "noble art of garden making."

ELEANOR C. MARQUAND,

*Garden Club of Princeton.*

## Baltimore Flower Market

A fair day in May in Mount Vernon Place is in itself a thing to dream of; but fancy that most foreign spot of all our cities, foreign for its rare architectural beauty and its atmosphere of age—fancy it under a summer sun, the shaft to our great Washington rising from it in fine serenity, with fresh foliage of tree and shrub smiling adown the lovely terraces of the Place, fountains sparkling among the green and the Annual Flower Market of the Civic League in progress—the setting and the scene are worthy of each other.

Gay umbrellas of scarlet, green, orange and yellow alternate with striped awnings to protect the pretty sellers and their wares. Here is a booth where brown paper bags of leaf-mould, attractively done up, are the commodity. Mrs. Foard, whose delightful reading of the historic and descriptive paper at Hampton (and who that was there will ever forget the scene, the words, the voice!)—Mrs. Foard has the Bird Booth, where besides bird boxes and bird-bedecked garden stakes, one feels the very romance of the old South, as one is offered grey Spanish Moss for birds' nests and sprays of scarlet pomegranate blossom.

Above the Geranium Booth a canopy of striped white and blue-green; over the vegetable and fruit booth, blue and white awnings; here asparagus, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes and celery, while strawberries from dewy gardens lie in baskets of whitest willow. The Tree-Planting Booth is full of interest, Mrs. Gallagher's booth. Here are excellent models of suburban blocks with or without trees, boughs of trees most suitable for use in Baltimore, and a Rogues' Gallery—nothing more nor less than a collection of insects injurious to trees! A model of a city back-yard garden is nearby, bearing the injunction *Make Your Back Yard Like This!* This model has flower borders in which it is a pleasure to see color arrangement carefully thought out.

A Fern Booth, hung with golden gourds filled with growing ferns, is an attractive sight.

Pretty women in Dutch costume are selling, of course, tulips; others in Italian peasant dress, equally of course, oranges, lemons and bananas. Flower stalls there are, booths for garden baskets from far countries, booths for garden furniture, garden aprons, hats and tools. Here are gay color, gay costumes, beauty, laughter on every side. The Flower Market seems the very culmination of our uniquely perfect days in Baltimore. As I stroll down these delicious terraces, threading my way past one entrancing picture after another, and watching with delight the attractive women and girls whose creation this is and who give it its crowning charm, small wonder that the name of the old climbing rose runs refrain-like through my mind—"Baltimore Belle, Baltimore Belle."

LOUISA KING,

*Garden Club of Michigan.*

## Non-Delegates

Were ever "nobodies" treated as we of the genus "non-delegates" were at Baltimore during the Annual Meeting of The Garden Club of America? If the Officers and the Delegates were feted—so were we!

The first day we lunched at the Baltimore Country Club, as guests of the Amateur Gardeners' Club of Baltimore, where places were set for one hundred and ten of us. Our hostesses were not appalled with our number, but changed places at each course, so that they might,

as they gracefully put it, have the pleasure of knowing as many of us as possible.

Though on the second day the rain fell in torrents, we drove to the Green Spring Valley Kennel Club as the guests of the Green Spring Valley Garden Club, and the splendid hounds stood at the entrance to welcome us. The luncheon there was even more intimate, for by this time we had begun to know each other better; and now that these delightful days are over, we can look forward to the charm of renewed acquaintance when we meet again in Lenox next spring.

Let us hope that the vast number of "nons" who seem to find time for, and interest in, these meetings may not embarrass our future hosts—and let us suggest that we really not need be quite so sumptuously provided for.

An old French recipe says: A soup of ciboule (scallion), cereuil (chervil), oseille (sorrel), and a tiny bunch of parsley and mint, with a little milk and a morsel of butter, a pinch or two of salt and pepper, and a thin slice of bread make a potage for a king!

So let our hosts remember that we are not even queens, and give us fare befitting our station!

ELIZABETH P. FRAZIER,  
*Garden Club of Philadelphia.*

## A Letter to the Bulletin

LENOX, MASS., June 10th.

DEAR BULLETIN:

You ask for some impressions of the Baltimore meeting of The Garden Club of America. I was chiefly impressed with the earnestness of the proceedings, the high percentage of beauty among the ladies present, and that I seemed to be the only surviving member of my sex interested in the politics of gardening.

Referring to the exhibition of lantern slide views of gardens, let me repeat my plea for a little better collection to show in future. Now is the time when our gardens are most beautiful and the sunlight best for taking photographs. The autochrome glass plates give us the real charm of the garden, its feast of color. Those made in Paris by the Lumière Company seem to be the best. Snapshots cannot be made on these plates. A special "color screen" of orange-tinted glass must be used, and the exposure made from a tripod. I am not an expert and would refer those interested to the Lumière-Jugla Company, of New York, for advice. Any plate camera, with a really good lens, can be used.

My little garden is just beginning to recover from a severe attack of weeds and insects which overwhelmed it during my absence in California. We are still busy fighting all fifty-seven varieties of each. Sometimes I think we have conquered and walk around complacently, all

dressed up in my Sunday clothes, ready to enjoy the flowers. But, suddenly, I spy a great big sassy weed right in the midst of my pets. I stoop to pull him and discover two or three more near by, then dozens loom up—and soon I am covered with mud and confusion and ready to aver that gardening is just one darned thing after another! Insects and weeds have no more regard for a member of The Garden Club of America than for an ordinary human being.

But, let me confide a secret process to eliminate both pests. I am teaching the insects to eat the weeds. The method follows: Catch a few healthy insects of each species and confine them for several days without food. Be careful not to cage delicate little aphids with brutal cut-worms and rose-beetles, but put them in separate bottles. When they seem sufficiently hungry give them a meal of dandelions or chickweed and note results. After a few weeks' training they grow to like this diet and can be released to act as missionaries among their unregenerate fellows.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS SHIELDS CLARKE.

## Book Reviews

### “THE WELL-CONSIDERED GARDEN”

By MRS. FRANCIS KING

To see color not in masses only, but in combinations; to appreciate the value of outline, strength of impression, and grace of position in plants used in gardens, are rare talents, the use of which can make a flower garden an artistic achievement. These are faculties which our author possesses, and she has outlined for us, in this delightful book, her successes in grouping and arrangement for color, outline, and succession of bloom. What lover of gardens has not seen, in various wanderings about the earth, lovely effects in color and arrangement and perhaps, though that seems to be very rare, a thoroughly harmonious garden? But who has attempted to record that beauty with the hope of reproducing some of it, without a despairing feeling of incompetence? What were the varieties used, if the plants themselves were familiar? Nor do we know anything about the past and future of the delightful vision. Despairing search in catalogues of bulbs, annuals, perennials and shrubs, grief over misnamed colors, distraction over tables of “succession of bloom!” But take up this careful record and all is made easy, and the “Well-considered Garden” will help you to many a combination, giving the name and variety of each plant used; for example:

Pink Canterbury Bells.

Gypsophilla Paniculata.

Iris Pallida var. Dalmatica.

Stachys Lanata.

Statice Incana.



Think of them—tall and bold, cloudy and fine; pink, white, deep blue, pale lavender—one sees the group and the color, and, with the data, may reproduce it at will.

Mrs. King introduces us to many plants new to the ordinary gardener. Her color combinations are very delicate and full of surprises. Flowers of fine presence and beauty of form give emphasis to her combinations.

There is a chapter on "Gardeners," the first practical suggestion I have seen, looking toward the development and recognition of such a profession in the United States.

But one turns back again and again to *Color Harmony*, *Companion Crops*, *Succession Crops*, and *Balance* with the feeling that a want has been supplied and that with this guide one may hope that dreams will come true, and a fairy godmother's wand will dress our little Cinderella in such lovely raiment that "all the company wonders at her beauty."

It is to be noticed that Mrs. King does not depend for effects upon exotic plants, never using the vivid flowers and strong foliage of tropical vegetation in her plans. Four plans worked to a scale, and folded in the back of the book, offer examples of the planting of spring flowers and hardy borders which may be best used as given, but might be varied in many ways, while using the measurements and arrangement for height.

The appendix on "Garden Clubs" does not give Mrs. King credit for having inspired the Garden Club of Michigan, of which she was the first President, and is the most distinguished member.

MARY ANDERSON,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

## "THE PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING"

By L. H. BAILEY

MacMillan Co., 1915—Price \$1.75

This twentieth edition of a valuable book has been sent to us to review—and to say that it is complete in every detail to the purpose of the fruit grower is to repeat what must have been published about it many times. It is a manual of fruit growing for the professional, with careful suggestions to the amateur, and an appeal to the fruit-loving public to demand first-class fruit by educating themselves to an appreciation of it.

"At one time," says Mr. Bailey, "a pleasant collection or museum of growing fruits was considered to be a part of a good private estate. Most fruit eaters have never eaten a first-class apple, pear or peach, and do not know what such fruits are; all this is as much to be deplored as a loss of standards of excellence in literature and music, for it is an expression of a lack of resources and a failure of sensitiveness."

E. P. F.

## "PLANTING TO ATTRACT BIRDS"

This attractive little book, which was sold to us at the Annual Meeting in Baltimore, deserves to be circulated as widely as possible, especially among those who are not bird lovers, as it states a reasonable need for this means of protecting the trees and crops, which the practical agriculturalist too often deems beneath his notice. The suggestions are simple enough to be within the reach of every one.

E. P. F.

Mrs. Turner's book may be had from The Garden Gateway, 133 East 48th Street, New York City. Price, 60 cents.

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The Garden Club of Michigan has distinguished itself by the publication of an invaluable little book, "Pronunciation of Plant Names." It is a reprint of an authoritative English publication, now out of print, and gives in a most convenient and easily understood form, really dependable information on that most elusive of subjects, accent and pronunciation. The price is \$1.00, and the book may be had from Mrs. Edward Parker, 720 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Let it be added that it should be possessed by all members of The Garden Club of America.

At its Third Annual Meeting the following clubs were admitted to membership in The Garden Club of America: Garden Club of Somerset Hills, Ulster Garden Club, Rye Garden Club, Garden Club of Twenty, Garden Club of Harford County, Md., Easthampton Garden Club, Albemarle Garden Club, Litchfield Garden Club, Garden Club of Millbrook, N. Y.

In the next BULLETIN a list of Member Clubs, their Presidents and Secretaries, will be appended.

Excerpts from a clipping sent by Mrs. Renwick, of the Short Hills Garden Club:

From Connecticut comes the suggestion that an arrangement be made for a closed season for wild flowers as well as for game.

The Garden Club of America heartily endorses the idea.

In New England the mountain laurel and trailing arbutus are becoming as rare as the passenger pigeon in bird life. Everywhere spots once gay with spring flowers are being ravaged by thoughtless picnickers and market men. The hillsides are being stripped of their beauty to yield a few moments' pleasure or a handsome profit.

But the spirit of protest is making itself felt. One result of the modern emphasis upon nature study is increased appreciation of the beauty and decorative possibilities of various plants which once attracted little attention. That these may be preserved for the benefit of the

entire community a penalty might be exacted for the gathering, selling or possession of certain flowers at certain times. It would, at least, induce greater care upon the part of the majority, even if it did not absolutely protect the hillsides, roadsides and woods from their despoilers.

A further step would be to prohibit the removal or destruction of certain wild plants for a period of three to five years, to give the plants a chance to multiply.

## Notes

A few of the seeds sent for sale by Miss Ellen Willmott, of Warley Place, Great Warley, England, are still to be had. In purchasing these seeds, not only may we give much future pleasure to ourselves, but help Miss Willmott to care for twenty-five Belgians who this year are occupying her time and Warley Place. The seeds are \$1.00 a packet, but the packets are large, and might easily be divided among three or four people. Not many are left, so orders should be sent to Mrs. Bayard Henry, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., at once.

A series of charming and no less accurate colored plates of American wild flowers, with interesting descriptive text, begins in the May number of the *Geographic Magazine*. These will be continued until a fairly complete collection has been published. The pictures are by Miss Mary E. Eaton, and cannot be too highly praised. In this series the *Geographic Magazine* will do for wild flowers what it has previously so well done for birds.

Through the Committee on the Improvement of Highways and Settlements a very valuable paper on "Roadside Planting," by Ossian C. Symonds, of Chicago, Ill., has been printed and may be had from the Secretary, Mrs. Henry.

The Librarian, Miss Goodman, has sixty-eight papers, the majority by Club members, which are at the disposal of the Clubs. A list of titles will be sent on application.

The following papers will shortly be printed by the Club:

Prize Essay for 1915, "Landscape Gardening," by Charles Renwick, associate member of the Short Hills Garden Club.

Paper on "Hampton," written by Mrs. Cabel Bruce, for the Third Annual Meeting.

A leaflet giving information in regard to the founding, objects and activities of The Garden Club of America.

In this, her first number of THE BULLETIN, the new Editor asks indulgence and pardon for sins about to be committed. It is with

trepidation she accepts an honor too little coveted. Had any one else wanted the editorship, by simple reasoning the conclusion is reached, that the present Editor would never have been appointed.

But here "we" are, ready to try, willing to be taught, and eager for encouragement.

We cry for help and await a rain of contributions. We ask for criticism and dread a prompt response.

The garden is begun, the wherewithal to plant is vigorous and well-selected. It remains that we, the gardener, garden finely and achieve results.

# The Garden Club of America

September 1915

No. X

Honorary President  
MRS. C. STUART PATTERSON

President  
MRS. J. WILLIS MARTIN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

Treasurer  
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MRS. FRANCIS KING  
Alma, Michigan

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
Lake Forest, Illinois

Librarian  
MISS ERNESTINE A. GOODMAN  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

I, too, will set my face to the wind and throw my handful of seed on high.—*Fiona Macleod.*

## In Memoriam

THE HONORARY PRESIDENT

**Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson**

16th of August, 1915

“As the rainbow giving light in the bright clouds, and as the flower of roses in the days of the spring, and as the lilies that are on the brink of the water, and as the sweet smelling frankincense in the time of summer.”

—*Ecclesiasticus 50:8.*

## Receipt for a Garden

Take the rim of as much of the world as you can see and use it for the bowl in which you make your garden. Sky-line, hills, lowlands, trees near and far, roofs of houses are the bowl. In its center is—your garden!

Make an island of color that glows and vibrates and dashes up against the sides of your bowl, threatening to overleap its barrier and escape into the sky with the butterflies.

Make in the midst of the color a still place that reflects all things—sky, trees and glow—but hides its own secret: a dark cool splash of water that can be heard in the night.

Give each flower a place most becoming to its beauty and consider its tastes when you choose its companions. So that you, for whose pleasure they grow, may enjoy the flowers, make paths through the glowing groups, and to learn the art of paths study the Persian rugs patient artists have made in the Far East, centuries before you were born.

Every day walk around the rim of your island of color. It must be beautiful looking in as well as beautiful looking out.

If it fills *your* bowl it will fill no other.

SARAH LOWRIE.

## Trees and the Public

Trees form the background of civilization. The village without trees is bold and barefaced, flaunting its imperfections in the eyes of the world. The village with trees is retiring and modest, screening its imperfections until they are overcome. No street is beautiful, no avenue inspiring, in an aesthetic sense, without trees.

The importance of trees along our streets and driveways has long been realized, and parks have been well planted and their trees given adequate protection for many years.

But growing, as city trees do, under new conditions, they require far more attention than trees en masse that form an unbroken canopy as is the condition in the forest. During recent years the public has begun to appreciate the fact that park and street trees need more than ordinary care to make them develop into large, symmetrical, impressive specimens, the crowning glory, the pride of the community.

This realization is shown in the hosts of "tree doctors" and "tree surgeons" that have appeared within recent years, whose special function is to scrape, prune, spray and feed not only the park and street trees, but those that surround your houses and are your special pride and attention. You are willing to pour out money to save your trees. Without an experienced arborcultivist as a city or village official, however, you are forced to turn for help to the traveling "tree doctor" and pay him liberally for his services, often, however, with indifferent and

disastrous results. Among these so-called experts to my personal knowledge some are barbers, barkeepers and the like, who have seen an opportunity to prey upon the public by passing as tree experts. These men scrape, prune and spray, cut great unnecessary cavities which they fill with unnecessary cement. Their chief function is not to preserve the trees, of which they have little or no knowledge, but to run up as large bills as the public will stand.

What, then, are our cities and villages going to do to conserve their trees? There is but one safe course to pursue. Employ an experienced arboriculturist as a city or village official. Make him responsible for the management of the street trees and, if necessary, the park trees. Let him be the expert whose business it is to consult with you and every citizen regarding the kinds, care and management of all city trees.

The cities and villages of the East, in rapidly increasing numbers, are employing such men. Indeed, the trees of no community are safe until *one* man of broad training and experience is responsible for their care and protection. Under our present system, or lack of system, with each property owner planting and caring for the trees along the streets facing his own property, the street trees are a medley of species, some too closely, some too widely spaced, some well cared for, others broken and scarred with the foliage destroyed by insects. The wrong species are often planted, and dead or dying specimens left standing long after they should be removed. All of these defects are automatically remedied when a well-considered and orderly plan has been developed by city planning and its execution is in charge of a responsible, trained and experienced man.

The employment of a city or village arboriculturist means economy and better trees. The first duty of the arboriculturist is to make a complete inventory of all the trees along every street and avenue. The condition of the tree should be recorded and plans made for additional plantings. Records should be kept of all trees to be removed or repaired. Plans for protection from insects and fungi should be perfected before the necessity arises. Regulations should be made regarding pavements. Attention should be given to the laying of water and gas pipes that as little damage as possible be done the roots. Oversight should be given to the stringing of trolley and other overhead wires that the crowns are not unnecessarily mutilated and made unsightly.

What city and village trees require more than all else is constant and adequate oversight by an efficient, faithful, public servant. I see no other way in city and village development by which the trees can be made a fitting background for architectural structures and give the citizens a just pride in their community.

J. W. TOUMEY,  
*Director of the Yale Forest School.*

## Plan to Beautify the Country Roadsides

The Warrenton Garden Club has begun a campaign of rousing interest in beautifying our roadsides, or rather in preserving their natural beauty. Committees have been appointed for each road leading into Warrenton, with a view to preventing the destruction and disfigurement of the native growth along the roads.

In many States and foreign countries an elaborate and expensive system of roadside panting has been undertaken for the purpose of giving shade and attractive appearance to the public roads. In this locality this is unnecessary, unless we make it necessary, by exterminating what we now have. Beautiful trees grow naturally, giving refreshing shade; and for beauty we have dogwood, redbud, elder, spicewood, sumac, sweet briar, honeysuckle, wild grape, Virginia creeper, ferns and many beautiful flowers.

All these plants are sought after for royal gardens; all they ask of us is the right to grow and make our roadsides attractive and fragrant. To cut, slash and burn them and call the process cleaning up, is as if the housekeeper for a spring cleaning should make a bonfire of her carpets, curtains, pictures and ornaments. Every property owner should protest against anything that disfigures the country, as it is certain that beauty adds greatly to the value of property. But there are other considerations which make these natural hedges valuable. They protect the birds, the farmer's best friends, the surest and cheapest destroyers of injurious insects. They prevent the banks washing and stopping the ditches. And the roadsides, if left bare, soon become the breeding places of cockleburrs and other noxious weeds, whose seeds stick to the legs of horses and other animals and so spread rapidly through the country.

## More About the Color Chart

In reading over the accounts of the third Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America at Baltimore, it appears nothing was definitely decided as to the adoption of a standard color chart, with the idea of urging its use by the seedsmen.

I think it goes without saying that all gardeners, especially amateurs, feel the necessity of knowing the true colors with which they are working, which is, of course, an impossibility from the verbal descriptions in the catalogues.

It was hoped that an abbreviated color chart would be published, but as none seems forthcoming, I understand the committee considers the Ridgway Chart the best available.

We now have the opportunity of buying it at the greatly reduced price of four dollars per volume, instead of eight, provided we purchase the entire edition of five hundred volumes now remaining in Doctor Ridgway's hands.



With over fifteen hundred members in the Garden Club of America, it would seem easily possible to take up the edition which we now have the opportunity of doing before it is offered in England, and surely so progressive and influential an organization should further a pioneer movement in this direction.

As some of the Garden Clubs only hold summer meetings, would it not be wise for each club to find out exactly how many of its members would subscribe, so that the committee in charge would have something definite to go upon? At the last Annual Meeting the matter was held in abeyance because the delegates could not pledge their clubs to subscribe for any specific number.

Copies of the chart may be obtained from Dr. Robert Ridgway, Bird Haven, Olney, Ill.

EMILY D. RENWICK,  
*Short Hills Garden Club.*

It is the suggestion of the Executive Committee that all member clubs give the matter of a color chart serious consideration and send to THE BULLETIN, for insertion in one of its winter numbers, any ideas and suggestions they may have on the subject. As Mrs. Renwick says, it is a question of great importance, and one very difficult to settle. There exist two or three charts, all of which are well done but very bulky. A simplified form of one of them would seem to meet the requirements of the club and of seedsmen. This is one of the matters in which the Garden Club of America ought to be able to exert real influence.

### An Invitation

The Garden Club of Short Hills, N. J., will hold its Sixth Annual Dahlia Show at the Short Hills Club House, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29 and 30, 1915.

All members of the Garden Club of America are invited to attend and also to exhibit. The rules for exhibition require that three blooms to one vase of each variety be shown, and that all who wish to compete for the cups pay an entry fee of \$1.00. This fee pays the expenses of the show.

Garden Club members are also cordially invited to take lunch at the Club House on Thursday, September 30th, as the guests of the Short Hills Garden Club. All who are able to accept this charming invitation are requested to send a personal word to the Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills, N. J.

A train leaves the D., L. & W. station, Hoboken, at 12.15 P. M. and arrives at Short Hills at 12.52 P. M.

The Garden Club of Cincinnati will hold its invitation exhibition for amateur dahlia growers on September 21, 1915.

The American Dahlia Society will hold its Annual Show at the Museum of Natural History, New York, September 24th to 26th.

## Two Puzzling Questions

Last August cuttings were taken from perfect plants of giant fringed white petunias and pale lilac petunias veined with purple, both having golden hearts.

The cuttings wintered successfully in cold frames—some two hundred of them—and fine healthy plants were set out in the garden the 19th of May. To-day, June 1st, every plant is in bloom. Both the lilac and the white have reverted to the small original white petunia.

Cuttings of the splendid royal purple variety taken at the same time have come true in color and in form. We all understand reversion and the difficulty of obtaining true flowers from petunia seed, but why the reversion of cuttings from the parent plant?

HELENA RUTHERFORD ELY,

*Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties.*

Can any one tell me why so much of my garden has come out in magenta this year?

It is a color I detest and whenever a plant shows symptoms of this hated shade it is taken out and set in a place apart—a leper patch. Two flowers only are tolerated in crimson, a soft, velvety Sweet William from Abbotsford, and the fragrant Bee-Balm, so dear to our grandmothers.

The Sweet Dame Rocket was the first to appear dressed in calico—white with stripes of magenta. Then all the pale rose-colored peonies were crimson. The hollyhocks, with pinked edges from Kew gardens, usually white, yellow and pale pink, were a blatant magenta, being nine feet high and stronger and taller than usual, but the most surprising is the creamy yellow Gloire de Dijon rose, which was a deep pink. What enemy hath done this?

HELEN HAMILTON STOCKTON,

*Garden Club of Princeton.*

## Some Little Used but Desirable Perennials

*Phlox Arendsi*.—A new type of phlox resulting from the crossing of *Phlox Divaricata Canadensis* and *Phlox Decussata*. The plant is of medium height and the flower charming shades of lavender with a darker eye. It begins to bloom toward the end of May and flowers continuously for about eight weeks, thus bridging a gap when border flowers are few.

*Thalictrum Aquilegiaefolia*.—A tall growing rue with most ornamental foliage which keeps its color and freshness all through the summer. The beautiful, tassel-like blossom is mauve or white and appears in great panicles in early June.

*Thalictrum Diptercarpum*.—Another most beautiful rue with sprays of rosy lilac blossoms with prominent yellow anthers in July. Very charming and desirable.

*Valeriana Rubra*.—A very pretty bright rose colored valerian. Blooms in June and July in flat panicles of sweet-scented flowers. Height about 12 inches. Good for edging.

*Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora and Grandiflora Cineraria Sterilis*.—A most beautiful form of Hydrangea, suitable for the herbaceous border. Huge panicles of large white flowers and good foliage. By using the two varieties the season of bloom may be lengthened, as the second named is a late variety.

*Delphinium Moerheimi*.—A very lovely white variety of the Belladonna type. The flowers are large and very white and the blooming season long.

*Dianthus Deltoides*.—A very gay dianthus with tiny single bright pink flowers blooming through June and most of July. An excellent edging plant, whose grayish green foliage lasts through the summer.

*Nepeta Mussini*.—Spikes of pale violet flowers and light blue-green feathery foliage. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Blossoms from the middle of May throughout the season. A useful edging and border plant. Needs sun.

Use more of the misty white and grayish blue flowers in your garden next year. All the gay bright flowers are more charming if they grow among *Gypsophila Paniculata*, either single or double, or have near them a mass of *Eryngium Amysthinum* or *Echinops Ritro*.

Give more thought, too, to the plants with foliage that keeps green and fresh through the summer. Peonies, iris, columbines, funkia, sedum, many spireas, Japanese Anemones, *dicentra formosa*, valerian officinalis and hardy pinks make a delightful garden, whether in bloom or not.

## Rose Silver Moon

Superlatives seem hardly superlative enough, in my estimation, to describe the new climbing rose, SILVER MOON. It is the beautiful child of *Rosa Cherokee* and *Rosa Wichuriana*, and inherits the best qualities of both parents. The flower is exquisite; in bud a deep cream, unfolding into a pure white, semi-double perfect flower, four to five inches in diameter, filled with yellow stamens.

The foliage possesses a full list of desirable qualities. The leaves are as large as those of any of the Hybrid Tea Roses and are of a very dark shade of green, glossy and entirely immune from mildew.

I fear there may be doubting Thomases if I add two more virtues to the account of this rose, but it does grow ten to twelve feet in a season, is very vigorous and very hardy.

It is, in my humble estimation, the finest climbing rose yet produced.

LAWSON MELISH,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

## Suggestions for Fall Planting

(These arrangements are not theoretical, but have been successfully used by members of the Garden Club of America.)

For an oblong bed of Darwin and Cottage Tulips:

Back (first) row—Margaret or Gretchen—pale pink.—Darwin.

Second row—Clara Butt—bright pink.—Darwin.

Third row—La Tristesse—mauve.—Darwin.

Fourth row—Moonlight—canary yellow.—Cottage.

Fifth row—Vitellina—cream white.—Cottage.

ALICE K. CARPENTER,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

Darwin Tulip, Dream—deep mauve—with carpet of yellow Pansies.

For early May—Tulip, Le Reve and Mertensia Virginica.

A June planting—Oriental Poppy, Mrs. Perry and Mary Studholme, darkest Blue Iris Germanica, and Aquilegia Sulphurea.

A summer planting—Masses of pink Snapdragon against a great clump of Gypsophila Paniculata.

JESSIE PEABODY BUTLER,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

Companions that increase each other's charm:

Lobelia Cardinalis and Campanula Pyramidalis.

Anchusa Italica Dropmore, Opal and Valerian Officinalis.

## ~~Double Pink Hollyhocks and Puccas~~

### ORIENTAL POPPIES AND VALERIAN OFFICINALIS.

When there is room for a mass planting, Oriental poppies of an intense blood red shade can be used with small clumps of Valerian officinalis (garden heliotrope) interspersed among them. The heavy effect produced by the vivid poppies is lightened by the airy open heads of white which the Valerian lifts high above them, supported on strong stalks, rising from a clump of fern-like foliage, which remains in good condition throughout the summer and helps to cover the space left bare by the poppies.

### FOXGLOVES AND PENSTEMON DIGITALIS.

A charming effect was produced by using the pale pink and pinkish white shades of Foxgloves behind a screen of Penstemon digitalis, whose fairy bells in clustered heads of pink and white repeated the Foxglove colors. The Penstemon grows high enough to cover the bare stems of the Foxgloves, but not too high to hide its flowers. It continues after the Foxgloves have faded and keeps its glossy green foliage all summer.

## SWEET WILLIAM AND STACHYS LANATA.

The silvery-green leaves of *Stachys lanata* form a thick velvety carpet from which rise slender leafy stalks clothed irregularly with rosy lavender inconspicuous flowers. It is generally used as a border or edging plant, in which case it is not allowed to bloom. This treatment I heard recommended by a garden lecturer. It would rob our gardens of the ethereal charm which is presented by a mass of *Stachys lanata* in full bloom. The effect is indescribably lovely, suggesting the rosy flush of dawn. When Sweet William is planted with *Stachys lanata* for a foreground, so that the clustered heads of the Sweet William (in the soft old-fashioned shades) appear through and above the widely spaced spikes of *Stachys*, we have an effect that is cumulative.

## HOLLYHOCKS AND BOCCONIA CORDATA.

The foliage of *Bocconia cordata* (plume poppy) is ornamental, whereas that of the hollyhock is coarse, when insects and disease leave any foliage at all. If *Bocconia* is so planted as to screen a large group of hollyhocks without hiding them, an unusually lovely effect is attained. Every stalk of *Bocconia* is topped by a large lacy plume of creamy white, which sways in the gentlest breeze, thus lending a mysterious charm to vivid colored hollyhocks by half concealing and half disclosing them. *Bocconia* is a rampant grower, capable of taking possession of a whole garden if unrestrained.

MATILDA A. DONOHO,  
*Garden Club of East Hampton, L. I.*

The two beautiful sisters, *Irises Pallida Dalmatica*, and *Pallida Juniata* (taller and darker than *Dalmatica*); a number of the delicate rose-pink Oriental Poppy, *Rose Queen*; some long-spurred white *Columbines*, edged with *Myosotis Nixenauga*, is a most satisfying combination for the border in May.

A background of *Tamarix Africana* and *T. Indica*; masses of that heavenliest of blue *Delphiniums*, *Capri*; the gold-banded *Iris*, *Ochroleuca*, borne on five-foot stems; white Japanese *Iris*; a little *Gypsophila paniculata*, to lighten the group; finished with an edging of *Cerastium tomentosum*, is a good arrangement for June.

In the wilder parts of the shrubbery borders, or in the wild garden, try *Hemerocallis fulva* (the brown-orange day lily) with *Asclepias tuberosa*; lightened with a free planting of Wild Carrot (*Queen Anne's Lace*). It is too lovely in July!

*Buddleia veitchiana* with its exquisite lavender spikes; the incomparable white phlox, *Frau Antoine Buchner*; flesh-pink zinnias; that lovely dwarf white phlox, *Tapis Blanc*, and an edging of *Nepeta musini*, the flowers of which repeat the lavender of the *Buddleia* blossoms, is a combination to delight the heart of any artist in July.

LAWSON MELISH,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

A bit of hardy border planted with the simplest material possible gave me great satisfaction during May and June this year. The border is a narrow one with a honeysuckle hedge as background, and in front a mass of crimson Sweet William. In the middle row was a clump of Madonna lilies and corn flowers of two shades of blue; then a Hermosa rose and a clump of iris, I do not know the name, of pale purple with greenish-tan standards. At the back the honeysuckle was in full bloom, part white and buff, part white tipped with pink. Many colors, but not one harsh note. There had been bulbs in this border for earlier flowering, but I plant nothing later, as it is too dry and sunny for mid-summer flowers.

ISABEL VAN METER GASKINS,  
*Warrenton Garden Club.*

An Althea hedge pruned severely back each year and never cultivated is one of the prettiest things in the garden. The bushes, deep pink, pale pink, pink blotched and white flowered; in front are pink and yellow double hollyhocks, and in front of and among these giant flesh and lemon yellow zinnias; this makes an almost continuous mass of bloom.

Try masses or rows of Iris, with Kochia or summer Cypress among them. Kochia, though an annual, seeds itself. Its pale feathery green with the flat blue-green of Iris is beautiful all summer, while in August the Kochia turns a brilliant crimson to add a fine color note. A few plants of snow-on-the-mountain (*Euphorbia Marginata*) adds to the rather wild beauty of this effect, and, like the Kochia, seeds itself. These require no care and can stand intense drought.

Try pink Pantheon Phlox in masses with the double Gypsophila among them.

Pale yellow *Viola cornuta* in masses surrounding annual blue Larkspur, in a formal garden, with low English Box edging.

Masses of white *Nicotiana*, with deep and pale blue *Delphinium* against a gray wall.

Small rose gardens laid off, after patterns called in old English garden books, "Knots," filled with everblooming Baby rambler roses, Tausendschoen, Baby Dorothy, or that old standby, Madame Lavavasseur with, in the center, a sun-dial, bird's-bath, or a so-called Gazing-globe with small-leafed English ivy creeping up the pedestal. Birds flock to these brilliant rose knots.

White drifts of Shasta daisies with masses of scarlet Bergamot (*Monarda Dydima*).

MRS. JULIAN KEITH,  
*Warrenton Garden Club.*

Up in the New Hampshire hills lies a garden, small but beautifully complete as to plan and flower arrangement.

In it one planting in particular this spring was so harmonious and unusual as to be a joy to all fortunate beholders.

Against a stone retaining wall, and with a background of low evergreens, was a mass of *Mertensia Virginica*, the beautiful blue cowslip of our Southern States. In front of these were pale yellow single *Narcissi* and the exquisite drooping blue panicles of the *Mertensia*, with some of its flowers fading into pink, and mingling with the yellow, was a feast in harmony of color, which will long be remembered by one ardent admirer.

MARGARET L. GAGE,  
*Litchfield Garden Club.*

The following happy color arrangement of white and blue, with a touch of yellow, has proved most satisfying in a curved garden bed. The ends were carpeted with *Cerastium tomentosum*; while *Acquilegia cærulea*, *Phlox divaricata*, *Laphami*, and *Iris Germanica* gave many tones of blue and violet. The great clumps of rocket, in mauve shading to white, added a touch of sturdiness to the background, while the border of palest yellow English cowslips gave the whole an effect of softness and delicacy.

ELISE LOGAN RHOADS,  
*The Weeders, Philadelphia.*

## Book Reviews

### "THE ART OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE"

By SAMUEL PARSONS

C. P. Putnam's Sons

Easily the most important contribution of the year to the literature of landscape gardening is Mr. Samuel Parsons' "The Art of Landscape Architecture."

In spite of a title that may discourage the owner of a modest half acre, Mr. Parsons' book will reward any one intelligently interested in gardening even on the smallest scale. The garden is treated as a work of art, a work of conscious beauty, and the purpose is to explain and illustrate the principles of the art.

The author has drawn copiously on the wisdom of the masters of landscape gardening, but he quotes for principles, not for slavish imitation, and his criticism of ambitious American gardening is largely because of its attempt to produce quick and striking results by lavish horticultural effects, while neglecting the gradual development of American themes. It is the small place, where money is not greater

than taste, and where not only the spirit of the environment but the personality of the owner has found expression, that Mr. Parsons finds his approved American examples.

Not only the broad principles underlying the architecture of the garden, but not a little advice and suggestion as to details make this work a most helpful and inspiring guide.

M. D. B.

## “DESIGN IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING”

By RALPH RODNEY ROOT and CHARLES F. KELLEY

Century Co.—\$2.00 net

In “Design in Landscape Gardening” the authors have compiled their lectures, given at the University of Illinois, into a book of much originality, which is one of the first fruits of the new movement to provide technical education in landscape gardening, comparable to that in architecture.

An interesting chapter among the six is that on design, which insists upon unity, harmony and rhythm. But perhaps the most valuable chapter is that on color, in which are splendid discussions of a color chart, and of the large part leaf-color should take in all landscape composition.

The section on special problems will be of interest to the general public, and the illustrations have charm and are well chosen.

Since the book, to so large an extent, fills a long-felt want, it is hoped that the authors will soon be able to revise those portions of the text which, to many, seem involved.

## “THE BACK-YARD FARMER”

By J. WILLARD BOLTE

Forbes and Co., Chicago

This little book gives, in an elementary way, the first and simplest principles of gardening. The title is an exact description of its intent, and many useful hints are dropped as to how to make the best of very limited space.

There is an excellent chapter on “Why Gardens Fail,” and direct and brief suggestions make smoother the way of the beginner.

The idea of a real back-yard farm is elaborated by chapters on the care of farm and pet stock, and bees and chickens are given their share of attention.

To the beginner who wishes to garden simply but well, the book must prove valuable.



The Committee on Book Reviews requests members of the Garden Club who may publish magazine articles, pamphlets, or books on garden subjects to notify them as promptly as possible, that such publications may be properly noticed in THE BULLETIN.

Mrs. F. P. Anderson, Grosse Ile, Michigan.

Mrs. W. W. Frazier, Jr., Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

## A Correction and an Apology

In the July BULLETIN the name of the writer of the prize essay was given incorrectly. It should be Mr. William W. Renwick and the correction is made with many apologies. The editor learned to read many years ago, but began to learn proofreading about the middle of June. The prize essay is so good that no mistakes in regard to it are allowable. Be sure to send to the Librarian, Miss Ernestine Goodman, for it and read it for your edification and amusement.

The Librarian now has charge of the distribution of all club publications except THE BULLETIN.

## Notes

Much interest has been shown in Mr. Sargent's letter to THE BULLETIN and many inquiries made as to how to get *The Bulletin* of the Arnold Arboretum.

Send \$1.00 to the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., and request that *The Bulletin* be sent to you for one year. It is a most interesting and valuable publication, that should have a place in every horticultural library.

A wonderfully interesting exhibition of books and prints relating to herbals, husbandry and gardens from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century is now being held at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

It contains facsimiles of ancient manuscripts and early copies of herbals in various languages, English books on garden planning, color prints and early engravings of gardena.

There are also contemporary translations from the classics and from foreign authors.

While the object of the exhibition is to show the development of interest in flowers and gardens, every book shown is, in itself, interesting for some especial quality, such as rarity, value, association, a former owner or place of publication.

The exhibition will continue through October, and Club members passing through Chicago will find it well worth a visit.

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# The Garden Club of America

November, 1915

No. XI

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MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
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The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

"I was very interested to hear about the garden making. It seems strange that while you are planning such things, we, in this hemisphere are laying them low. My friends who have been at the front tell me of the fine old gardens trampled down by many feet, the statues headless and mutilated, the fountains and little waterfalls that will make no more music, and yet here and there some sturdy plant or rose tree coming out audaciously, defiantly; the perfume and the beauty of those flowers awakening most poignant feelings in those that march by."—*From a recent letter from Cambridge, England.*

## The First Frost

When the thick coat of white dissolves in the tardy sunlight the flowers are left blackened and stark. Yesterday's riot of gay-blooming zinnias and marigolds is pallid and drenched with last night's icy dews.

And peace descends on the conscientious tender of flowers. No more feverish filling of vase after vase because each day's crop may be the last. No five o'clock scramble to cover a cherished plant or two for cuttings. No hurried, frugal picking of green tomatoes for rather poor but traditional pickles. When all is over and summer definitely ended, the sailor home from the sea is no less serene than the gardener whose ungarnered sheaves are past the help of burlap.

Follows the heady joy of fall planting. No tucking in of a peony here and an iris there, but the setting of large, fine, definite sweeps and rows of plants and bulbs with smooth, black earth over all.

Tall, glowing ranks of hollyhocks, towering blue delphiniums, clustering, gay carpets of pansies are beautiful things, but good black dirt, swept and garnished after fall planting, is to the gardener a soul stirring sight. To the irresponsible lover of flowers the fruits of the earth are enough. Deep-seated content in good black earth is the test of the gardener-born.

## Growing Peonies from Seed

Nothing better ensures our renewed enthusiasm for the garden every year than the raising of seedling perennials, especially those that give a varied progeny from seed; for here every seedling holds the secret possibility of producing some fine new color or form—a secret only to be revealed when the blooming time comes around.

Among the many perennials that one should grow from seed—phloxes, delphiniums, pyrethrums, primroses, auriculas, tulips, narcissi, and all the rest—none offer more interest or a greater reward for the possible fine seedling than peonies. No one can deny, however, that the raising of them requires some patience.

In a recent catalogue of a second-rate seed house, I came on an offering of peony seed at five cents a packet, and, underneath, the legend, "Lots of fun to grow peonies from seed." Well, there is much truth in the statement, though I doubt whether its author had ever indulged himself much in fun of that sort.

This is the fun as it really is; the seed matures in August or September, and may be sown at once in the open ground; it will lie dormant in the ground over winter, summer, and winter again, and will germinate in the first warm days of the succeeding spring. That is, seed sown this autumn, 1915, will germinate in April or May, 1917.

As a matter of fact the seeds begin growth earlier than that, but it is root growth only. I was looking a little while ago at some of my seeds sown in the autumn of 1914, and I found a strong white root from each seed working its way down two or three inches into the ground, making ready to maintain the leaf that will push up next spring. And these first little crimson leaves are about as appealing as any of the many thrilling things of spring. They are only half an inch or an inch across, and a couple of inches off the ground, but unmistakably they are little peony chicks; and if you love peonies you will not fail to love these. The fun has now begun.

Later in the season each plant will probably make another tiny leaf, but that will be all for the first year. In the autumn they should be set out in rows, about eight inches apart in the row, and the rows a foot or more apart. The next year you will get a couple of larger

leaves, possibly three. The following year perhaps you will have a real stem with two or three leaves branching off from it; and in the next year you begin to look for buds.

Probably there will be a few on the strongest of your seedlings, but you will have disappointments to bear, for none of them are likely to mature; however, a bud on a plant one year means bloom the next, and you will already be counting the number of plants from which you will have your first bloom, in 1921. From that time on your joy is assured, if, as I assume, you have been planting seed every autumn; for every year brings its new surprises, and you will now begin to wonder why you did not start your sowing years earlier. Such joys as are yours every spring, how many years earlier might you not have had them?

Your first plants to bloom are likely to be singles, probably pink singles; and you will think them the handsomest peony blooms you ever saw. Later on, as better things come along, you will grow sterner toward your firstlings, and within a year or two they will be on the dump heap.

Three or four years after your first plants have reached the blooming stage you will have a few that you will watch with a new kind of interest. These are the really grand ones. If you have been very careful to sow only the highest quality of seed (not the five-cent kind!) you should have among your seedlings, say, 10 per cent. of really fine kinds, which you will now keep under observation for several years, studying their habit and quality year after year. A few will disappoint you, and have to be thrown out, but others will grow more wonderful with every season.

The final ordeal comes when you carry boxes of cut blooms of your best ones to a peony show, and stage them alongside the heroes and heroines of earlier times—Duchesse de Némours, Eugène Verdier, Martin Cahuzac, Thérèse, and all the rest. Then if yours have the right quality you will see that even in such lofty company they can still hold up their heads, unashamed.

A. P. SAUNDERS,

*Secretary of American Peony Society.*

More suggestions for the true enthusiast who likes to begin at the beginning.

## Dahlias from Seed

Save some seed from your best dahlias!

When the leaves of the plants have been killed by frost, if the flowers have not been closely picked early in the season, there will be large, loose, dry pods that are easily gathered.

Sow these seeds in flats in the greenhouse or hot-bed any time after March 1st and pot off the seedlings which can stay in three-inch pots for two months or more without injury.

After May 20th plant these out in rows three feet apart in the moist part of the vegetable garden, placing the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. It is not necessary to stake, pinch back, disbud, water or fertilize the plants. They grow like weeds, and by July 15th you will have plants larger than those grown from tubers and beginning to bloom.

So far I have had no flowers like those from which I saved seed. I have a half dozen unlike any dahlias I have ever seen and well worth the little trouble I have taken, even though I get nothing more worth keeping.

My seed was saved from "Mrs. Seybold," "Dorothy Peacock" and "Pink Century," which were planted several hundred feet away from white, scarlet and red varieties, but I have as many of these varieties as of the pinks.

Growing dahlias from seed is really a most diverting pastime.

ELIZABETH C. RITCHIE,  
*Amateur Gardeners' Club, Baltimore, Md.*

From another dahlia expert comes the suggestion that all seeds be saved from peony-flowering varieties. A very large proportion of the seedlings will come single and give charming cut flowers for the house at a time when cut flowers are very scarce.

In naming and saving the tubers formed, it is necessary to remember that a variety must be grown for three years before the type is fixed.

## Something for Nothing or Amaryllis from Seed

If you would grow Amaryllis by the score, grow them from seed. In the fall plant a bulb in a six-inch pot of porous soil, leaving the crown of the bulb exposed. If you give it a reasonable amount of water you should have flowers in midwinter. Artificially fertilize the flowers and they will readily set hundreds of seeds. As soon as mature, plant these seeds in sandy soil, when they will quickly germinate and in six weeks you should have little plants with four or five leaves. These seedlings require no period of rest and planted in the cool greenhouse, blossom the second winter, while the original bulb will flower gayly each year and also make offsets.

The most interesting to grow are the Vittata and Johnsonii Hybrids.

MRS. SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER,  
*Garden Club of Somerset Hills, New Jersey*



## Sweet Peas

With the hope of giving encouragement to my sister gardeners, I offer my experience and success in the culture of sweet peas.

Last October we dug a trench two and a half feet deep, two and a half feet wide, and two hundred feet long, and into it we put one foot of cow manure. The soil taken out of it was mixed with lime and left exposed to the frost through the winter.

In March the seeds were sown in two and a half inch pots in the greenhouse, three seeds to each pot. As soon as they began to germinate they were put into cold frames and given as much air as possible.

The 1st of April the soil was put back into the trench, incorporated with the manure, and the remaining six inches were filled with soil mixed with bone meal and lime in the proportion of one-half pound to each yard.

April 15th the sweet peas were planted out, six inches apart in double rows. The result was a vine six feet tall—stems eight to ten inches long, each bearing four large blooms—and sweet peas from the first week in June until the last week in August.

LILLIE V. S. LINDABURY,  
*Garden Club of Somerset Hills.*

## How to Grow Bulbs in Fibre

The following hints on how to grow bulbs in fibre by an amateur gardener whose only assets were a cold attic and a sunny window, may be useful to others with the same limited opportunities. Twelve bowls and about six dozen bulbs kept the window beautiful with flowers from Thanksgiving Day to the end of April.

Fibre is a substitute for soil, and is a clean, odorless, moss-like material which can be used successively for a number of years. It is light, holds moisture and can be put in ornamental china bowls with no outlet for water, as it requires no drainage. A dollar's worth of fibre from the florist is enough to start with. Choose a bowl suitable for the kind of bulb you wish to plant; put a few pieces of charcoal in the bottom and then fill with the moistened fibre to the depth of two or three inches, according to the height of the bowl. Place the bulbs in position so that their tips reach to within half an inch of the rim and fill in the spaces between and around with fibre. While their roots are growing put them in a cold attic—cellars are usually too hot, and closets too airless—and cover them with something that will exclude the light but not the air. In the writer's case the ideal covering was found to be old-fashioned hooded fire blowers, stored in the attic. Visit them once a week and water, if necessary, keeping them moist but not too wet. It is fatal if they are allowed to become dry. When the bulbs have grown about one inch above the surface they should be brought

to the light and from then on watered freely. The bulbs can all be planted at or near the same date, as their blooming depends on the time they are exposed to the light. By bringing out one or more every fortnight, a constant succession of flowers may be enjoyed.

As this is a record of a personal experience it must be confessed that the best results were obtained from Paper White Narcissus, White Roman Hyacinths, Daffodils and Poetaz Narcissus, but we are assured that with intelligent care Freesias, Crocus, Hyacinths and even some varieties of Tulips may be included in the list.

One word of advice about the bowls: They should be Japanese if possible, and either white or of one solid color, preferably green or yellow. White flowers look well in any color, but the yellow daffodils look more at home in green or white bowls.

The joy to be obtained from watching the growth of a few bulbs of your very own from the beginning is altogether in excess of the slight labor—chiefly the weekly expedition to the attic—entailed by the process.

The following table shows the proper dates for planting, lifting and blooming, taken from actual experience:

	Planted	Lifted	Bloom
Paper White Narcissus . . .	Oct. 27th	Nov. 10th	Nov. 21st
Roman Hyacinths (White) .	Nov. 8th	Dec. 13th	Jan. 1st
Daffodils (Golden Spur) . .	Nov. 2d	Jan. 5th	Feb. 17th
Narcissus Poetaz (Elvira) . .	Nov. 26th	Jan. 5th	March 29th
Crocus (Large Bulbs) . . . . .	Nov. 8th	Jan. 5th	Feb. 10th

ALICE D. WEEKS,  
*North Country Garden Club of Long Island.*

The following article arrived too late for the September BULLETIN, but the combinations that it suggests are so good we print it in the hope that it will be of use to some tardy gardeners this year and that the forehanded will use it next:

## A May Garden

It has been said that "Spring is the painter of the earth," and if so, what lovelier picture than a May garden in all its freshness?

Before any garden can be truly lovely, one must have something of the artist sense of color, for without that, one's garden becomes commonplace. Artists, they tell us, are born, not made; but I am convinced (after many struggles and disappointments) artist gardeners can be made, especially when one has such help as Mrs. Ely lends in her books and in her garden.

After a number of years of effort and discouragement on my part, my little garden in May this year was a delight and a joy. So with

the hope that these suggestions may give equal pleasure to some other struggling amateur I venture to describe it.

The garden measures fifty by forty feet, and is composed of two terraces. These terraces have borders three feet wide with a broad grass path through the center; either side of this path are two irregular small beds. As one must overlook the garden from the piazza, harmony of color is more than ordinarily important.

Looking from the piazza on the garden to the lower terrace, the border on the left is planted with Tulip Crown of Gold, with groups of Iris Flavia in the background, and irregular groups of pure yellow Parrot Tulips in the foreground, edged with yellow Primrose, forming a beautiful combination of lovely golden shades.

The border on the right has the Breeder Tulips in all their dull colors, with the stately bearded Iris in still more quiet tones, coming up in the background, with a golden brown Primrose for edging.

To the left on the upper terrace, Darwin Tulips, Tristesse and Dream, with irregular groupings of Iris Albert Victor in the background, and dark purple Pansies for edging, thus combining in harmony all the violet shades. To the right on this upper terrace, in the foreground, Darwin Tulips Innocence (white) with groupings of Iris Dorothea (milky white, tinged with lilac) in the background, with pure white Pansies for the edging. The last border on the upper terrace (either side of the steps leading to the garden) has Darwin Tulips Beethoven (delicate pink) with groupings of white Iris Ingeborg, with hardy Candy Tuft for edging.

By carrying this scheme through the borders, keeping the darker colors in the background and the lighter shades in the foreground of the garden, and filling the small irregular beds in the center with Gladioli Nanus, pink, white and violet, which, if planted with the Tulips and Iris in the autumn, will bloom with them in May, the effect will prove quite charming.

As "in time of peace prepare for war," so in the autumn prepare for May; and by so doing one may revel in this happy combination of color until the roses come in all their beauty to paint another picture.

MRS. WM. P. HARDENBERGH,  
*Somerset Hills Garden Club.*

An answer to Mrs. Ely's question from an authority on petunia hybridization:

## **Extracts from a Letter to Mrs. Francis King**

VENTURA, CAL., September 24, 1915.

In regard to your question regarding petunia cuttings, the same condition which causes many seedlings to revert to the dominant type,

which is the elementary form, was doubtless the reason for the cuttings reverting in the manner described. The petunia is the most variable plant in existence, and hence is an interesting study, though exasperating at times.

Here in California, where petunias are really a perennial, dealers often hold over plants for a couple of seasons and sometimes the results are surprising. Colors change and blossoms are reduced in size until the original plant is unrecognizable. Then later in the season it resumes its original form.

Some of the conditions are produced by colder weather or more moisture, and others are caused by conditions heretofore recessive in the plants. Probably the royal purple described was a better established plant or the cuttings were taken from nodes true to type, while those taken from the white and lilac contained retrogressive elements.

This is simply my own solution of the question, which has puzzled me not a little, but I do not claim that it is infallible.

MYRTLE SHEPHERD FRANCIS.

## Self-Preservation Among Plants

To those of us who are fortunate enough to spend much time in our gardens, there comes an opportunity to study the traits and characteristics of the various plants, traits which greatly interest and puzzle—at least, the amateur.

Some plants exhibit what seems so like the same intelligence displayed by members of the animal kingdom in their instinct toward self-preservation, that one is led to wonder if the vegetable world, too, has been endowed with a certain order of intelligent sagacity.

For example, nearly all young seedlings have, as near neighbors, weeds so like them in form as to be hardly recognizable from the flowers they imitate, and many farm crops suffer from like impostors.

Every one has seen the little weed, called by children "cheese-cake," nestling close to hollyhocks, until the latter outgrow them and further deception is useless. Young Phlox shoots are often accompanied by a weed almost identical with them in form and color, pyrethrum, poppies and coreopsis nearly always start their spring career with a double close beside them, while, quite recently, a well established edging of campanula carpatica was almost entirely forced out of existence in a few weeks by a growth of sorrel which, undetected, grew and became so interwoven with the campanulas that weeding destroyed the flower plants—this, too, directly under the eye of a rather militant gardener.

Further examples might be given, possibly at the expense of the reader's patience, but one last, most curious instance cannot be omitted. Each season for several years in the writer's garden there has boldly

appeared in the midst of a row of tall delphiniums a plant of buttercup, which has grown neck and neck with the delphiniums, undisturbed until flower time, vying with the latter as to size and form, with a resultant growth never attained by its humble brothers of the wayside and fields.

We all know the chameleon, tree toad, and some insects, successfully protect themselves by assuming the color of objects they are in contact with, and may not we give credit for an equal intelligence in the case of the plants, an intelligence which if we were scientists we might dignify by some such title as "Imitation in Nature."

MARGARET L. GAGE,  
*Litchfield Garden Club.*

## A Weed

The agricultural department at Washington is engaged in trying to define a weed. The old definition, a "plant out of place," is too sentimental and does not fit the case. Rye growing in a wheat field is out of place, but it is not a weed. Blue grass growing in an alfalfa field is a plant, though it is out of place. In view of these exceptions a definition has been invented as follows: "A weed is a wild plant that has the habit of intruding where it is not wanted. This is entirely too psychological and so a specialist in the department, after great effort, has reached this conclusion:

"The old definition that a weed is a plant out of place, while a very catchy one, does not clearly represent usage. The hundreds of wild plants which inhabit a field which is not planted to crops are in common usage called weeds; yet the vast majority of these plants are decidedly 'in place' and are serving a useful purpose through adding organic matter to an impoverished soil."

According to it one may regard dog fennel no more a weed than a turnip. Our definition is that a weed is a plant with a bad reputation.  
—*From the Ohio State Journal.*

## Two Rose Stories

The London *Daily Mail* last year offered a prize of £1000 to the best rose originated during the year and exhibited at the Rose Show, held annually in London. The one condition attached to the prize was that the winning flower be called the Daily Mail Rose.

The prize winner was a most beautifully formed apricot-colored rose, originated by M. Pernet of the famous firm of Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France.

The honor was a coveted one and the prize worth winning, but M. Pernet declined to accept the £1000. Mme. Herriot, the wife of

the Mayor of Lyons, had seen the rose blooming in his trial grounds. She had so admired it that M. Pernet had asked and received permission to name it in her honor. Therefore, he said, it would be impossible for him to comply with the condition and accept the prize.

The rose was, however, by far the best introduction at the show and is frequently spoken of as the Daily Mail.

Its official name and the one under which it may be found in catalogues is "Mme. Herriot." It is a charming flower in both color and form and hardy wherever roses flourish.

Were it less lovely the memory of M. Pernet's chivalry would make it worth growing.

---

One evening some years ago, a Fortunate Lady was taken in to dinner by Captain Aaron Ward.

Somewhere near the end of the dinner, a servant gave a telegram to the Captain. After suitable apology he opened the yellow envelope and the Fortunate Lady saw in his expression neither anxiety or elation, but a great interest. So she was not troubled but waited. Then the Captain said: "I must take the midnight train. The rose has a bud; my wife has sent me word." The lady loving roses asked for particulars, and was told of the processes which led to the ultimate production of that gem of flowers named "Mrs. Aaron Ward."

A charming taste for a potential fighting man to have, the culture of roses.

The Fortunate Lady has always felt an especial sentiment for "Mrs. Aaron Ward," although it has never been her good fortune to meet any of the family but the Captain and the namesake.

Lately the Captain, now Admiral Ward, has been able to add a large sum to a good cause by allowing his rose garden to be seen by many people. The lady, unfortunately, could not go to the garden, but she still feels that she knows a bit about the birth of the Beauty.

MARY BRUCE HAGUE,

*Garden Association in Newport.*

An account of a most interesting and unusual meeting of The Garden Club of Illinois:

## A Program of Vista Demonstrations

WALDEN, September 23, 1915.

1. The removal of shrubs that are too high and tree branches, to open glimpses of the lake and its horizon line.
2. The annual widening of an *old vista* by removing a tall shrub, cutting branches and trees, and swinging a birch sprout back of its parent tree.

3. Giving *depth* and *distance* to a bluff top view by cutting a birch. Opening a vista to the beach by tree and branch cutting.

4. A glimpse of *birch* and *cedar* improved by cutting a tree and a shrub.

5. Opening the road vista to the *beach* and its *beach grass* over a low *evergreen border* with *dark evergreen* bank cover at right.

6. A bit of *Corot*.

8. Improving the road vista sky line by the cutting of branches.

7-9. A clear view of *locusts* on bluff opened by the cutting of Mahaleb Cherries that also crowd *wild crab*, *thorn* and *mountain ash*.

10. A *high sky line vista* of which the location and opening required two hours' direction and twelve hours' labor.

11. A long vista up the bluff.

12. Revealing a *distinctive group of one species*—the Rosemary Willow.

13. A deep woods glimpse of blue Asters.

14. The reverse of vista 10, looking to the beach.

15. The *cutting of one tree* broadens and improves an important vista.

16. A mass of *high color* at a *vista's* end suggests a garden of such vistas.

The meeting was held at Walden in Lake Forest, the large and beautifully wooded estate of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick.

Mr. Warren F. Manning, of Boston, who, twenty years ago, helped to cut the lawns, shrubberies and woodlands from the tangled native growth and ever since has supervised the improvements and extensions, was asked by Mrs. McCormick to demonstrate his methods for the benefit of the Garden Club.

Much time was spent by Mr. Manning and the woodsmen working under his direction in preparation for the meeting, but at the final moment each vista was spectacularly completed by a few blows of the ax. Nothing could be more beautiful and enlightening than the sudden emergence of a sweep of landscape hitherto hidden by a single interfering branch. Occasionally what seemed the shameful sacrifice of a towering tree, proved a means to a beautiful end.

Shrubs were pruned and tree branches cut to gain a view of the lake from the terrace. A low-growing horizontal branch was left directly in the line of vision, and caused immediate discussion, Mr. Manning, of course, won his point by showing that the branch emphasized the horizon line of the lake and cast a lovely shadow that made a border planting seem farther away.

The widening of an old vista led to the edge of the bluff where a white birch was cut, giving a charming view of black tree trunks, and beyond, bluish beach grass and the lake.

Each vista seemed more desirable than the last, and quite the most lovely was toward the end of the program—the reverse of No. 10—the high sky line vista, for not only was the eye taken down through varying greens, but was rewarded at the end by an exquisite vignette of the lake framed in lace-like locust.

LOUISE G. HUBBARD,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

## Dahlia Exhibition of the Short Hills Garden Club

The Short Hills Garden Club held its Sixth Annual Dahlia Show at the Short Hills Club on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29th and 30th.

In spite of the weather conditions prevailing this season, high winds, cold nights and much rain, all most distasteful to dahlias, the quality of the flowers was good, and in some cases very fine.

Heretofore the exhibitors have been confined to club members, but this year outsiders were invited, professionals to exhibit and amateurs to compete, with very gratifying results. The prizes were ribbons, with a cup to accompany the first prize; a cup presented by the club for the best single exhibit in the show, and cups given by members for each class, also one for the most artistic arrangement of flowers, not necessarily dahlias.

Members of the Garden Club of America were invited to luncheon on Thursday, and representatives of nearby and even distant clubs, as far south as Baltimore, and as far west as Pittsburgh, were present.

The Garden Club of Short Hills wishes to express its appreciation of the interest taken by members of the Garden Club of America in its efforts to show the possibilities of the most beautiful of autumn flowers.

ANNE T. STEWART.

## Dahlia Show of The Garden Club of Cincinnati

Mrs. William Cooper Proctor won a prize offered by Mrs. E. Lawrence Jones at the Dahlia Show of the Cincinnati Garden Club, on September 21st, for the exhibit getting the most blue ribbons. Mrs. Samuel H. Taft won another for a basket containing thirty-five named varieties and fifteen seedlings.

The show was held in the pergola at the Zoological Gardens, and was one of the most successful enterprises the club has ever undertaken. So well fitted is the Zoo's pergola that it will remain the place for the open exhibitions of the club.



## More About the Dahlia

Our dahlias are all the children of a Mexican, a coarse fellow, whose gorgeous descendants would not recognize him socially. They share the admiration that the rose and the tulip stir; their development has produced varieties that seem to deny their kinship with *D. variabilis*; but all are sprung from a common stock, and their magnificent colors, their splendid conformation are the result of the patient labors of floriculturists, professional and amateur.

That this naturalized, acclimated and highly educated Mexican should have a society devoted exclusively to his wants and celebration is appropriate. He is a good citizen of his adopted country. Sturdy in the stem, hardy, easy to cultivate, he is an upstanding, self-reliant personage, lending himself gallantly to decoration, and adaptable to any surroundings. If he seems a little stiff and formal, it is because he has not been properly treated. The possibilities are in him. To bring them out is the part of art.

At the Show of the American Dahlia Society, held last month in New York, Mr. Vincent, the President, exhibited more than 25,000 blooms.

The Albert Manda, bearing the name of its grower, single, pink and eleven inches from petal tip to petal tip, was one of the sensations of the show.

Nor is the effect of inspection discouraging to the amateur of limited opportunities, as is sometimes the case. Not everybody can show 25,000 blossoms, and Mr. Manda's achievements are not to be equaled by all, but the dahlia is no mere hothouse exotic. It will repay the cultural efforts of the least skilled, multiplying fruitfully.—*From an Editorial in the New York Sun.*

Several garden clubs urge their members to grow specialties, with a view to mutual assistance. The plan is a very useful one and the results most satisfactory to both specialist and fellow-members. In the hope that many more clubs will adopt the suggestion the excellent rules, used by the Garden Club of Cleveland, are here given:

### Instructions for Variety Tests

It is expected that each member who selects a subject for test will read up that subject in the books and catalogues and become well informed on the subject; and will, so far as possible, undertake to grow every species of it or each named variety. It is not sufficient to grow all the varieties sold by any one dealer, but search should be made for the best from all dealers. In such subjects as Sweet Peas, Gladiolus or

Dahlias, there may be hundreds of varieties, too many to be tried at once; in that case try out some through this year and select out of them the best ten or second best ten; or as in Dahlias, select the best ten in each class, then next year retain the best from last year and grow in competition with them more new varieties. Raise a small quantity only, or single specimen of each, so it may not cost too much in time and space.

Label carefully, but, better still, mark the name and location on paper and keep it safely in your desk.

Make an alphabetical list of the varieties with space to enter opposite each name, your comment upon it. To plant them in alphabetical order will help in this. A few minutes per week will suffice to make the record.

Record the good or bad points of each; which best and why. No two subjects need just the same memoranda, but, in general, for flowers some of the following points will be important: Hardiness, date of bloom, length of blooming period, vigor, color, size, stem, fragrance, etc.; for vegetables: Quantity, quality, flavor, tenderness, vigor and especially the relative time from planting to "ready" when all planted at the same time, in the same soil. In fact, in all tests of annuals, either in flowers or vegetables, it is a more valuable test to plant all on same day and under the same conditions.

In little known subjects it is best to give the name of the dealer. See, also, article in February *Garden Magazine*, page 54.

### Note

Readers who are lovers of Anthony Trollope's novels as well as of gardening will find great satisfaction in a recently published novel by Archibald Marshall, "The Old Order Changeth." This is a book in the very language of Trollope himself, and gardening is so interwoven with the tapestry of the English scene and story as to make an irresistible combination.

LOUISA KING,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

### CORRECTION IN LIST OF MEMBER CLUBS PUBLISHED IN THE SEPTEMBER "BULLETIN"

The Garden Club of Somerset Hills, New Jersey: Secretary,  
Mrs. George R. Mosle, Gladstone, New Jersey.

CORRECTION IN COMMITTEE ON BOOK REVIEWS  
Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Bedford, New York.

## A Suggestion

One winter I had a double sash frame filled with the Common Foxglove placed six inches apart, making a planting six feet square and containing over one hundred and twenty plants. The field mice or small garden moles got in the frames and ate up entirely every plant, tops and roots, leaving plainly marked holes where each root had been. I had to smile audibly, although sadly disappointed, for the cold-frame bed looked like one huge porous plaster.

Is the *Digitalis* poisonous to the human family and not to these garden pests? I have used poisoned wheat ever since in my cold-frames, placing it in hollow tiles laid on the surface in between the plants. When spring comes the tiles are handled carefully and all remaining grains of wheat or any spilled on the ground are buried deeply, beyond the reach of the birds. I now have no trouble with plants being eaten.—*From an Article in Billerica by William C. Egan, Highland Park, Ill.*

## Flower Shows

A Flower Show, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of Chicago and the Chicago Florists' Club, will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, on November 9th to 14th. Illustrated lectures will be given on home gardening and the uses of plants and flowers.

The Cleveland Flower Show, under the direction and supervision of the Ohio Horticultural Club, the Cleveland Florists' Club and the Garden Club of Cleveland, will be held at the Coliseum, Cleveland, November 10 to 14, 1915. At this Show the special prizes for the annual exhibition of the Chrysanthemum Society of America and for the fall exhibition of the American Rose Society will be awarded, and also a prize for a special exhibition of Carnations. Many prizes are offered by members of the Garden Club of Cleveland. For premium list or other information, address 356 Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

## Conference of the Woman's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association

The First Western Conference will be held at the Art Institute, Chicago, on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 10th, at 2.30. Mrs. Francis King, President of the Association, will preside, and several interesting speakers will give short talks. It is hoped that all members living in the vicinity of Chicago will attend and bring interested guests.

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# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

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January, 1916

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The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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## An Almanac

In January the spirit Dreams,  
In February weaves a Rainbow,  
And in March smiles through Rains,  
And in April is clad in white and Green,  
And in May is the Youth of the World,  
And in June is a Glory,  
And in July is in two Worlds,  
And in August is a Color,  
And in September dreams of Beauty,  
And in October Sighs,  
And in November Weariness,  
And in December Sleeps.

—Fiona Macleod.

New hope stirs with the flood of spring catalogues, and visions of a fairer, gayer garden arise. The summer garden may grow and bloom acceptably, but the winter garden is always perfect. In it is no place for last year's failures. Complete faith in seedsmen, self and soils animates the most pessimistic.

If we might carry a little of this faith with us into the summer, perhaps it would spread kindly veils over little faults. We are too watchful for small mistakes, too regretful for missed perfections. Our eyes are blinded to successes because our minds insist upon detail. We let little imperfections mar fine effects.

This year be grateful for what is good, and instead of looking back to last week's tulips and forward to next week's peonies, take infinite pleasure in this week's swelling buds and tender green leaves. "It is loveliness we seek; not lovely things." And the loveliness of a garden is hidden from her who seeks only perfect flowers.

## The Aims and Propaganda of the Garden Clubs of America

What are the activities that will give increasing force and permanency to the Garden Club movement?

Gardens of pretty and harmoniously colored floral patterns with architectural accessories, that can be easily produced in a short time, with the skill, good taste and money, will not be sufficient. With all the beauty of the floral seasons, with such greenery as the winter may offer, the floral garden with its limited area will not hold the continued active interest of all. Gardens grow in beauty under skillful management up to the inevitable time of transplanting, and new varieties and new interests may be added each year. To many members this might be a constant and ever-increasing joy, but others will come to care more for the wonderful natural gardens of the fields and woods that the skill of man or woman cannot reproduce quickly, if at all.

Such wild gardens may be as brilliant as the showiest flower garden. They may even be so garishly brilliant as to lead you, who are sensitive to color harmony, to desire to weed out the sins of color that lie within them. It is true, however, that the permanent gardener, Mother Nature, commits few sins in color composition.

To others, green gardens, with their carpets of ferns, mosses, lichens, and Lycopodiums, will make the strongest appeal. In these the summer greens and the winter greens have infinite variety in color, shade, texture, and outline. Where such growth exists it is a cardinal sin to tear it out for the so-called improvements of common cultivation. There is, however, just as great an opportunity here to develop distinctive beauty as there is in the most brilliantly colored flower garden. Here, however, weeding out, rather than planting in, would be the proper method of cultivation, for the weed here is a plant out of place, a plant that is attractive somewhere else, but that here destroys or impairs the beauty of the green garden.

Landscapes are the great gardens that the big men and women of the future will help to conserve and create. It is inevitable that the taste of many members of all Garden Clubs should lead them to give all their serious thought to the perfection of that exquisite piece of fine jewelry that is represented by the perfectly appointed and maintained little home garden, but there are others who must have within their daily vision the mottling and the coloring of big cloud shadows in broad landscapes, the changing lights of morning, noon, and evening, the dignity and beauty of hundred-year-old trees.

The range of interests between these two extremes would comprise all forms of cultivated and wild conditions. Whatever special interest there may be in either form of gardening, there will always be for all who travel beyond the walls of the home and home grounds, on foot or in any vehicle, the Great Gardens of the Landscape.

If the Garden Clubs are to be a potent and far-reaching force, they must be active in the conservation of such Great Gardens, and they must make little gardens that are of interest to every one who passes along the highways.

Give the passer-by a glimpse of your garden. Open a vista to your choicest landscape scenes and to your finest trees. You can do it without impairing your privacy. Go beyond this, and make your roadsides so distinctively attractive that you may always feel that the appreciative ones who pass by will gain some of the pleasure from the beauty that it is your pleasure to create.

It is this work, especially, from which the public gains a direct benefit, which will be one of the most effective methods of extending the usefulness of the Garden Club movement. It will help to lead all the people to such an appreciation of flower gardens and landscapes that we shall soon see a multitude of gardens, not only in the fine estates, but also in every little home ground. It is this multitude of little gardens that will give a constant succession of beauty to those who use the highways, not alone the few fine gardens on great estates.

WARREN H. MANNING.

In this rapid development of Garden Clubs, springing up as they are in every locality, there is a remarkable amount of potential energy which, if properly directed might lead to much important knowledge with its naturally important results. Am I wrong in feeling that Garden Clubs in general, as they stand now, have no co-ordination in what they try to do or wish to know and their methods of going about it? Unlike any other body of people which wishes to learn a subject, the average Garden Club has no definite order of study.

The most vital spark toward success lies in the freedom and unconsciousness of its members in their exchange of experiences. If mem-

bers of a club have not yet reached a point of knowledge where this is possible and yet are in earnest in their desire to learn, they could, to begin with, follow a definite program planned by some experienced person. The best way to learn to garden is *to garden*, and with study or discussions as well, the advance would be more assured.

Would it not be well for each Club to have a definite program for a year's study mapped out in advance, and have different members allotted their different topics, as parts of the whole?

The first requirement for Garden Club membership should be that each member be ready to take her definite part. Merely "on-look-  
ing" members never added anything to any serious enterprise toward learning. They are always the most formidable part of any audience. No one who is really doing anything minds having others who are also doing things listen to her, but she does mind the unresponsive attitude of the women who only come to listen. It is these members who kill the *informal freedom* of Garden Clubs which is their life.

If Garden Clubs are for the dissemination of information toward the general advancement of amateur knowledge, the austere idea of formality must disappear. If members of garden clubs are in earnest there should be none of the "timidity" which members all talk about. If members are elected because they are in earnest, *real* garden clubs will exist. If members are elected because they happen to be a part of a social community, real garden clubs will not exist; they will become merely tea clubs with a smattering of lectures thrown in as a *raison d'être* for the gatherings, and the few earnest gardeners in the group will pick up what crumbs they may when, with a definite amount of study and knowledge these earnest women might have made much more of their time.

There is nothing more needed in this rapidly developing country than the *intelligent* enlightenment of the average woman on garden subjects in all their varied phases. We do not need any more organizations for superficial knowledge. Cannot the Garden Club of America ask each club to submit a program for the logical outlay of the energy of its members, with more enlightened knowledge of the great principles of the flower garden as a result in view? The unfolding of a subject which is so vast and so fine would bring to many a woman an interest of which, in the beginning, she little dreamed, and which at present she seldom gets.

MARTHA BROOKES HUTCHESON,  
*Garden Club of Somerset Hills, N. J.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.



# The Soil

This paper is intended for persons who are laying out new gardens or enlarging old ones.

A very thorough preparation of the soil gives a lasting advantage. As ideal soil is seldom found in the site selected, it is the upbuilding of ordinary types of soil that this article will cover.

## 1. SECURING HUMUS (DECAYING VEGETABLE MATTER) IN THE SOIL

Humus can be secured by ploughing under green crops. Buckwheat and rye are excellent for this purpose, as both grow well on poor soil. One is well repaid by planting and ploughing in buckwheat once, and even twice in the summer, and following this by fall planted rye ploughed under in the spring. By using early Japanese buckwheat two crops are readily grown in one summer. Legumes may be better in some respects, especially in sandy soil, but buckwheat and rye do not require inoculation and are certain to give results. Buckwheat chokes weeds.

Humus can also be obtained by broadcasting and ploughing in barnyard manure. Use this in addition to the green crops in order to obtain the very best results. In such case spread the manure on the rye in the autumn. Beside the added humus valuable bacterial action is obtained from the use of humus.

Clay, sandy and "worn-out" soils are especially in need of humus. It makes clay soil friable, opening up the rich food stored in clay; and it renders sandy soil more compact and retentive of moisture. What such treatment can do for "worn-out" soil is shown in one of my farm fields, which, five years ago was known as the "worst field in the county," and to-day is growing five tons of alfalfa per acre.

## 2. ELIMINATION OF ACIDITY.

An acid soil is not a fertile one for most plants. Most soil in the eastern United States is naturally acid. A deficiency of lime produces an acid soil; a sufficiency, an alkaline soil. An acid soil is easily recognized by the presence of sorrel or by the litmus paper test.

After ploughing in the last green crop, apply ground limestone or ground oyster shell (two tons per acre) or basic slag (1200 pounds per acre). Keep these away from lilies, peonies, rhododendrons and spruce trees.

## 3. DRAINAGE

There are very few garden sites which do not demand underdraining, or which could not be greatly improved by underdraining. After the ploughing and grading are finished, and the walks, pools, etc., staked out, drains of agricultural round tile are easily laid in trenches at a gradient of not less than 8 inches to 100 feet and not less than 30 inches deep.

The advantages of draining are many and sure. Excessive moisture makes the soil sour and cold. Soil that is not well drained "bakes" and forms a crust that discourages even the strongest plants. Drainage regulates the supply of moisture, aerates the soil (thus stimulating bacterial action) and makes it warmer and therefore earlier. Even land that lies high and has considerable natural drainage is, unless very sandy, improved by tile draining, which deepens the top soil and puts it into condition to receive the most benefit from the rain and any applications of fertilizers.

Draining by subsoiling with dynamite has, in my experience, given very satisfactory results. This should be done before tiling. Dynamite can be used with entire safety if reasonable precautions are taken in handling it. If preferred, a professional blaster can be employed.

#### 4. FERTILIZERS

The very best fertilizer for the garden is well-rotted barnyard manure; its beneficent bacterial action in the soil makes it invaluable. Rich in nitrogen, it is somewhat lacking in phosphoric acid and potash, which are easily supplied in necessary quantities by the application of commercial fertilizers. Nitrogen can also be supplied by ploughing under green crops. If humus has been conscientiously added, if the soil has been properly sweetened, if the tile draining has been carefully done, the soil is in condition to benefit to the utmost from any fertilizer that a certain plant may require. In my own garden, which was prepared in the way described in this article, very little fertilizer except manure is used. Wood ashes from the winter hearth and some bone meal for a specially prized pæony or rose are used each year. But the vigor and abundance and beauty of the flowers I ascribe to that first thorough preparation of the soil.

While all this preparation takes time and money (delaying the actual planting of the garden for one year) the expenditure will give ample returns for many years to come in stronger and better plants which are more easily grown. If you have not your own farm organization, the ploughing and green crop planting can be done by some nearby farmer.

I would suggest that much help in gardening would be gained by a further short study of the soil and its treatment. Three excellent and clearly written books on the subject are:

"First Principles of Soil Fertility," Alfred Vivian.

"Soil Management," F. H. King.

"Practical Farm Drainage," C. G. Elliott.

MRS. EDWARD HARDING,  
*Garden Club of Somerset Hills, N. J.*

## Mrs. Boardman's Exhibition of Garden Books

It was with the greatest pleasure that I spent parts of three days in the New York Public Library studying the interesting prints and books on gardening collected by Mrs. Albert Boardman for our instruction, finding many there which I had never seen and others that I had long wished to read.

Being much interested of late in herb gardens for useful purposes, I found "The Book of Herbs," by Lady Rosalind Northcote quite fascinating. She quotes from the best old writers the use of herbs in magic, perfume and old-time healing, heraldry and ornament.

"Herbal Simples," by Dr. Fernie, should be useful at this time when "Economies," "Good Housekeeping" and "How to Buy" are being taught and followed; and what simpler than to grow and dry one's own herbs and learn to use them? Our great grandfathers and mothers amused themselves after tea, gathering and mixing the right blends to flavor certain dishes.

"A History of Gardening in England," by the Hon. Evelyn Cecil, was one of the most interesting books in the collection with a bibliography of printed works on English gardens from 1516 to 1837, copiously illustrated with wood cuts from the earliest books, as well as pictures from the modern prints.

"The Gardener's Labyrinth, or a New Art of Gardening, wherein is laid down new and rare inventions and secrets in gardening not heretofore known," London, 1652, looked as though it might teach us much that has been forgotten in our newer methods.

There were books on every garden subject, "English Ironwork of the XVII and XVIII Centuries," by J. Gardener, showed illustrations of gates like old lace, and fences like the filmy flouncings of our grandmothers; they almost make one discontented with hedges, they are so beautiful!

Others showed gardens in India, Persia, Japan and Madeira, as well as those in Europe with which we are familiar.

These, and old prints of Versailles, also Le Notres Plan de Jardin des Tuilleries, with many others as rare, made this a collection of value to the student of garden literature.

We hope to arrange a like exhibition in Philadelphia and will endeavor to show as many old books as possible. We have here in John Bartram's library, and others, ancient parchment volumes, Parkinson and the older Matthioli (Pietro Andrea), whose commentaries on Dioscorides were translated into more languages than any Botany previous to Linnæus. I shall be grateful to any one who will contribute rare books, or the newer foreign publications; in fact, anything which

may be of interest to the many gardeners whom we expect may come to Philadelphia in March for the Exhibition of the International Flower Show, to be held here at that time.

MRS. W. W. FRAZIER, JR.  
2132 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

It is with great regret that THE BULLETIN announces the death of Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, President of the Garden Club of Southampton, L. I. Mrs. Boardman's interest, enthusiasm and zeal will be genuinely missed by the Garden Club of America.

## Amateur Gardeners' Club of Baltimore

The Amateur Gardeners' Club of Baltimore has directed its activities chiefly in two directions, perfecting its machinery and providing practical talks on garden subjects.

Among the professionals who have spoken to the Club have been Mr. Siedwitz on "Climbers," Miss Lee on "Landscape Gardening in Gardens," Mr. Fuld on "Bulbs," and Mr. Kelsey on "Mistakes in Outdoor Home Building."

Most enjoyable from a purely æsthetic point of view were Miss MacIlvaine's account of Royal Gardens of Ceylon, Mrs. Richards' of the Gardens of California, and Mrs. Wilson's of the Gardens of South Carolina.

The Club joined last spring with several other clubs in promoting the outdoor performance of a "Bird Masque," Mrs. Bouton's garden being loaned for the purpose.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Garrett, the Club adopted the Black-eyed Susan, the Maryland flower, as its emblem.

A contest in the home growing of bulbs was held in January, and the flowers were exhibited at the residence of one of its members.

We are planning for the winter campaign a sort of double action that we hope will bring great results. The amateur gardeners in America seem, as a whole, grossly ignorant. Their zeal and desire for a garden seem far ahead of their ability to produce one. In an effort to increase our knowledge, we have arranged, with the Garden Club of Twenty, for four professional talks: "Roses," by Dr. Robert Huey; "Color and Bloom in the Garden," by Miss Elsa Rehman; "Garden Design," by Miss Rose Standish Nichols, and "Trees and Shrubs," by Mr. Dunbar. These are given at other than regular Club meetings.

For our regular meetings we exact that each member be responsible for a talk on some garden subject, either by writing a paper or providing some one else to do so. The following subjects have been chosen: "The Garden in Winter," "Indoor Bulb Culture," "Birds in the Garden," "City Back Yards," "Annuals," "Perennials," and "Box."

## The Bedford Garden Club

The Bedford Garden Club holds two regular meetings a month during May, June, July, August and September, and one meeting a month during the early spring and late fall months.

During the last year we held one Flower Show in June, when roses and other early summer flowers in collections and as specimens were exhibited. There were also artistic arrangements of flowers in bowls or baskets, and table decorations.

Several prizes were offered and professionals were invited to judge.

In September we had a Flower Arrangement Competition in Mrs. Henry Marquand's garden. This made a very lovely scene, as the flowers were placed under the apple trees surrounding her garden. One of the prizes went to the President, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, for an arrangement suggested by a seventeenth century floral painting.

We have just formed a committee to take up the subject of planting highways, starting school gardens, and beautifying our villages which promise to be a very interesting side of our work.

HENRIETTA McC. WILLIAMS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

### LIST OF PAPERS AND TOPICS

- Mar. 24, 1915.—House, Mrs. Seth Low; Speaker, Mr. A. H. Pratt. Subject, "How to Attract the Birds to the Garden."
- April 7, 1915.—House, Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir; Speaker, Mrs. William A. Hutcheson. Subject, "Flowering Shrubs."
- May 5, 1915.—House, Mrs. Eliphalet Potter; Speaker, Miss Martia Leonard. Subject, "Shady Gardens." Short talks by Mrs. Benj. W. Morris and Miss Delia W. Marble.
- May 19, 1915.—Visit to the garden of Mr. Benj. F. Fairchild.
- June 2, 1915.—Annual Meeting; House, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter.
- June 16, 1915.—Flower Show; Hall, the Mt. Kisco Civic and Athletic Association.
- July 7, 1915.—House, Mrs. C. Morton Whitman; Speakers, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Helen Reginald Bishop, Mrs. Marshall P. Slade. Subject, "Renovating Lawns."
- July 21, 1915.—Field Day; Visits to Rye Gardens by invitation of Rye Garden Club.
- Aug. 4, 1915.—House, Mrs. Lathrop Colgate; Speaker, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner. Subject, "Landscape Gardening at the Panama-Pacific Exposition."
- Sept. 8, 1915.—House, Mrs. Henry Marquand; Flower Arrangement Competition.
- Sept. 22, 1915.—House, Mrs. Moses Taylor; Speaker, Mrs. U. L. Brittin. Subject, "Early Spring and Summer Flowers."
- Oct. 6, 1915.—House, Mrs. George S. Nichols; Speaker, Miss Averil. Subject, "Japanese Flower Arrangements."
- Oct. 20, 1915.—House, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner; Speaker, Frederick Peterson. Subject, "Chinese Gardens," illustrated by Chinese paintings.

## The Garden Club of Cincinnati

A Committee on the Improvement of Highways and Settlements, with Mrs. Albert Krippendorf as its chairman, was appointed by the Cincinnati Garden Club in the spring of 1915, and found itself face to face with a problem presenting great possibilities and very decided difficulties. As a first step and in order to discover how far the people of Cincinnati were in sympathy with its effort, the Garden Club announced through the press that 5000 Dorothy Perkins' Roses had been procured and would be sold at the nominal price of ten cents each to any resident of the city or suburbs who cared to avail himself of the offer. Response was immediate and enthusiastic, the demand proving so great that instead of 5000, 10,000 plants were disposed of, and it was found difficult to supply all orders before the lateness of the season made planting impossible. Next spring, however, will see the distribution continued with renewed enthusiasm. Encouraged by the success of its first effort, the Garden Club has this autumn turned its attention to roadside planting, and under the able direction of Mrs. Krippendorf four thousand German Iris and eighty thousand Daffodils have been naturalized in carefully selected situations. The latest experiment of the Garden Club has been in connection with a dirty and neglected plot of ground on one of Cincinnati's chief thoroughfares. This depressing spot has been cleared, fertilized and cultivated; planted with red bud, dogwood, Spirea Van Houttii and bordered with Iris, and the Garden Club looks forward to a time when its blooming beauty will inspire all other owners of public eyesores to go and do likewise. The Cincinnati Garden Club is still young, but it feels that it has taken at least one step along the path that leads to the best and truest expression of itself; that is, to the benefit of the many.

ETHEL WRIGHT,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

The Garden Club of Cincinnati has just given a most successful evening of lantern slides. About 250 people were asked to see them and the pictures were of gardens, old and new. The stately formal gardens of Italy and the lovely miniature gardens of Japan were of the number. Many views were kindly loaned by Garden Club members from other cities, and some were from the gardens of our own Club members.

The well-known garden of Cuernavaca, Mexico, with its wonderful old arbor and flight of steps down to the great oval pool was of the loveliest. In the end were shown pictures in color of the baskets of flowers for table decoration, which was the subject of competition at one of our meetings last June. A beautiful white basket filled with *Delphineum* and *Candidums* was received with great applause.

ABBIE M. FIELD,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

## CALENDAR FOR 1915-16

- Sept. 28, 1915.—Invitation Dahlia Exhibit.  
Oct. 26, 1915.—An exhibition of single and double hardy Chrysanthemums.  
Jan. 25, 1916.—Miss Betts will talk on "Plant Formation."  
Feb. 22, 1916.—Mr. Dubois will talk on "Garden Tools and Accessories."  
Mar. 14, 1916.—The Second Annual Meeting; an exhibition of Forced Daffodils.  
April 18, 1916.—An exhibition of Out-Door Daffodils.  
May 9, 1916.—An exhibition of May-Flowering Tulips.  
May 23, 1916.—An exhibition of German Iris and Peonies.  
June 13, 1916.—June Flower Show.

MRS. E. LAWRENCE JONES,  
*Chairman of Committee on Lectures.*  
MRS. THOMAS MELISH,  
*Chairman of Committee on Exhibitions.*

### Collintwood Garden Club

Co-operating with the

### Garden Club of Cleveland

*To the Citizens of the Memorial School District:*

HELP US TO TURN THIS DISTRICT INTO A GARDEN COMMUNITY

Become a member of the Club and enjoy the following advantages:

1. The right to compete at all Vegetable and Flower Shows.
2. The right to compete for the best home and vacant lot gardens, porch and window boxes, etc.
3. Expert advice and help in the care of vegetables and flowers.
4. The privilege to use community tools and apparatus.
5. The privilege of buying trees, vines, shrubs, seeds and bulbs wholesale at the Memorial School.
6. Children will be assisted in making bird boxes, window and porch boxes.
7. The privilege of securing scientific literature from the Secretary.
8. The privilege of attending monthly meetings and having lecturers speak on appropriate subjects.

Remember: Meetings will take place every *fourth* Thursday of *each* month.

## SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS

1. Keep the street clean. Remove weeds from space between street and sidewalk, and sow lawn seed.

2. In the front garden make a good lawn, plant flowers, shrubs and vines, and keep in order.

3. Lay out your back yard in an orderly flower or vegetable garden, or both.

4. Keep the yard clean, bury or burn all rubbish, or keep it in closed boxes or cans.

Beware of flies. They breed in foul places, are carriers of all kinds of diseases, and, therefore, a source of danger to all.

5. If you have no garden of your own, apply to the Secretary for a Vacant Lot Garden.

A number of land owners having the scheme explained to them, and being well disposed toward it, gave permission to utilize their vacant lots in the Memorial School district.

The committee thought it wiser to concentrate their efforts upon one particular district with a definite area, and thereby gain maximum results with a minimum of labor, money and time. We had fifteen acres plowed and dragged, as the land was not in a fit condition for spade work.

One good and conspicuous plot was reserved for the use of eight older boys of the Memorial School and worked by them as a model plot under special supervision.

The other land, fairly well distributed over the whole district, found work for seventy-five families. The average size of the plot is 60 by 30 feet. Of these seventy-five families, nearly half had no gardens at home. The temporary ownership of a small plot capable of growing vegetables sufficient for the needs of a family of six persons proved of great benefit to them.

The Collinwood Garden Club was an experiment, but, on the whole, a successful one. Necessary advice from experts and their own practical experience, combined with the keenness they have shown, should make a large number of its members into good gardeners. Others commenced well enough, but when their backs began to hurt and the weeds to spring up, they followed the line of least resistance.

In justification of some failures to make the best use of the land might be mentioned:

1. That we started the campaign rather late in the season.

2. That the land had for years been neglected, had grown nothing but weeds, and in some cases the top soil had been carried off.

3. That it lacked autumn cultivation and fertilizers.

4. That the lack of knowledge of the people with whom we had to deal, sometimes led us to give gardens to unreliable persons.



Failures from most of the above causes could easily be eliminated by beginning the campaign early in the fall.

We provided many of the poorer families with all the seeds needed.

The school gardens of the Memorial School were also taken over by us, and provided a healthy, open-air holiday task for fifty children. Here again a greater success could have been obtained had it been possible to start these gardens while the children were still in school.

There is no more fascinating problem than the one of school gardening. Yet it is also a most difficult problem to solve with any degree of satisfaction to young or old. A high standard of gardening efficiency can be realized among children, but only with the right kind of instruction and constant supervision.

The Secretary carried on a house-to-house campaign, and little improvements were noticeable everywhere.

The community tools, consisting of hand cultivators, sprayers, etc., have been utilized wherever needed.

After two months' work it was seen that real success would only be obtained by putting things on a more business-like footing. A general neighborhood meeting was called, and officers to act on the Working Committee were elected. It was felt that having a committee of members living in the neighborhood and knowing its needs would make the work more effective. It was further decided to have monthly meetings, at which lecturers would speak on appropriate subjects and where members could exchange their experiences. We had at least one very good lecture by Mr. A. P. Jones, at the East Technical High School, on "The Treatment of the Insect Pests and Plant Diseases."

On the 26th of August our work culminated in a

#### VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOW

There was a keen competition in nearly every class. There were seventy-two competitors. The largest proportion of the vegetables came from the vacant lot gardens, whereas the flowers were mainly raised in home gardens, showing that we encourage the raising of vegetables.

The money prizes given were generous and well worth competing for, but prouder still were some winners in the possession of a red, blue or yellow ribbon.

Great credit is due the judges, who did their work in a thoroughly business-like way, and little complaint could be found with the result of their judgment.

## MEETINGS OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF CLEVELAND, 1914-15

- Nov., 1914.—Annual Meeting and Chrysanthemum Show.  
Jan., 1915.—Window Box Show (Winter Flower Show).  
Feb., 1915.—Tests (Report of Summer Records).  
Mar., 1915.—Mr. Riggs on Foreign Gardens.  
Mar., 1915.—Mr. Davy on Trees.  
April, 1915.—Mr. Taylor on Evergreens.  
April, 1915.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammond Tracy on Gladioli.  
April, 1915.—Mr. Brown on Shrubs.  
May, 1915.—Report of Collinwood Work by Louise Klein Miller.  
May, 1915.—Iris Show.  
June, 1915.—Mr. Koch on Pests.  
June, 1915.—Flower Show at Country Club.  
June, 1915.—Mr. Pyle on Roses.  
July, 1915.—Meeting in Garden.  
July, 1915.—Meeting in Garden.  
Sept., 1915.—Meeting in Garden.  
Sept., 1915.—Miss Nichols on Garden Design.  
Oct., 1915.—Mr. Manning on Vistas.  
Nov., 1915.—Annual Meeting and Report on Tests.

## The East Hampton Garden Club

We have not as yet accomplished anything for the benefit of our community at large. It is our intention to do so, however, and we will be glad to hear of the efforts and success of other clubs.

We have found most interesting to ourselves our flower contests, held twice each month. Prizes, consisting of ribbons, are offered for such flowers and vegetables as should reach perfection at the time of the meeting. The past year the ribbons were awarded by popular vote, but a committee of judges has been appointed for next season. After the meetings the flowers are sent to our village library.

### 1915 PROGRAM OF EAST HAMPTON GARDEN CLUB

- June 8, 1915.—Lecture by Mr. Maurice Fuld. Subject, "Perennials."  
June 22, 1915.—Prizes for Hybrid Tea Rose, Hardy Perpetual Rose, Climbing Rose. One specimen only of each variety to be shown.  
July 13, 1915.—Lecture by Miss L. Alderson. Subject, "Color Schemes in the Herbaceous Border and Flowering Shrubs." Prizes for Sweet Peas.  
July 23, 1915.—Flower Show. Library.  
July 27, 1915.—Lecture by Mrs. S. E. Brown. Prizes for Lettuce, Garden Peas, Snapdragon, Stocks.  
Aug. 10, 1915.—Lecture by Mrs. Fullerton. Subject, "Vegetables." Prizes for Phlox, Lilies.  
Aug. 24, 1915.—Experience Meeting. Prizes for Salpiglossis, Scabiosa.  
Sept. 7, 1915.—Lecture by Mr. Maurice Fuld. Subject, "Fall Work in the Garden." Prizes for Asters.  
Sept. 24, 1915.—Lecture by Mr. Hand. Subject, "Fruit Trees." Prizes for Dahlias, Tomatoes.

ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD.

# The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties

## A NEIGHBORHOOD PLANT EXCHANGE

For several years the gardeners held a spring plant exchange among the club members; but year before last we felt that it would be far more useful if it were made a neighborhood work. We decided to hold two exchanges simultaneously and obtained permission to hold them on a Saturday in May outside the Ardmore Public School and the Bryn Mawr Business Women's Club, central locations about two miles apart. Trestles were loaned by the members, boards to form the tables were loaned by lumber dealers, advertising was done without expense in local papers and by home-made posters. The invitations urged all to join in a neighborhood interest, to give what they had to spare whether roots or a few seeds in the bottom of a package, and to bring their baskets, even though they had nothing to offer in exchange. One or two of the club members advertised the project by visiting some of the neighbors owning small yards.

On the day of the exchange many came with definite wishes for special plants. One man wanted lilies-of-the-valley, and though there were none in the early part of the afternoon, he secured some later on; a woman wanted any vines that would shade her porch; another asked for bright flowers to make a cheery outlook for an invalid mother who sat all day long by a window; and many of the club members needed plants to bloom at some special seasons when their gardens were dull. But it was equally interesting to see the plants and seeds contributed—from the fine young fig tree given by an Italian laborer that he had grown as a cutting from one he had brought from Italy, to the young tomato and cabbage seedlings raised in quantities in green houses or hot beds and that would otherwise have been thrown away.

Last year the Citizens' Association, the School Gardens' Association, the Weeders and the Gardeners co-operated in the work, holding exchanges at four centers, and offering prizes of money in each district for the neatest front and back yards, and for improvement over the condition of the yards since similar prizes had been offered by the Citizens' Association the previous year.

A few capable people can accomplish the work with little effort and no expense except the prizes. But the true success of such a neighborhood work lies in the attitude of the workers; in their ability to lay aside all sense of the Lady Bountiful, and with gracious tact and courtesy to receive as well as to give.

MARY R. G. WILLIAMS.

The members of the Gardeners are also urged to raise flowers, suitable for cutting, for the Fruit, Flower and Ice Mission, which holds its meetings regularly once a week all summer at various stations along the Main Line, and which sends great hampers of small bouquets to the city each week, composed of "something white, something bright, something sweet and something green." Rose geraniums, mint, lemon verbena and balm are all desirable, both as something green and something sweet smelling, and also any small flowers which do not fade too easily.

## PROGRAM

- Sept. 29, 1914.—"Bulbs." Mrs. Robinson.  
 Sept. 29, 1914.—"Fall Transplanting." Mrs. Thomas.  
 Oct. 13, 1914.—"Raising Mushroom in the Cellar." Mrs. Lloyd.  
 Oct. 20, 1914.—"Attracting and Protecting the Birds in Winter," with exhibits." Mrs. Elliott.  
 Oct. 27, 1914.—"Wall and Other English Gardens," with lantern slides. Miss Bright.  
 Nov. 10, 1914.—"Iris." Mr. Boyd.  
 Nov. 27, 1914.—"Native Vegetable Dyes," with exhibits. Mrs. Branson.  
 Jan. 1, 1915.—"Neighborhood Betterment, etc." Mrs. Jean Kane Foulk.  
 Feb. 11, 1915.—Papers on "The Relation of the Flower Garden to the House," written for Garden Club of America contest by Mrs. H. W. Sellers and Mrs. Joseph C. Bright.  
 Mar. 9, 1915.—"Gardens I Have Known," with lantern slides. Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee.  
 Mar. 23, 1915.—"Spring Gardens." Garden Club of America paper by Mrs. Farrand.  
 April 12, 1915.—"Rose Culture." Garden Club of America paper by Frederick Taylor.  
 April 26, 1915.—Visit to Mrs. Woodward's and Mrs. Ludington's gardens.  
 May 18, 1915.—Reports of Baltimore Meeting.  
 June 1, 1915.—"Bees." Mrs. W. H. Collins' "Bees in the Garden." Garden Club of America paper by Mrs. W. Wright.  
 June 8, 1915.—Paper on "Road Planting." Mr. Symons. Report of Highway Improvement Committee by Dr. Warthin.  
 June 22, 1915.—"Newport Gardens," Miss Morris. "Notes on English Flowers and Gardens," Miss E. D. Williams.  
 July 13, 1915.—Discussion of bulbs to be ordered from Holland.  
 Sept. 28, 1915.—Question Box and Experience Meeting.  
 Oct. 12, 1915.—"Shakespeare Gardens." Mrs. Branson.  
 Oct. 28, 1915.—Club Flower Show.  
 Nov. 9, 1915.—Chrysanthemum Meeting.  
 Nov. 22, 1915.—"Care and Protection of Standard Roses," Mrs. La Boiteaux. "Procrastinating Perennials," Mrs. Henry S. Williams.  
 Jan. 11, 1916.—Garden Planning Contest.  
 Feb. 15, 1916.—House Bulb Show.  
 Mar. 14, 1916.—"Practical and Useful Experiences." Mrs. Ladd.  
 Mar. 28, 1916.—"Candidum Lilies." Mrs. Hartshorne.  
 April 11, 1916.—"Unusual Gardens." Miss Bright.  
 April 25, 1916.—"Raising Chrysanthemums from Seeds and Slips." Mrs. David E. Williams.  
 May 9, 1916.—"My Rock Gardens in the North." Mrs. McCawley.

## THE GARDEN CLUB OF HARTFORD COUNTY PROGRAM

- April 7, 1915.—Business Meeting.  
April 29, 1915.—“Dahlias and Hardy Chrysanthemums.” Lecturer, Mr. Vincent.  
May 6, 1915.—Discussion Meeting.  
May 20, 1915.—“Succession of Iris.” Lecturer, Mr. Thilow.  
May 26, 1915.—Garden Visiting.  
June 3, 1915.—Annual Meeting.  
June 17, 1915.—Discussion Meeting.  
July 1, 1915.—“Something About Shrubbery.” Lecturer, Mr. Byan.  
July 15, 1915.—“Small Gardens.” Lecturer, Mr. Pratt.  
July 29, 1915.—“Planting and Care of Shrubbery.” Lecturer, Mr. Strasburger.  
Aug. 5, 1915.—Snapdragons Judged.  
Aug. 19, 1915.—Zinnias Judged.  
Sept. 2, 1915.—Garden Party.  
Sept. 16, 1915.—Discussion Meeting.  
Oct. 7, 1915.—Garden Visiting.  
Nov. 19, 1915.—(A meeting of several Clubs.) “From Snow to Snow.” Lecturer, Mr. Thilow.

### The Garden Club of Illinois

The municipal garden idea is an old one, familiar, no doubt, to all readers of THE BULLETIN, but that the Garden Club of Illinois should take an active and financial interest in such a project was an idea new to its members. The Chicago City Gardens Association, last spring, asked our help in establishing a municipal farm. About \$500 was needed to pay the salary of a competent farmer as superintendent and overseer and to help defray the expense of plowing and preparing a fifty-acre tract which had been offered to the association for a term of years, rent free.

This amount was raised among the members, and an active interest was shown by the many visits paid to the farms during the summer. Because of the unusually wet season, it was possible to cultivate only about thirty acres, giving space to forty families. Many of these families built shacks on their plots, which were both decorative and useful. One man was able to sell \$35 worth of celery, besides raising enough vegetables to take care of his family during the summer. Another man told with pathos that he had not had a spade in his hand for twenty-two years, and that he had never expected to be so happy again as he was in his garden. His little shack was covered with vines and flowers, his potato crop yielded some thirty bushels and his cabbages were beyond criticism.

One surely takes a keen satisfaction in being even a small factor in helping these people on the road toward successful truck farming. What occupation is more healthful and wholesome, and what money better spent, than that given to help our city poor to help themselves through a remunerative outdoor occupation?

JEAN M. CUDAHY.

The Garden Club of Illinois selected a triangular piece of public, unimproved property, about three acres, situated at the entrance of Lake Forest, as a site for a design competition. The mayor of Lake Forest, as well as the Garden Club was interested in developing this property as a park.

The city engineer made a special survey giving the contours, size and location of the tree growth and had blue prints made for each member of the club.

The club is fortunate in having Mr. Edward Bennett as an honorary member. It was mainly through his genius that the San Francisco fair grounds were so well laid out. Mr. Bennett drew up the program for the competition and Mr. R. R. Root, head of the Department of the School of Landscape at the University of Illinois, judged the entries. The prize was awarded to the plan submitted by Mrs. Tiffany Blake.

The plans are now to be submitted to the mayor and City Council of Lake Forest, and it is hoped that the money will be raised permanently to beautify the site as a park in a fitting way to be an introduction to Lake Forest.

The Garden Club of Illinois has also arranged to standardize all its printed matter. Papers, lists, by-laws, programs, rules, are all printed on paper 5½ by 8½ inches, which is perforated and fits into a loose-leaf binder of black leather marked Garden Club of Illinois. As THE BULLETIN and all Garden Club of America publications are this same size, everything can be conveniently and neatly filed, with no danger of loss or confusion. The Bulletins of the Arnold Arboretum and many Government leaflets also correspond in size.

This method is so simple and successful that all other Garden Clubs are urged to adopt it, using THE BULLETIN as a standard for size. It will facilitate the exchange of club data, and lists and leaflets that have hitherto been a nuisance will become a convenience and source of valuable information.

#### PROGRAM

- Mar. 17, 1915.—At Mrs. McLaughlin's. Address by Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelhan, on "City Gardens."
- April 17, 1915.—At Mrs. Meeker's, Chicago. Stereopticon lecture on "Luther Burbank," by Mr. Herbert Gleason, of Boston.
- May 19, 1915.—At Mrs. Sprague's. Lecture by Prof. Henry Chandler Cowles, on "Plants in Relation to Their Environment."
- June 9, 1915.—At Mrs. Greeley's. Contest for flower arrangements. Paper on "Four Tuscan Gardens," by Mrs. Greeley.
- June 21, 1915.—At Mrs. McBirney's. Stereopticon lecture on "Roses," by Mr. Robert Pyle.
- July 6, 1915.—At Mrs. Ryerson's. Lecture on "The Organization of Town Forests and Modern Methods in Caring for Street and Park Trees," by Prof. James Toumey, of Yale University.

- July 21, 1915.—At Miss Newell's. Paper on "Landscape Gardening," written by Mr. William W. Renwick, of Short Hills Garden Club, and read by Miss Newell. Flower contest—Perfection of Bloom and arrangement.
- Sept. 8, 1915.—At Mrs. Viles'. Paper on "A Gardener's Growth," by Mrs. Laffin. Report on Specialties. Report on prizes given the North Shore Horticultural Society and the Lake Shore Horticultural Society.
- Sept. 23, 1915.—At Mrs. McCormick's. "Vistas." Theory and demonstration, by Mr. Warren H. Manning, of Boston.
- Oct. 13, 1915.—At Mrs. Elting's. Stereopticon lecture on "Japanese Gardens," by Mrs. Hubbard.
- Nov. 9, 1915.—At Mrs. Patterson's. Annual Meeting. Exhibition of competitive plans and awards.

## The Garden Club of Lawrence, L. I.

The Garden Club of Lawrence, Long Island, has been in existence three years and now has 138 members. The meetings begin in May and continue until November. There are two meetings a month; one the first Thursday in the month at 11 A. M., the other the third Thursday in the month at 3.30 P. M. Tea is served at the afternoon meeting. There is usually a lecture at each meeting. The lecturers are paid with money received from the dues.

There are Flower Shows at almost every meeting, beginning with a Daffodil Show in May. The list of flowers to be exhibited during the summer is sent out in February, so that members may order their seeds and bulbs with that idea in mind.

Besides this work, we have formed a sub-committee for the purpose of beautifying highways and vacant lots. This committee, with the President of the Garden Club in the chair, met once a month in the morning, and have started and are carrying out plans for sowing seeds, planting plants and generally beautifying waste places. The committee also brought to the attention of the village trustees and owners of property unsightly conditions of streets and vacant land, and much has been accomplished.

The Garden Club also joined with the Nassau Industrial School and offered money prizes to the people of a certain district for vegetables, flowers and the yard showing the greatest improvement during the summer. This was very successful.

In all, the Garden Club of Lawrence feels it has had a successful season, but there is always the hope of a better one, and we shall begin the meetings of 1916 with that end in view.

MRS. GEORGE B. SANFORD,  
*Lawrence, Long Island.*

- May 6, 1915.—"Fruits." Mr. George T. Powell.  
 May 20, 1915.—"Color Planting." Miss Mary Youngs.  
 June 3, 1915.—"Dahlias." Mr. R. Vincent.  
 June 17, 1915.—"Roses." Mr. George T. Powell.

- July 1, 1915.—“Vegetables.” Mr. Edwin Jenkins.  
 July 15, 1915.—“Peonies and Iris.” Mr. Bertram Farr.  
 Aug. 5, 1915.—“Chrysanthemums.” Experience Meeting.  
 Aug. 19, 1915.—“Birds and Bird Music.” Dr. Henry Oldys.  
 Sept. 2, 1915.—“Fall Work in the Garden.” Mr. Maurice Fuld.  
 Sept. 16, 1915.—Dahlia Exhibition. Mrs. Otis Chapman, Jr.  
 Oct. 7, 1915.—“Hardy Perennials.” Mr. Harry A. Bunyard.  
 Oct. 21, 1915.—“Garden Outlines and Their Values.” Miss L. Alderson.

## The Lenox Garden Club

The Lenox Garden Club, now beginning its sixth year, reports a very successful and interesting season, during which meetings were held every two weeks, of Club or Council, with informal conferences and demonstrations or lectures by experts on subjects pertaining to horticulture.

Our Vice-President, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, favored the club with a lecture illustrated with charts and specimens on “Garden Plants Used in Medicine.” Professor Chandler, the noted chemist, told us about dyestuffs obtained from madder, logwood, saffron and other plants, and how they have been replaced advantageously by the synthetic processes of modern chemistry.

Mr. Herbert W. Faulkner, of Washington, Conn., lectured most entertainingly upon “The Mysteries of the Flowers,” using ingenious working models on a large scale of flowers and of the bees and other insects that cross-fertilize them.

Among the lecturers was also Louis Agassis Fuyertes, the artist-ornithologist, who delighted us with his talk about “Birds in the Garden.” His water color pictures of birds and his clever imitations of their songs are equally remarkable.

At the Annual Meeting in October the officers of the Club were re-elected and committees appointed to prepare for the entertainment of the Garden Club of America at Lenox on June 27, 28, 29, 1916. By way of entertainment at this meeting, we had a talk by Mr. Wilson, horticultural explorer connected with the Arnold Arboretum of Boston. He showed about seventy-five tinted lantern views of the charming gardens of Japan.

THOMAS SHIELDS CLARKE.

## Litchfield Garden Club, Season 1915

During the summer months of 1915 the Litchfield Garden Club has held eight regular meetings, all well attended. The club has established associate memberships, such members having all the privileges of the club, save the vote and paying dues of \$5.00.

There have been three interesting and profitable lectures given before the club, one on “Roses” by Mr. Maurice Fuld, which was followed by a demonstration of pruning in the garden of the hostess of the day.



A lecture on "Birds," by Mr. Herbert K. Job, was given under the auspices of the club, and was free to the public, with a view to instructing the children, who responded by a gratifyingly large attendance. The club feels keenly the necessity of a widespread campaign of education as to the value of birds, both from the point of view of their utility and their æsthetic value. Few questions before the American people to-day are of greater importance than that of protecting our trees from the ravages of insects, and nearly all our birds are great conservators of forests.

A third and most charming lecture was delivered before the club by Mr. Chester Jay Hunt on "The Romantic Tulip," with some very practical and inspiring information added.

The Litchfield Garden Club has started a library of its own, and the librarian has a number of excellent papers, which are at the service of any of the member clubs.

A Plant Committee has been appointed and at each meeting there is to be posted a list of plants for sale by members having a surplus of such plants. Members also bring whatever cut flowers they have in perfection. These are sold to club members for a nominal sum, thereby adding, in the season, a substantial sum to the ever-needy treasury.

The New Haven Railroad station and surroundings at Litchfield have been the one unsightly feature of the otherwise beautiful town, and the Garden Club, last October, 1914, acting in co-operation with the Village Improvement Association, reclaimed and planted with shrubs and climbing roses seventy-five feet of bank facing the station. The railroad company then planted sixty fir trees and paved with stones a small brook near the bank, and have agreed to work with the club in continuing the improvement to the land surrounding the station.

The *Gladiolus* was selected as the flower to which the members bent their best efforts toward successful cultivation, and a show, small but satisfactory, was held in August.

The event in the season's course, in which the club feel the most grateful satisfaction, is their admission as a member club to the Garden Club of America.

MARGARET L. GAGE.

#### PROGRAM OF LITCHFIELD GARDEN CLUB SEASON OF 1916

- June 9, 1916.—Business Meeting.  
June 23, 1916.—Talk by Mr. John Lindley on "Flora of Litchfield County and Vicinity."  
July 7, 1916.—Lecture by Mr. Cumming, of Pierson & Co., on "Roses," illustrated by specimens of roses.  
July 21, 1916.—Paper on "Lilies," by Mrs. Henry S. Munroe.  
Aug. 4, 1916.—  
Aug. 18, 1916.—Paper, "An Annual Garden," by Miss Richards. Garden to be shown.

Sept. 1, 1916.—Paper, "Fall Preparation of a Perennial Border," with contributed information from all the members.

Sept. 15, 1916.—Lecture by Mrs. Farrand.

Sept. 29, 1916.—Annual Meeting.

During the latter part of June the Club will make an exhibition at the annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Litchfield Grange, and in August will hold a Gladiolus Show at the Litchfield Lawn Club.

## Garden Club of Michigan

Our chief interest centers around the three shows we hold each year, a Daffodil, a Tulip and a Fall show. Our most ambitious work has been the publication of the little book, "Pronunciation of Plant Names," a reprint of an English publication, the present authority on the subject.

We are caring less for paid lecturers and are relying on our own members for entertainment and instruction.

This year we hope to spend a generous part of our income on roadside planting.

ROMAINE LATTA WARREN,  
*President.*

### THE FALL SHOW

This show was very informal. There was no special arrangement of classes. Single specimens were allowed and every garden flower, fruit and vegetable was eligible. The list of exhibitors ranged from the possessors of extensive gardens to boys and girls who brought from their tiny plots the really creditable results of their labors, which, in several cases, won the blue ribbon.

Indoor and outdoor fruit met in rivalry, collections were prettily shown and many surprises were the result of the request to bring anything interesting.

The informality of the affair gave many timid garden lovers the courage to exhibit their treasures, and we hope did a small bit toward the end we are all striving for—to create, in rich and poor, a personal interest in the growing of plants and an earnest desire to "garden finely."

ALICE H. TOWLE.

### GARDEN VISITING DAY

In May, when many of the gardens were especially beautiful with thousands of tulips in bloom, cards were sent out by the Secretary giving a list of gardens, which would be open for the inspection of members of the club and their friends. Early in the afternoon of the day designated automobiles filled with garden enthusiasts began the tour of the gardens. As people started at different times and came from different directions, there were never too many people at one time in any of the gardens. Friends met and separated and met again in different surroundings. Criticism, advice and commendation were all freely

given. There were no hostesses, as the owners of the gardens went to see those of their neighbors. Guests were shown about by interested gardeners, who delighted in calling attention of the visitors to special exhibitions of their skill and success. Toward the end of the afternoon there was an informal meeting at the Country Club for a cup of tea and to "talk it over."

ELEANOR C. PARKER,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

An interesting experiment, tried by the Garden Club of Michigan during the past year, was a "Garden Plan Contest" in which fifteen members competed.

The contestants were required to draw a plan to scale of a piece of land 100 by 150 feet, to include house, lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, trees and herbaceous border.

Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, of Philadelphia, was the judge of the contest and was so encouraging in her criticisms that the winner of the first prize was inspired to continue in the work and is now enrolled as a pupil in the Lowethorpe School at Groton, Mass.

MRS. JOHN V. REDFIELD,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

## The Millbrook Garden Club

The campaign against the tent caterpillar started last year is to be continued this winter. We have offered prizes to the children in the public schools for the largest collections of the egg cases.

Last winter the winner of the first prize collected 12,800 cases.

We are encouraging children to make and tend their own flower gardens, the club procuring reliable seeds and selling them at nominal prices.

The gardens are visited by members of the club and the children are invited to bring their flowers for exhibition.

We are turning our attention also to the highways and byways in our neighborhood. A Men's Roadside Committee has been formed whose interesting work it is to take note of the condition of the shade trees, to co-operate with property owners for the elimination of diseased, dead, or otherwise undesirable trees, and the planting of new ones where needed.

HILDA MARY KNOTT.

## Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties

During the year 1915 the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties has held nine meetings, at two of which there were lectures, one by Mr. Powell on "The Soil," and one by Mr. Montague Free

on "Rock Gardens." One Flower Show was held at Mt. Gulian, Mrs. Wm. E. Verplanck's historic home. The club was entertained by the Kingston Garden Club, for whom it stood sponsor last June; also, as a club, have attended the Tuxedo Flower Show for the past two years.

Program for next year, 1916:

Monthly meetings from May to November, with a business meeting. Extra meetings whenever called, at the convenience of the members. In July it is proposed to give a Flower Show at a fair held by the Village Improvement Society of Cornwall. Further plans are not concluded, as the Executive Committee will not meet until January.

SARAH C. RUTHERFURD,

*Secretary.*

WARWICK, N. Y., November 22, 1915.

## The Garden Association in Newport

In the autumn of 1914 the President of the Association offered to it the use of a considerable piece of land on the corner of Gibbs Avenue and Old Beach Road.

This property, enclosed by a neat fence, is admirably situated for the purpose for which it was intended. It was necessary, however, to put it in proper condition for garden use. It was thoroughly ploughed late in the autumn and as early as possible work was begun in as economical a manner as was consistent with good and permanent results. This land, now a garden, is always open. While absolutely exposed to passers-by, there has been practically no damage done. It seems to have become a sort of retreat where a few people, of all kinds, go for rest and quiet. It is to be hoped that its restfulness will appeal increasingly to Newport residents. The fact that the association is in and for Newport alone makes it easy to have comparative tests from year to year. The reports of President and Secretary show quite plainly their gratification as to the experiment so far. The garden is not what it will be eventually. It will be laid out; in fact, the plans are already made, with much more space for exhibitions and small beds for trial purposes.

On June 23d and 24th the garden was formally opened by a Rose Show. The grounds are in terraces, the upper one being planted in roses by the association itself. Each plant was doing its best in its new dwelling, hybrid teas, some standards, some of the new climbers on pillars, and some delicious varieties of polyantha.

On the lower level were tents covering the cut rose exhibit, carefully staged by experts of the Horticultural Society. This oldest of Newport's flower societies contributed much time and experience, as well as liberal awards, for the many classes of roses, and did an important work in judging.

A tent was given to a special exhibit of new begonias and ferns by a member of the association. Children showed wild flower collections,

and prizes were given by the association as well as the Horticultural Society. The spectacle was really beautiful and the attendance large. No entrance fee was charged. The weather was fine and the Newport Garden Association felt proud of itself and its new home.

Contrary to the usual custom of separate inspection, the Home Gardens Association gave its first annual exhibit on August 13th at the garden. Prizes in other years were given after the judges had gone from place to place inspecting the various exhibits, but for the first time the home gardeners were required to make a display of the fruit and vegetables that they might be seen better for competitive purposes.

The flowers and vegetables were the center of much attention by an unusually large crowd almost from the moment of opening until the closing time three hours later.

Skill, tastefulness and beauty of arrangement were considered in awarding the prizes, as well as the variety and quality of the contributions.

On September 3d the annual exhibition of the school gardens was held in the garden, many being present to examine the work of the children who had raised flowers and excellent vegetables under the direction of their teachers.

A Dahlia Show was also given in the garden on September 23d and 24th.

#### OTHER SHOWS GIVEN BY, OR UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN NEWPORT

##### THE MID-WINTER SHOW

Before any out-of-door exhibit was possible the association gave what is known as the Mid-Winter Show on March 9th and 10th. It was held at the Civic League House and the plants had been tended by their owners during the winter in windows or glass-enclosed piazzas. It was a great success, there having been 147 entries. School children, home-keeping folk, and amateurs had done so well that a really beautiful show was made and the results could only have been obtained by love and patience on the part of the owners.

##### THE SWEET PEA SHOW

On July 15th and 16th was held the Sweet Pea Show. As it was an extremely important one and as many exhibits were foreseen, it was held in the Newport Casino. Professional growers and amateurs took part. It was under the auspices of the Sweet Pea Society, the Newport Garden Association and the Horticultural Society.

There was keen competition, and Newport has never seen the charming flower used so lavishly. Newport had had better specimens a week earlier, the season having been good in this locality, but the local growers were courteously pleased to see the greatest honors go to

more northern and western exhibitors. There were sweet peas with wonderful stems and five or six blossoms on each, sweet peas growing in tubs, showing the latest idea in planting, sweet peas trained on bamboo stakes, branching profusely and with perfect foliage to the ground. Indeed, every new theory of growth, arrangement and honest exhibition was in evidence. An excellent showing was made by the Naval Training Station, and fortunately took prizes.

#### THE GLADIOLUS SHOW

On the 18th and 19th of August the American Gladiolus Society held its Annual Exhibition under the auspices of the Garden Association in Newport.

As the meeting was a national one, the Newport Casino was again used and more than crowded.

No better account of the Gladiolus Society than that courteously supplied by its Secretary, Mr. Henry Youell can be given. He says: "It gives me great pleasure to state that the show held at the Casino in Newport, R. I., was the largest and best ever held in the world. It is estimated that over 50,000 spikes of bloom were staged, and thousands could not be for lack of vases." The quality and variety of color surpassed anything ever before seen."

Mr. Fairbanks, President of the Gladiolus Society, made a wonderful exhibit.

### The Garden Club of Philadelphia

The Garden Club of Philadelphia held one of its most interesting meetings of the year at Wyndham, the country place of Mr. Theodore Ely near Bryn Mawr. It is a most charming old house, with very fine trees about it and a delightful garden. Miss Ely had for some time wanted another garden in a certain spot and at her meeting of the Garden Club held a competition for the best plan to include planting and general scheme for this imaginary garden. On arrival each member was supplied with a sheet of paper with the house and several large trees drawn in which must be considered in any scheme of development. Two landscape architects were asked to judge and the results were most varied and interesting. We all had a chance, for once, to be regardless of expense and to use box, row after row of box, or the pool of our dreams. The plans were made and turned in at the meeting.

I should suggest that if any of the Garden Clubs should think well of the idea, that it would be more satisfactory and far more instructive to allow each member at least a week for prayerful consideration on so fascinating and difficult a problem.

MRS. B. FRANKLIN PEPPER,  
*Garden Club of Philadelphia.*

# Garden Club of Princeton

## THE FLOWER MARKET

One of the most charming and useful developments of the fashionable Garden Club is the democratic flower market. It has the main element of a popular fete—the spectacular—and appeals to a common love of growing things. There is a hope and promise that it will prove one of the most practical ways of encouraging communal interest and pride in gardening.

The Flower Market held last year in the month of May was a success artistically and financially. The objects for having a flower fete were, primarily to have a flower fete, and then to devote the proceeds toward the salary and equipment of a teacher who would train the children of the public schools in gardening. The Public School Committee of the State promised to double any amount raised at the fete.

The first important step in planning a Flower Market is the selection of a suitable site. Princeton was fortunate. In the heart of the town, opposite the new small park where the battle monument by MacMonnies and Thomas Hastings is to be erected, stand the house and grounds belonging to Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. This place, one of the historic spots of Princeton, Mrs. Garrett very generously permitted to be used.

Although the planning and management of the flower market were under the direction of the Garden Club members, the interest was general, and almost every element in the town co-operated eagerly and helped generously. All of the work and a large part of the refreshments and materials were donated.

It was a gay May-day festival. Booths lined the sides of the roadways, each piled with brilliant wares, and decorated with bunting and pennants. Over each booth was spread a large tradesman's umbrella which had been covered with bright colored material. There was a booth for potted plants of all sizes, from tiny seedlings to large specimens, and a booth for cut flowers, all of which had been donated.

Among the interesting booths was one for books on gardening, and another for every variety of attractive bird houses. The basket booth drew many buyers, and the one for vases and flower holders displayed a large variety of pretty and useful receptacles. There was an effective display and an even more effective sale of garden furniture. A number of these articles were donated, but the majority were sold on commission.

On the practical side was a booth for garden tools and hardware, and what we might call the fashion booth was fascinating with the most charming of garden smocks, aprons and hats. Then, too, there was a booth for bulbs and seeds, as well as a public school table with window boxes, tabourettes and bird houses made by the children of the manual training class.

Among the attractive accessories were gold fish, striking posters and plant stakes, topped by gaily plumaged birds which were delightfully carved and painted by an amateur artist.

The Flower Market was open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening. No admission was charged, as the desire of the committee was to interest each and every person of the town. All came—mothers with young babies in arms, many of the working and trades people after 5 o'clock, an entire Italian family, including three generations, who arrived at the opening and stayed to the close.

The refreshments were a drawing feature, and both the candy booth and soda water counter were prosperous and popular.

A band played throughout the afternoon, and toward the end of the day there was dancing on the lawn. This made a charming scene. The children joined in May-pole and folk dancing, the young people played clock golf on the green, peddlers sold colored balloons and a donkey that carried children on rides around the grounds was the favorite figure of the day. Boy Scouts acted as messengers, and several porters and working men donated their services.

The financial result was gratifying, not only for the round figures of the total sum, but on account of the way the money came in. For it represented a large number of purchases made by many people, rather than large amounts expended by a few. The Garden Club was able with the proceeds not only to pay half the yearly salary of a teacher for the public school children and to buy the necessary equipment, but also to put aside a fair sum in a special fund. It is hoped that after a satisfactory trial the State will be willing to take over the support of the teacher, and that the Garden Club can then engage a town gardener for the development of neighborhood gardens. Meanwhile the club is making arrangements for the flower fete it hopes to hold next May and every succeeding May.

HARRIETTE F. ARMOUR,  
JESSIE P. FROTHINGHAM.

## Rye Garden Club

The Rye Garden Club has just finished its second year, and the increasing interest of the members, both in the club and in gardening, is most encouraging.

We have had ten meetings—seven with lectures, two experience meetings and one field day. Our annual flower show was held June 23d, and there was a great advance over last year in the quality of the exhibits. We have also had informal exhibits at the monthly meetings which have proved very successful, and the competition among the members has been as keen as at the Annual Show.

So far we have been too busy learning the A B C's of a Garden Club to do any outside work, but we hope to take some up in the near future.



## Garden Club of Southampton, L. I.

- June 21, 1915.—Lecture, "Native Birds." Prof. Aldys, Silver Spring, Md.  
July 12, 1915.—"Sweet Peas." Miss L. Alderson, Lafayette Place, Greenwich, Conn.  
July 26, 1915.—Club Papers on Color. Five members of the Club wrote papers on the use of certain colors—Blue, White, Lavender, Pink and Yellow. This was the most popular meeting of the summer. The papers were very well written and useful.  
Aug. 9, 1915.—A lecture on "Vegetables," by Mr. H. B. Fullerton, of the Long Island Experimental Station, at Medford, L. I. Very successful.  
Aug. 23, 1915.—"Cross Fertilization." Mr. White, of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.  
Sept. 13, 1915.—"Fruits on Long Island." Mr. J. W. Hand, East Hampton, L. I.  
Sept. 27, 1915.—A lecture by Mr. Maurice Fuld, on "Autumn Work in the Garden."

## Short Hills Garden Club

As we do not make a complete program of our activities for the coming year, I enclose a list of our meetings last year. The hostess on each occasion is expected to provide either an original paper or a subject which she or some one else suggests, or extracts from a book, paper or Government pamphlet which may be of general or special interest.

Our Annual Dahlia Show has served to aid in bringing the possibilities of this most gorgeous of autumn flowers, before the public.

### SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB, 1915

- Jan. 13, 1915.—Annual Meeting. Election of Officers, Amendments of Constitution, Plans for Scope of the Club.  
Feb. 10, 1915.—Club orders for Seeds. Paper, "Time for Sowing Seeds."  
Mar. 3, 1915.—Original paper, "Spraying Fruit Trees."  
Mar. 10, 1915.—Dr. Huey's paper on "Roses."  
Mar. 17, 1915.—Original paper, "Selection and Planting of Cherry Trees."  
Mar. 24, 1915.—Original paper, "Useful Birds in the Garden."  
Mar. 31, 1915.—Paper, "Liming of Soils." (Department of Agriculture.)  
April 7, 1915.—Original paper, "Saving and Waste."  
April 14, 1915.—Lecture, Fuld, "How to Grow Exhibition Blooms."  
April 21, 1915.—Paper, "Humus." Harvester Company.  
April 28, 1915.—Original paper, "Dasheen." Daffodil Show.  
May 5, 1915.—Original paper, "Origin and Development of the Gladiolus."  
May 19, 1915.—Discussion, Dr. Ridgeway's Chart.  
May 26, 1915.—Lecture, B. H. Farr, "Iris," with 100 specimens of blooms.  
June 2, 1915.—Original paper, "Concrete in the Garden."  
June 9, 1915.—Flower Show.  
June 16, 1915.—Plans for Daffodil Show, and Club Order made up for Bulbs.  
June 23, 1915.—Original paper, "Roses."  
June 30, 1915.—Original paper, "Hot Weather Work."  
July 7, 1915.—Original paper, "The Cultivation of the Dahlia."

- July 21, 1915.—Water Gardens.  
 Aug. 4, 1915.—Paper, "Vines."  
 Aug. 18, 1915.—Paper, "Trees."  
 Sept. 1, 1915.—Vegetable Show.  
 Sept. 8, 1915.—Original paper, "September Transplanting."  
 Sept. 15, 1915.—Spanish and Italian Gardens.  
 Sept. 22, 1915.—Plans for Dahlia Show.  
 Sept. 29, 1915.—Dahlia Show.  
 Oct. 6, 1915.—Paper, "Tent Caterpillar."  
 Oct. 13, 1915.—Lecture, "Trees." J. J. Levison.  
 Oct. 20, 1915.—Relations with the Gardener.  
 Oct. 27, 1915.—Roses.  
 Nov. 10, 1915.—Lecture, "Conservation of Birds." T. G. Pearson.  
 Dec. 8, 1915.—Plans for Conservation of Birds. Original paper, "Some Essentials for Artistic Flower Arrangement."

## Trenton Garden Club

The call for an experience meeting in the pages of THE BULLETIN reminds us of our club meeting held after every one has returned in the fall and each member has five minutes to relate her summer successes and failures. It is always both instructive and amusing. At the recent meeting one member told of her experiment with a vegetable from foreign shores which she was planning to be the surprise at a dinner for the club members, but as the crop consisted in three small shriveled objects and the club numbered twenty-four, the dinner was postponed. Another amateur had planted a new border near a large stream, with the result that the front row thrived so wonderfully in the moist atmosphere that she was obliged shortly to trespass on her neighbor's premises with some steps in order to peer over the wall and see what the other rows were doing.

An honorary member and a vice-president invited all the New Jersey clubs to discuss orchids and luncheon, and the former were so enticing the latter was almost forgotten. Mrs. Archibald Russell, Vice-President of the Garden Club of America was presented to a beautiful new hybrid which had been christened in her honor that morning.

Stereopticon lectures on flowers and talks on birds by specialists have varied the regular program of papers written by the members.

A committee from the club took up the matter of vacant lot gardening and was very successful, though starting a new philanthropy this year in Trenton was difficult work. They felt fully repaid, however, by the results and the work will be continued, it is expected, next year by a large committee of citizens.

ANNIE MACILVAINE.

## PROGRAM 1914-15

- Nov. 16, 1914.—Hostess, Mrs. Hook. Miss MacIlvaine will talk on "The Royal Gardens of Ceylon."
- Dec. 14, 1914.—Hostess, Miss Van Syckle. "Bulbs for the House and Garden," Miss Blackwell. "Orchids," Mrs. Hook.
- Jan. 18, 1915.—Hostess, Miss Atterbury. "Climate of New Jersey," Miss Margaret Perrine. "Necessities and Luxuries in Garden Books," Mrs. Paul L. Cort.
- Feb. 15, 1915.—Hostess, Miss Breese. "Color Schemes in the Garden," Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson, Jr. "Bees, Butterflies and Moths," Mrs. K. G. Roebing.
- Mar. 15, 1915.—Hostess, Mrs. K. G. Roebing. "Landscape Architecture, or the Relation of Flowers and Shrubs to Their Surroundings," Mrs. Huston Dixon. "Landscape Art in Relation to the Flower Garden," Mrs. E. Yarde Breese.
- April 19, 1915.—Hostess, Mrs. Whitehead. "Climbing Roses," Mrs. John Montgomery. "Hybrid Tea Rose," Mrs. William T. White.

### Garden Club of Twenty, Baltimore, Md.

We are a small organization and we have a rule which requires each member to do some work in her own garden. We meet once a week during the flowering season and every two weeks in the fall of the year. At each meeting we exhibit a different variety of flower. We vote by ballot on:

1. The best collection.
2. The best specimen.
3. The most artistic arrangement.

The one getting the most votes receives a blue ribbon.

Early in June we appoint a committee of six members to visit all the gardens in two consecutive days. They view each garden critically and then vote:

1. For the prettiest garden.
2. The best kept garden.
3. The garden which shows the greatest improvement over the previous year.

We give as a prize a \$5.00 gold piece, which must be expended on the garden.

We expect to have four lecture meetings this winter. Our club, together with the Amateur Gardeners, have asked the co-operation of all the other Garden Clubs, so as to provide sufficient funds to procure the services of the best lecturers. Our program will be as follows for the next four months:

December 7th, Dr. Robert Henry. Subject: "Roses."

January 4th, Miss Rose Standish Nichols. Subject: "Garden Design."

February 1st, Mrs. Louis Evans Shipman. Subject: "Color Planning of the Garden."

March 1st, Mr. Wilson Arnold. Subject: "Trees and Shrubs."

We will also have an exhibit of house-grown bulbs early in March, but during mid-winter we discontinue our regular meetings.

## Ulster Garden Club

The first year of the Ulster Garden Club has proved such a profitable and enjoyable one that it is difficult to write of any one thing of paramount interest. Probably our two biggest undertakings were first a ball, which was given for the Belgian Relief Fund early in the year, and later the promoting of gardens for the school children. The ball we called the "Jardin de Danse," and it was quite truly a garden of flowers. A stage at one end of the hall presented a lovely sight as an old-fashioned garden with flowers and shrubs and white garden benches.

The work for the school children's gardens was begun also early in the summer by the distribution of seeds in the schools, which were sold at a penny a packet. The name of each child who bought seeds was entered in a card catalogue. Much to our surprise 724 children started the work.

Kingston is the happy possessor of wonderful greenhouses, and the man who owns them kindly consented to go to each school in the city to talk to the children about proper methods of planting, etc.

The Garden Club was divided into committees of three. The committees made three visits during the summer and each time, of course, eliminations were necessary, so that in the end there were but 120 competitors left. There were four cash prizes offered to each school, and three additional prizes for the finest vegetable garden, the best flower garden and the most artistically arranged garden. The committees were accompanied on their last inspection by the manager of the Ulster County Farm Bureau, who helped greatly in final decisions.

Quite a number of our members are residents of Saugerties, a town not far from Kingston. The Saugerties members carried on the same school work in their own town, and met with even greater response from the children in proportion to the size of the town, as Saugerties is not as large as Kingston.

The Ulster Garden Club has felt this to be a full and successful year.

ISABEL S. WARREN.

## PROGRAM, 1915

- Feb., 1915.—Mrs. Pinneo, on "Children's Markets." (Open meeting.)  
Kingston, N. Y.
- Mar., 1915.—Meeting of Garden Club. Mrs. George Washburn.
- Mar., 1915.—Mrs. Blackburn, on "School Gardens." Mrs. George Hut-  
ton.
- April 6, 1915.—Annual Meeting. Mrs. J. D. Schoonmaker.
- April 20, 1915.—Mr. Fuld, on "Perennials." Mrs. G. D. B. Hasbrouck.
- May 4, 1915.—Topic, "Annuals." Mrs. John Washburn.
- May 18, 1915.—Mr. Fuld, on "Garden Pests." Mrs. A. T. Clearwater.
- June 1, 1915.—Topic, "Roses, Peonies and Iris Judged." (Single speci-  
-mens only to be shown.) Mrs. Edwin Young.
- June 15, 1915.—Orange and Dutchess Counties Garden Club entertained  
Mrs. Ed. Coykendall.
- June 29, 1915.—Paper on "Old Kingston Gardens." Mrs. Charles Spalding.
- July 13, 1915.—Topic, "Wild Plants and Shrubs." Combination of flowers  
arranged by exhibitors in own vases or baskets at Mrs.  
George Hutton's and Mrs. George Washburn's.
- July 27, 1915.—Saugerties Field Day. Phlox and Delphiniums judged.  
Mrs. Clark Reed and Miss Mary Washburn.
- Aug. 10, 1915.—Kingston Field Day. Asters and Zinnias. Single speci-  
-mens judged. Miss Eleanor VanDeusen.
- Aug. 24, 1915.—Mr. Burgevin, on "Practical Gardening." Mrs. Everett  
Fowler.
- Sept. 7, 1915.—Meeting and Flower Arrangement Contest. Mrs. George  
Hilton.
- Sept. 21, 1915.—Mrs. William E. Verplanck, on "Preparation of Soil for  
Fall Gardens." Mrs. Roosa and Mrs. Higginson.
- Oct. 5, 1915.—"Fall Work in Garden." Mrs. William Warren.
- Oct. 19, 1915. Topic, "Color and Correct Color Nomenclature," Mrs. S.  
A. Brown. Mrs. Howard Gillespy.
- Nov. 2, 1915.—"Wild Flowers and Ferns." Mrs. De La Vergne.
- Nov. 16, 1915.—Topic, "Mr. Oram—Series of Questions and Answers."  
Mrs. Frank Phelps.
- Nov. 30, 1915.—"Tree and Shrub Pruning." Mrs. James O. Winston.  
Ribbons awarded the winners in exhibition contests.

## The Weeders of Philadelphia

Miniature Flower Shows were planned to be held each month. A committee was appointed, programs were printed giving classes for each month with the flowers of its season. Then tags for exhibitors and ribbons for prizes were secured. The rules were simple, but all were implored to follow them. A class was also provided for the most determined kindergarten weeder. This class was called "Who's Who," and in it could be entered any flower or plant its owner wished identified. This was sometimes a baffling class for the judges.

Three judges were chosen from the members for each show. Often the greatest diplomacy and tact were displayed; i. e., when a

judge, confronted by her own exhibit, closed her eyes and ears while the decision was made—or perhaps ruthlessly disqualified her own entry for failing to have the required number of stalks in the vase. They were always very strict and severe.

After the judges had finished it was the custom for the chairman of the Flower Show Committee to make a brief (or lengthy) speech announcing the prize winners, while the committee held up the exhibits so that their fine points might be seen by admiring Weeders, who were by this time drinking tea.

Names and varieties of the winners were jotted down by ardent gardeners, while others not so ardent looked on amused. But even amusement is a cheering sign, and perhaps these scoffers will feel the lure of the Mystic Gate another season.

FRANCES EDGE McILVAINE.

#### LIST OF SUBJECTS AND MEETINGS OF THE WEEDERS FOR 1915

- Mar. 24, 1915.—Mrs. Rhoads, hostess. Subject, "Business."  
April 2, 1915.—Mrs. Cabeen, hostess. Subject, paper on "Spring."  
April 21, 1915.—Miss Pugh, hostess. Subject, "Flower Show and Exchange."  
May 5, 1915.—Miss Dixon, hostess. Subject, "Shrubs," by Mr. Thilow.  
May 19, 1915.—Mrs. Williams, hostess. Report of the American Garden Club at Baltimore.  
June 2, 1915.—Miss Lloyd, hostess. Subject, "Roses," by Mr. Russell, of Strafford Flower Farm.  
June 9, 1915.—Mrs. Morgan, hostess. Luncheon. Rose Shows.  
June 16, 1915.—Mrs. Croasdale, hostess. Subject, paper on "Gardens," by hostess.  
July 2, 1915.—Miss Evans, hostess. Subject, "Bees," by Miss Wright.  
July 21, 1915.—Miss Philler, hostess. Subject, "Flower Show and Paper on the California Exhibition," by hostess.  
Sept. 8, 1915.—Miss Read, hostess. Business and Picnic Meeting.  
Sept. 29, 1915.—Mrs. Logan, hostess. Subject, paper by Mrs. Edwin Sayers.  
Oct. 6, 1915.—Mrs. Breck, hostess.  
Oct. 20, 1915.—Mrs. Burnham, hostess. Subject, "Flower Show" and Paper, by hostess.

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Bulletin of  
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of America

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March, 1916

No. XIII

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The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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Loveliest of trees, the cherry now  
Is hung with blooms along the bow,  
And stands about the woodland ride  
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my three score years and ten,  
Twenty will not come again,  
And take from seventy years a score  
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom  
Fifty springs are little room,  
About the woodlands I will go  
To see the cherry hung with snow.

*A. E. Housman, in "A Shropshire Lad."*

Once I followed Spring from March to May. At Sorrento and Amalfi the terraced hills were pink with almonds, and orange trees bloomed and bore fruit as is their lavish way. The walls flaunted tufts of wall-flowers and daffodils, and hyacinths jeweled the black earth. About Florence the peach trees were in bloom, and Roman fields were

carpeted with purple violets. On the Spanish steps many-budded carnations were only less lovely than pink and mauve and yellow freesias. The foothills of the Alps wore arabesques of flowering trees against cushiony green. All France smelled of lilacs and England glowed with tulips and gay spring flowers. America, from the train window, was a great pink orchard, and my own little spring things were blooming to greet me.

But in Italy it rained, and in France it hailed, and in England it did both. Spring was a delight to the eye, but the body shivered. America looked well, but felt chilly.

Since then I have not expected too much of spring. I have looked and loved, but I have worn warm clothes and carried an umbrella. I have realized that everywhere spring is beautiful but ill-tempered. Earlier or later, the tantrums must be endured and forgiven.

## A Walk With Professor Sargent in the Arnold Arboretum

To walk alone in the Arnold Arboretum on a fine June day is to experience at every turn a pleasant and a pleasanter sensation. To walk in it with Professor Sargent, the great authority on trees and shrubs, creator and Curator of the Arboretum, whose published works, high knowledge and enthusiasm have long been known throughout the world of horticultural science, is much more than this mere vague and superficial experience. It is to have one's eyes opened to the individual history, interest and beauty of the specimen tree or shrub, its possible uses, its value to American landscape gardening; and, more than all, to what the amateur gardener all over this land is missing by not making constant pilgrimage to the Arboretum. I am frank to say that if I lived within a radius of fifty or a hundred miles of Boston, I should endeavor to visit the Arboretum once a week, especially during May and June, when a wealth of flowering bough and spray is on every side, when one may stroll through paths so lovely with bloom, so fragrant with sweet odors that it is a very paradise to the lover and observer of trees and shrubs. Here are found the most enchanting studies in landscape gardening, tree masses, sky lines, foreground plantings, all managed with superb art. And this is the more of an achievement when it is recalled that the material used is chosen first for its scientific and educational value.

One could not fancy a nobler sight in growing things than that lately seen of pink-blooming laurel backed by the wonderful dark foliage of evergreens up Hemlock Hill. And in what masterly fashion the Kalmia has been planted "up-along" among the dark conifers, giving the whole range of lovely shrubs the effect of having come, of its own will, out of the dark wood to the full sun of June. When such a thing as this has been accomplished, and is for all to see and to enjoy, one's cup, that golden cup of delight in beauty, is full.

Mention of all the trees and shrubs of which I made notes while in the Arboretum would be an almost impossible task in such a short space as this; I shall, however, try to describe a very few, and in most cases shall set down such descriptions in Professor Sargent's own language taken from the Arboretum bulletins, adding here and there an impression of my own. The reasons for this mode of procedure are self-evident, they call for no apology.

The general shrub collection of the Arboretum is placed in long narrow beds covering perhaps two or three acres, grass walks between the beds. At one end of this ground stands a tall trellis and among the creepers with which this is hung, *Lonicera Heckrottii*, a lovely member of the honeysuckle tribe, attracts much attention. Its flowers are, while not fragrant, very beautiful; the outer surface of the corolla is deep rose color and the inner surface pale yellow, closed buds and open flowers in the same cluster, making a beautiful contrast of color. Flowers appear from June to October, and Professor Sargent specially recommends this honeysuckle for every garden in which flowers are valued. This I grow myself and know it to be indispensable after but one season's trial.

I was much drawn to *Zenobia*, belonging to a genus of the heath family, a shrub from two to four feet in height. The pure white flowers are produced in compact clusters along leafless branches of the previous year and are exceedingly beautiful. *Zenobia pulverulenta*, with chalky white leaves and covered with a dense white bloom, is exceptionally lovely.

*Taxus cuspidata* or the Japanese yew is superbly shown at the Arboretum; one form of the European yew, *Taxus baccata*, is perfectly hardy; this is a broad flat-topped rather compact shrub not more than two feet high with exceedingly dark green foliage. This variety is sold in American nurseries as "*Taxus repandens*." It is certainly a plant of great value for cold climates.

At right angles to the trellis for climbing things stands a double trellis much longer and devoted exclusively to grapes. No better opportunity could be imagined than that given by the long green-walled walk for seeing and comparing grapes, for noting habit of growth, form of leaf, blossom and fruit, and beauty of the summer and autumn coloring of this great family. The leaves of *Vitis Cointetiae*, a large and vigorous vine, turn to brilliant scarlet. *Vitis Amurensis* and *Vitis pulchra* are particularly fine. All the species of eastern North America, except two or three from the extreme South, are in this collection.

A wonderful grey tree with delicate foliage caught my eye—*Eleagnus angustifolia* the most charming subject to use, where relief from unvarying greens might be required, or to suggest the olive in the pictured background of one of the less pretentious Italianate houses now building in this country.

Three very fine spireas were noticed—*trilobata*, *Veitchii*—a tall graceful shrub with very fine foliage and *albiflora*.

Beautiful bush forms of euonymous, both new to me, were *Euonymus elatus*, said to be most lovely in autumn, and *E. Bungei*.

Barberries in six varieties moved me to use my pencil, *dictaphylla*, *repens*, very hardy, *Sieboldii*, *Newbertii* and *diaphana*. This last was "discovered in China by French missionaries who sent it to France, whence it reached the Arboretum. It is a round, low shrub with solitary pale yellow flowers which are followed by large red fruits. This is a very valuable plant for small shrubberies. The autumn color of its leaves is not surprised by that of any other barberry."

Professor Sargent considers the common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*, the most beautiful of all privets. If it is allowed to retain its natural shape it flowers profusely in spring, covered with white clusters of bloom; and its black fruits in autumn are not only very handsome, but afford capital subjects for house decoration.

At the Arboretum, the Japanese bittersweet is more common than our native *Celastrus scandens*. The fruit covered branches of these bittersweets are eminently suited for house decoration, and at Jamaica Plain the sight of the graceful boughs of handsome leaves flung over the low stone walls near the main entrance to the Arboretum is one to stay always and delightfully in one's memory.

The best hawthorn for winter decoration is *Crætegus cordata*, the so-called "Washington thorn," a slender tree of the Southern States, which shows in autumn orange and scarlet leaves and small bright scarlet fruits. This and two other species of hawthorn, show their greatest beauty in November. It seems almost incredible to one who has not seen the Arboretum for himself, but it is true, that six hundred varieties of hawthorn blossom there in spring. This fact alone should tempt many to make the flowery pilgrimage.

But at any season distractions of deepest interest are on every hand. Here is a marvelous witch hazel, *Hamamelis mollis*, blooming in winter in the latitude of Boston. Here among the bush honeysuckles is *Lonicera Maackii*, a tall, narrow plant from Eastern Siberia, whose flowers are white and larger than any others of the bush honeysuckles. The bright red fruit is very handsome and remains on the branches long after the leaves have fallen. *Lonicera Iberica* is the latest of all to flower.

The sight of *Azalea Calendulacea* gave me a sensation. It caught the eye from a distance as a torch at night, and on hurrying to examine it at close range I was amazed at the beauty of the tall shrub clothed in leaves of a dark rich green, with here and there clusters of rich orange, salmon or flame-colored flowers. I never knew there could be such glory in shrubs. One of my most alluring ideals, in gardening, was set before me years ago in Miss Margaret Waterfield's fine book, "Garden Colour," a picture in which the Ghent azaleas in full bloom in sun beyond dark trees were enchantingly shown. These I have always thought were alone possible in the softer climates beyond seas; but now

we have in commerce in this country the absolutely hardy Japanese azalea in colors ranging from rich golden yellow to orange-scarlet, rose and coppery-red; and we have also the taller later-blooming azalea of the Arboretum. Here in this one instance is a wondrous wealth of material to make interesting our plantings.

The great family of the Philadelphus (syringa or mock orange) is nobly represented at the Arboretum, from those earliest flowering ones, Boule d'Argent and Manteau d'Ermine, to *P. insignis*, blooming finely when I saw it on June 25th. Many are the names and kinds of this, to me, the loveliest of all spring-flowering shrubs. Most of the finer hybrids with French names were given us through the patient and scientific work of the brilliant Victor Lemoine or have come from his son, M. Emile Lemoine. Among these are Avalanche, Mont Blanc, Conquête, Rosace, Candelabre, Manteau d'Ermine, Pavillon Blanc, Oeil de Pourpre, Bouquet Blanc. *Philadelphus insignis*, as I have said, is very late, *P. verrucosus* was in bloom with *insignis*. *P. Nepalensis* is, too, a late variety.

All who see the Arboretum under Professor Sargent's own auspices meet Mr. Jackson Dawson, the great rose-hybridizer, and of two or three of his rose introductions shown me by himself, I must make mention here. The polyanthus rose, Minnie Dawson, is most interesting in its marvelous luxuriance of bloom. Its small white double flowers mount into great trusses of tiny roses held well above the leaves; beautiful for cutting it must be and charming as a garden subject. *Rosa rugosa alba repens* has a distinguished white flower of a large sweet briar type. Its pure white petals are sufficiently narrow to give it a starry look and the well defined ring of brown-topped stamens gives much interest to the center of the flower.

For the Sargent rose I have no fit or adequate words of praise. It is a perfect glory of a flower, and my first impression of a great bush or plant of it in full bloom is of delight that such a pink exists in single roses. There is a warmth in the tone which is missing from other roses of this type. It may have had a yellow ancestor, at all events the color is most unique in its attractiveness and the great loose clusters of flowers, the rich green foliage with the least hint of blue in it, makes the Sargent rose a thing to covet, a thing to fitly bear the name it carries.

The Arnold Arboretum makes me wish I had another life to live. In my time I have tried in my own environment to make a few small pictures in garden flowers. If I could see twenty vigorous years before me I should be tempted to fare forth upon the uncharted sea of arrangement of these new shrubs and trees. The old firm of Farquhar, of Boston, offered for sale for the first time in this country in January, 1913, many of these rare and new plants and shrubs; they have only to become known to become common to our gardens and fine estates. And Professor Sargent himself remarks in a recent letter, "The person

who first arranges a border of shrubs with reference to an artistic combination of form and color will do a great thing for sensible and economical American gardening."

LOUISA KING,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

## What You Can Do If You Try

It might be interesting to some members of the Garden Club to know that the Pink Egyptian Lotus is established and growing in our pond on Long Island.

About fifteen years ago we bought some roots, put them in paper boxes filled with earth and threw them into the pond, which is nowhere over 2 feet deep, with a bottom of very deep black mud, hoping to see them growing the next year, but with no success.

Three or five years went by and we forgot all about the "Lotus."

One summer we noticed some large leaves growing up above the water; and then came the beautiful large pink flowers with its golden crown in the center. Each year they increased, and now they are all over the pond, as many as seventy-five in bloom at a time in August.

MRS. HAROLD HERRICK,  
*The Garden Club of Lawrence.*

As we were strolling through one of the interesting streets of Bremen, on our last morning before sailing for home, we came upon a shop with four little pots of Edelweiss in its window. Until that moment it had not occurred to us that Edelweiss ought to be in every self-respecting rock garden, no matter how small it might be. "But these plants," we said to each other, "must be frightfully expensive; beside which it would be utterly impossible to get them across the sea alive." No, we must put the thought from our minds; it was out of the question.

One hour later those four precious little plants, guarded by my husband and myself, were on the way to our ship. They proved good sailors, and arrived in New York with their heads up, looking very perky.

We placed them on the very edge of the sea in the pockets of the rocks beside the front door of our little home in Maine. There they have bloomed every summer for twelve years. Last year, owing to the enthusiasm of "the hired man," who "wed the hull place" before we arrived, only four flowers greeted us. We have never given them any especial care, except to have them protected by pine boughs in the autumn.

ALICE LOUISE HYDE.

P. S.—The plants cost thirty-five cents a pot.

## Book Reviews

### THE GARDENING BLUE BOOK.

A MANUAL OF THE PERENNIAL GARDEN

By

LEICESTER P. HOLLAND,

Of the Architectural Department of the University of Pennsylvania

This delightful book begins with a carefully prepared chart, listing a great number of plants according to height, color, period of bloom and habit ingeniously arranged for easy reference. It contains excellent descriptions of all the individual plants mentioned in the chart, giving the derivation and meaning of the botanical names, the natural habitat of the plant, and the order to which it belongs, with fine illustrations of each.

### EVERY MAN'S GARDEN EVERY WEEK

By

C. A. SELDEN  
Dodd-Mead & Co.

"The business of a garden is an adventure with Nature herself." An interesting, useful and practical book on gardening and country living on a modest scale, containing directions for vegetable planting, cultivation and use, the care of grounds and simple suggestions for laying them out.

### THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF OUTDOOR ROSE GROWING FOR THE HOME GARDEN

By

GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR.  
J. B. Lippincott Co.

Beginning with propagation (recommending budded plants as best), Mr. Thomas describes the development of new varieties by hybridizing, and includes the usual invaluable chart of varieties (with directions for pruning). Many beautiful color illustrations accompany the text.

The enthusiastic information in this book will stir its readers to rose culture not limited by the desire to obtain roses to fill the flower vases.

## WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT GARDENING

By

WILHELM MILLER

Associated Editor of Baileys Cyclopedia  
Doubleday, Page Co.

Mr. Miller's delight in English gardens is accompanied by the determination to help American gardeners to the same beauty. He is convinced that many of our failures are due to our use of European plants, not suitable to our climate.

We can get many effects by using equivalents from America and the Far East, and may increase our appreciation of landscape effects by laying out our grounds for outdoor living.

His careful recommendations and suggestions for intensive culture seem to make the attainment of his object possible to rural Americans. The book is beautifully printed and copiously illustrated.

## CONTINUOUS BLOOM IN AMERICA

By

LOUISE SHELTON

Scribner & Sons

The title of this book explains its object and scope, and our experience with Miss Shelton's garden ideas make us confident of the value of her selection of plants. It seems like the key to much of our former confusions to read, "the secret of well-balanced and continuous bloom," after a knowledge of the plants to be used, is "alternating the several blooming periods in straight or circular lines, in broken though regular order, throughout each and all of the beds. Charts accompany the lists and there are beautiful photographic illustrations.

MARY ANDERSON,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

## THE AMATEUR GARDEN

By

GEORGE W. CABLE

Charles Scribner & Sons

In "The Amateur Garden" Mr. Cable teaches in a practical way just what many of us who met in Baltimore last spring wished to know—*i. e.*, how to go about improving our villages and country settlements.

In his chapter on the Cottage Gardens of Northampton his directions and suggestions are definite enough, and, one hopes, inspiring



enough to encourage many of us to undertake this work. His suggestions are the result of sixteen years' successful progress in cottage gardens.

## HOW TO LAY OUT SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS

By

HERBERT J. KELLAWAY

John Wiley & Sons, New York

This is a primer designed, I think, for use among our young and ardent home builders—that army of enthusiasts who buy a lot, say an acre, or even half that lordly space, and wish to develop on it a garden, an orchard and a house!

This little book is practical even to warning the purchaser to inquire, before buying, whether the garbage man stops by the would-be back door. It also urges intelligent study of landscape art, with beauty and usefulness as a desired result. It is not very polished writing, but it is earnest in upholding an ideal and should be a help toward improving our quick growing suburbs by educating those who are building them. Let us see that the libraries in our various cities place a copy on their shelves.

ELIZABETH P. FRAZIER,  
*Garden Club of Philadelphia.*

## Mr. Henderson's Exhibition of Garden Pastels

In speaking of the Exhibition of Garden Pastels by William Penhallow Henderson, recently held at the Roullier Art Galleries in Chicago, Miss Lena McCauley wrote in the *Chicago Evening Post*, "there are twenty-five lyrics in color of famous gardens in estates along the north shore, Lake Forest, Lake Bluff and Lake Geneva in Wisconsin." And it is precisely the lyrical note that is struck by these pastels. No happier medium could be found for translating or perpetuating those perfect moments which all garden lovers realize, and long to share with others.

Mr. Henderson is a master of the art of pastel. His pastels made in France, Italy, Spain, and those of the American subjects—New Orleans, Chicago, Boston and New York—have for a number of years past been prized by collectors and quite recently have come to be properly valued by a more general public. That he should have turned his attention to garden subjects is due to the suggestion of Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, in whose garden the first of the new series of pastels were made.

Garden pictures are often photographic, one may count the leaves or petals with botanical accuracy, but they seldom if ever convey in their portrayal the real garden charm. These pastels, however, are like a song that remains in the memory. They are delicately selective and suggestive and communicate to the observer something of the garden lover's own enthusiasm.

Being an artist, Mr. Henderson of course instinctively appreciates the arrangement of color planned by the skillful gardener. In "Hollyhocks and Larkspur" or in "Tiger Lilies and Phlox" the color is like a strain of music. Or again in "Verrochio's Little Boy," with its exquisite drawing or in "The Fountain" from Mrs. Finley Barrell's garden—he gives us the unalloyed pleasure of a sensation that is hard to capture—the feeling of green leaves, of cool water, of a quiet moment.

The larger aspect of garden landscape with architectural surroundings is shown in "The Lily Pool" and the "South Façade" from Mr. Harold McCormick's estate, or in the "Formal Garden" or "The Casino" from Mrs. Ogden Armour's garden at Melody Farm. These are only a few of the pastels shown, but in each one exhibited the color and selection are equally characteristic of the individual garden.

The other pastels in the series include vistas and doorways, pools, pergolas and glades from the gardens of Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, Mrs. Norman W. Harris, Mrs. Frederick Clay Bartlett, Mrs. John J. Mitchell and Mrs. Arthur Aldis.

From the point of view of the landscape gardener work like this has an especial significance, and recognizing this fact the Landscape Garden Department of the University of Illinois has asked to have the exhibition shown at Urbana following the Chicago exhibition, and later, with the consent of their owners, the pastels will be shown in Cleveland.

A. F. R.

## Dahlia "Sunshine"

The remarkable success of Mrs. C. H. Stout, of the Garden Club of Short Hills, with her seedling Dahlia, "Sunshine," should be recorded here.

Mrs. Stout raised the plant from seed in 1913. Last year it was shown at the Dahlia Show of her Club, where it took first prize in the single class. The American Dahlia Society, however, calls it duplex, while the National Dahlia Society also considers it single. It has already taken eight prizes and a medal.

This Dahlia I have seen. It is, without doubt, the rarest of all the yellows from many points of view. The texture of the flower struck me as rich beyond description. Its color is thus described from Ridgway's Chart: "By strong daylight the petals are Pinard Yellow, shaded with Salmon Yellow and the center is Capucine Orange. The flower turns at night to an indescribable pink."

A seedsman, writing after the New York Dahlia Show of last autumn, says: " 'Sunshine,' a semi-double, was entered in the single class. It is very large and beautiful. I would describe it as a pinkish yellow, but in some lights it seemed to be a rosy buff. The judges were puzzled and did not try to describe it."

Mrs. Stout is selling the tubers, through an agent, for the benefit of the American Red Cross Society. (See advertising page.)

MRS. FRANCIS KING,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

Will you convey to the members of the Garden Club of America my deepest gratitude for their interest in my "Sunshine" Dahlia? Through their generosity I have been able to send quantities of warm blankets to Red Cross Hospitals and 45 pounds of knitting wool. In the spring, when the tubers are delivered, I am planning to do even more. I sincerely hope the blossoms will live up to "Sunshine's" reputation.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

## Sweet Peas

For two years I have seen the wonderful results obtained by my neighbor's gardener in the growing of sweet peas. His marvelous blooms, like orchids with strong stems 15 to 16 inches in length, won the blue ribbon at several of the large flower shows. His work was all done under glass, and I never dreamed that without the aid of a greenhouse anything could be produced to even approach these exhibition flowers, so I was content to continue sowing my seeds in rows and letting them climb over pea brush or wire in the old-fashioned way.

The twentieth century method of growing sweet peas, as described by a lecturer, seemed very complicated, especially the fertilizing, but I determined to try it as it needed nothing more formidable than a cold frame, and I also decided to see what I could do with the ordinary barnyard manure, the fertilizers mentioned being quite expensive. The first week in March I planted my seeds, being careful to select only the smooth plump ones, not those that were wrinkled. I placed three in each 2½-inch pot. When the second leaves began to show the pots were placed in cold frames (the sashes lifted on sunny days) and when the plants were 4 or 5 inches high I pulled out the two weaker ones, leaving the strongest of the three to continue growing, well staked with bamboo.

I then prepared a place in the garden to be in readiness for them when all danger from frost would be over. The ground was dug deeply and well-rotted stable manure spaded in. In England the ground is made ready in the fall by digging trenches and leaving them open, so that the frost will get well into the soil, sweetening it and killing all insects. The Shakers of Lebanon also do this. I have never seen such an abundance of fine sweet peas as they raise, but, of course, the climate of Maine is unusually congenial to them. On April 20th I put my little plants in the open ground, placing each one 6 inches apart. Each plant I trained on a single stout string. The strings were fastened to a heavy wire which ran along the ground and to one which ran across at the height of about 7 feet, and here I might suggest that if the labels are fastened to the high wire instead of the low one they do not become muddy, and remain clear and legible through all the watering that is so necessary.

A trench was dug and filled with manure about 6 inches from the row of plants and into this all watering was done. Some chicken manure got mixed with my fertilizer in some way and got into my trenches. It burned beyond recovery six of my strongest plants. It was most unfortunate, but is quite likely to happen to any amateur.

In training sweet peas up the strings, pinch off all the shoots and tie with raffia. Do not allow them to cling. This sounds like a great deal of work, but a few moments every other day will accomplish it.

My plants were given liquid manure only four times. I think the most important part is to keep them well watered. If they get thoroughly dried out they never seem to recover. Stretch burlap or cheese cloth over the rows when they are blossoming if the sun is very hot. This year I am taking my own seeds from the strong plants and hope to be able to tell you next season that I have been successful.

As to the varieties, I will only mention those that I have tried myself and found particularly strong growers. King White, a new sweet pea of American origin, is especially satisfactory as are the old favorites, Apple Blossom, Spencer and Blanche Ferry Spencer, Martha Washington and King Edward Spencer, White Spencer and John Ingman, Florence Nightingale, Irish Belle and Senator Spencer. The Tennant Spencer should have special mention, being a wonderful mauve, which, if grown the new way, produces enormous sprays of blossoms. Arranged in a vase with maidenhair fern the effect is as beautiful as the cattleya orchid. If any of you saw my sweet peas that I exhibited to the Club at our July meeting, I am sure there is nothing that I need say in defense of this modern method of growing, or in arguing that all this trouble is well worth while.

EDNA G. CRAWFORD,  
*The Rye Garden Club.*

## Peonies

My peonies seem so grateful for a little "forced feeding." When they are having their spring *hors-d'oeuvre* of well-rotted cow manure and bone meal in the proportion of a spade full of bone meal to the wheelbarrow of manure, I give to each plant a trowel full of wood ashes to stiffen the stems and keep the flowers from being "noddy." When the buds form I disbud, leaving one to the stem and start feeding a quart of liquid manure to each plant twice a week with the result—peonies with 3-foot stems, stiff and splendid, and flowers 9 inches in diameter.

The liquid manure is made in an ordinary barrel painted inside and out and fitted in the bottom with a wire mesh division on feet keeping it one foot from the bottom of the barrel. This is to prevent the manure from getting into the spigot, which is the kind ordinarily used in a molasses barrel. I take the extra precaution, too, of putting the manure into an old sack or bag of any loosely woven material.

Of cow or natural sheep manure I use a half bushel to the barrel of water and this liquid will have to be diluted about half with water when using, for it should not be darker in color than weak tea.

LAWSON MELICH,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

If last summer the foliage of your peonies became wilted and brown, with occasional black spots, which ate through the leaf, try this remedy in the autumn.

"Some days ago I received the sample of diseased peony root and top.

After a careful examination I am able to find only the *Botrytis* blight on some of the stems. I think there is no question but that this is the only trouble with your plants. The roots appear to be perfectly healthy.

I would suggest that you cut them off very close to the ground and burn over them the diseased tops. A little straw added to the fire will make a greater heat. The tops should be thoroughly burned, together with all the debris around. The heat thus developed will not injure the buds, especially if the ground be moist. Sanitation is the only satisfactory method I can suggest for controlling this trouble."

H. H. WHETZEL,  
*Professor.*

New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N. Y.

A short list of charming and dependable peonies:

La Rosiere, white; Albatre, white; M. du Pont, extra fine

white; Eugene Verdier, palest pink and most beautiful; Albert Crousse, light pink; Livingston, extremely fine, bright pink, four and five large flowers to a stem; Edulis Superba, very charming bright rose. For a very late planting where peonies are needed, Marie Lemoine is best. It is a splendid flower and bloomed this year until July 10th.

## New and Unusual Annuals and Successful Annual Combinations

An attractive edge for a border of flowers of shades of yellow and bronze was the little *Sanvitalia* which was covered during the entire summer with tiny bright yellow double flowers, many with dark centers.

The nasturtium, Farquhar's Apricot, is an exact match as to shade of the phlox *Rheinlander* and is excellent grown as a cover for the phlox stalks.

White early cosmos and cleome make a fine and graceful mass of green and white for back of border.

*Clarkia Salmon Queen* is charming with violet stock, single and pale.

MARGARET L. GAGE,

*Litchfield Garden Club.*

I discovered, last summer, that it does not pay to start *Sanvitalia* in flats. Sown early, in the open ground, it makes better, fuller plants and begins to bloom at about the same time.

KATE L. BREWSTER.

*Erysimum Perofskiaum* (Annual Wall Flower) is a very pretty yellow annual and has proved valuable for cutting.

A most successful combination of last summer was Farquhar's Golden Gem Pansies and *Myosotis Alpestris*, Victoria.

EDNA CRAWFORD,

*The Rye Garden Club.*

Do you all know the charming little annual called "Lavatera"? It is of the Mallow family, but it is much more modest in size and less insistent than the *Marvels*, which flaunt themselves in our summer gardens. Of a lovely shade of pink, without a trace of magenta, it is a delight to the eye when used with *Heliotrope*, or the large flowered *Gypsophila*. It has a valuable habit, too, of dropping seed early enough in the season to make the seedlings a foot high by the time frost comes. These can be brought into a sunny window and will come into flower before Christmas. As I write this, 10th of November, it is still in bloom in my outdoor garden.

ABBIE M. FIELD,

*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

Poppy seed scattered broadcast in among the cosmos seedlings will give a most lovely effect in July, for the poppies will blossom while the cosmos are low and feathery, looking like a combination of poppies and ferns.

Pale blue ageratum, combined with yellow or salmon pink zinnias, is also very beautiful. There is nothing startlingly vivid about either of these combinations, but I send them for what they may be worth.

ADELAIDE K. MERRILL,  
*Bedford Garden Club.*

The following is a description of an annual border which was very satisfactory and in continuous bloom almost all summer:

For the edging pink single *Portulaca*, just back of this sown together were Sweet Alyssum and *Godetia* (Rosamond). Blue Ageratum and the delicate white flower of *Gypsophila* came next (the latter was taken out after it had finished blooming).

Back of this was used *Phlox Drummondii* in shades of primrose, white and pink, the primrose predominating.

Towering above these came the delicate flowers of the Larkspur, light blue, pink, white and dark blue, mixed with the bolder and more conspicuous flowers of *Lupinus* in shades of rich blue, sky blue, rose and white.

In the last row mixed together were the lavender blue of the *Scabiosa* (Azure Fairy) and the shrimp pink of the *Lavatera* with a few plants of *Euphorbia Variegata*.

KATHERINE W. REED,  
*Ulster Garden Club.*

The two following annuals are easily grown and effective: *Euphorbia Heterophylla*, or Mexican Fire Plant; *Euphorbia Variegata*, or Snow on the Mountain.

MRS. J. RICH STEERS.

In Canada, where I grow only annuals, I found *Schizanthus* most successful in mass against a background of Bachelor's Buttons and Orange King *Calendulas*, with white *Petunias* in the foreground.

MRS. C. H. CONNER.

I recommend *Schizanthus Grandiflorus Oculatus* with Violet Queen *Petunia* (Farquhar) as a charming combination of lilac and purple.

ELEANOR PATTERSON MULLIKEN.

LIST OF LITTLE-USED ANNUALS

Arctotis grandis	Lavatera splendens Sunset
Statice sinuata hybrida	Dimorphotheca aurantiaca hybrida flore pleno
Abronia umbellata	Phacelia campanularia
Brachycome heridifolia "Blue Gem"	Centaurea suaveolens
Artemisia Sacrorum (Annual Pine tree)	Cleome pungens and alba
Gaura Lindheimeri	Salvia patens
Didiscus cœruleus	Schizanthus hybrids
	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia

MRS. J. M. FULLER,

*Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties.*

Some annual combinations that bloom from July 1st until frost: Petunia, Rosy Morn, Ageratum and white Verbenas.

Flesh-colored Zinnias; Heliotrope, Cent Fleurs and Phlox Drummond, Chamois Rose.

Dianthus, Salmon Queen; white Vincas and double blue Lobelias.

The most charming of all gladioli are the Primulinus Hybrids. These range in color from palest yellow, through all the salmon yellow shades to vivid orange. They are very slender and graceful and very easily grown. They are excellent for cutting, as they lack the rigidity of the larger varieties.

KATE L. BREWSTER.

Of five varieties of Buddleia tested last year my favorite is Buddleia Veitchii, partly because of the deep lavender of the flower, partly because of the charming pronounced gray-green of the leaflets and the bluish green of the older leaves. For cutting with this Buddleia I found an entrancing subject in Anemone Japonica, rosea superba elegans. These were highly successful; a flower  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and of the shade of a Persian Lilac. Grown below Buddleia these Anemones would create an unexcelled effect in bluish mauve and cool pink.

Three Gladioli were very fine; Empress of India, a rich faded rather tapestry-like pink; Schwaben, a lovely primrose-yellow flower, exceedingly good for use with lavender or violet bloom of other things; and Europa, a very fine pure white.

LOUISA KING,

*Garden Club of Michigan.*



## After Effects

For garden lovers who must garden in localities where the summers are very hot, the problem of after-effects is a serious one and seldom dealt with in books on gardening.

After the May and June bloom the foliage of many plants becomes unattractive. Columbines, some spireas, bellis, Shasta daisies, delphiniums, German iris, Sweet William, valerian, violas, and primulas must all be concealed if the garden is to look fresh and pretty and Canterbury bells and foxgloves must be replaced.

By August there are the remains of many phloxes, gypsophila, hollyhocks, lilies, platycodons and veronicas to be dealt with.

By mid-September, helenium, helianthus, heliopsis, Boltonia, pyrethrum, and many asters are quite over and there is another faded border.

Such plants as bleeding heart, oriental poppy, leopard's bane, and Virginia cowslip, which disappear entirely, are less difficult to deal with, as they will not resent being covered by annuals, but I have found that many perennial plants rot off if overgrown by marigold, zinnias, petunias, etc. Where summer transplanting is a doubtful and difficult matter, how is one to conceal all these imperfections?

Hardy chrysanthemums (young bushy plants, grown from cuttings each year) have been my chief refuge, but the facts that they do not bloom until October, and that it takes much labor and reserve garden space to produce them are drawbacks.

Have BULLETIN readers some suggestions to offer on this subject of after-effects?

ELIZABETH C. RITCHIE,  
*Amateur Gardeners of Baltimore.*

## Uncle Jerry

Do you know Uncle Jerry? He is the greatest friend of the gardener. Use him early and often. Uncle Jerry is dry Bordeaux Mixture. If it is put about the Delphiniums in late April it will help the plants to produce larger blooms, deeper colors and more spikes. Too much Uncle Jerry is not good for the plants, so care should be taken to give the right quantity. Allow about half a trowel full to a large plant, and work it in the soil about the roots.

Uncle Jerry worked into the ground about the Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea Roses in late July when they are resting, will stimulate them and make them produce fine blooms in August and September.

Bordeaux itself, the powder dissolved in water, is a valuable assistant to the gardener. It stimulates leaf growth, kills microscopic pests and it is a general tonic to the plants. English Ivy is much im-

proved by three applications of Bordeaux applied from the end of April to early May. Pick off all the old leaves, clean out all decayed material which might harbor eggs of insects, and spray with Bordeaux. Give the first application about the 24th of April, the second ten days later and the last about the 13th of May. This treatment of the English Ivy will make the plants produce quantities of leaves of beautiful green, and the plants will be healthier all summer. If a vine or shrub has an accident and loses all its leaves but is not dead, the three applications of Bordeaux will restore the growth. Sometimes beetles will strip a plant completely of its leaves, but Bordeaux will repair the damage.

VIRGINIA E. VERPLANCK.

## Suggestions

As a member of the Committee on Improvement of Highways and Settlements I desire to impress upon the Garden Club of America, through the good offices of THE BULLETIN, the great need there is for all the clubs to do their share in trying to exterminate poison ivy from their respective districts.

Personally I am ignorant of the best means of ridding the country of this poisonous plant, but I shall be grateful for any information THE BULLETIN can give me.

MARIA W. B. HAMILL,  
*Garden Club of Princeton.*

Perhaps it may be of interest to the readers of THE BULLETIN to know that there is now on the market a satisfactory lantern to show postal cards and photographs, without the trouble or expense of having glass slides made. This lantern shows colored cards, or those in black and white equally well, and is extremely simple to use, as it is equipped with a long cord and screw, which fits into any electric socket.

ABBIE M. FIELD,  
*Garden Club of Cincinnati.*

At the suggestion of a member of THE BULLETIN Committee, THE BULLETIN asks for articles on the subjects following:

Substitutes for the fertilizers, such as potash, nitrate of soda, etc., now made unobtainable through the war.

Culture of plants and shrubs in pots and tubs—soil and care.

Possibilities of wintering plants in pits, and without artificial heat, in climates where thermometer occasionally falls to 15 below zero.

Possibilities of size and economics in gardens run by the owner and one inexperienced man.

Successful staking.

A past owner and manager of one of the largest nursery and florist establishments in Antwerp is now a refugee in Holland. He has lost everything and is anxious to come, with his family of five, to this country. His wife speaks perfect English. He is highly recommended as overseer. His transportation could be arranged if an assured position were offered. The editor will be glad to give further details.

The loose leaf ledger used by the Garden Club of Illinois is the De Luxe No. 210. Similar ledgers are the Irving Pipp No. 510 and the McMillan No. 10. These are inch ring books. Half-inch ring books are numbered, respectively, 209, 509 and 09. The fillers are sheets  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches and are punched three times.

These may be had at any stationers, or if clubs, as a whole, wish to adopt them they may be purchased at wholesale through local dealers.

Miss Willmott's Belgians are still with her, and this spring she is sending more seeds to sell for their benefit. Last year Mrs. Henry sent about \$300.00 to Miss Willmott as the result of Garden Club sales. This year all seeds will be put up in 50-cent packages and may be had from Mrs. Bayard Henry, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

A list of available varieties follows:

Aconitum	Doronicum
Alyssum saxatile	Gaillardia
Anchusa	Hollyhocks
Arabis	Iberis
Aquilegia	Lavendula
Aubretia	Lupinus
Asters	Onoethera
Bellis Perennis	Hardy Pinks
Campanula media	Platycodon
Campanula Calceanthem	Primula
Centaurias	Pyrethrum
Double Moonpenny Daisy	Sweet William
Delphinium	Veronica
Digitalis	Wall Flowers

## Important

The subject for the prize essay, to be read at the Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America at Lenox on June 27, 28 and 29, 1916, will be "The Broadening Use of Garden Clubs."

This subject was suggested by Mrs. Farrand, and in view of the constantly increasing interest in the Garden Club movement should be of the greatest use as a means of crystalizing opinion and of giving permanent importance to the movement.

## Summer School of Landscape Architecture at Lake Forest College

A course of lectures and demonstrations in Landscape Architecture will be offered at Lake Forest College from the 26th of June to the 5th of August, 1916. The summer school will be under the direction of Professor R. R. Root, who is in charge of the professional course in Landscape Architecture at the University of Illinois, assisted by Mr. N. P. Hollister. The course is planned to be of special value to students in professional schools, to landscape architects, to owners of private estates, and to others interested in gardening and out-of-door life.

The summer school in Landscape Architecture has been made possible through the interest of the Garden Club of Illinois, and by the co-operation of the trustees of Lake Forest University and the University of Illinois. Mrs. Byron L. Smith has offered the excellent arboretum on her Lake Forest estate as a laboratory for the course in plant study. The plant collection here is unique in the variety and arrangement of hardy trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen. Lake Forest, the "North Shore" and Chicago offer unexcelled opportunities for a study of landscape design as illustrated in private estates, gardens, and public grounds. Special reference will be made to these examples in the lectures, which will be supplemented by frequent excursions to study them on the ground.

Correspondence should be addressed to President John S. Nollen, Lake Forest, Illinois, or to Professor Ralph R. Root, Urbana, Illinois.

## The National Flower Show

The National Flower Show will be held at Philadelphia, March 25 to April 2, 1916, under the auspices of The Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. Clubs of Philadelphia taking an active interest in the National Flower Show: The Garden Club of Philadelphia, The Weeders, Main Line Flower Show, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Flower Market, Society of Little Gardens, The Garden Club of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

## Lecture Features of The National Flower Show

EVENING LECTURES—8 P. M.

March 25th—W. N. Rudd, Chicago. Subject: "Home Grounds." Illustrated.

March 27th—Prof. E. A. White, Cornell University. Subject: "What Science Has Done for Floriculture." Illustrated.

- March 28th—Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa. Subject: "Roses." Illustrated.
- March 29th—J. Horace McFarland, President, American Civic Association. Subject: "Civics for Home and Municipality." Illustrated.
- March 30th—J. Otto Thilow, Philadelphia. Subject: "Flowers from Snow to Snow." Illustrated. Under the auspices of the Garden Club of America.
- March 31st—Frank N. Meyer, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Subject: "Agricultural Exploration in China." Illustrated.
- April 1st—Arthur Cowee, Berlin, N. Y.—Subject: "Gladioli." Illustrated.

#### AFTERNOON LECTURES—3.30 P. M.

- March 27th—Max Schling, New York. Subject: "Flower Arrangement and Color Combination."
- March 28th—Richard Rothe, Glenside, Pa.—Subject: "Rock Gardens." Illustrated.
- March 29th—Miss Caro Miller, Bureau of Education, Philadelphia. Subject: "School Gardening." Illustrated.
- March 30th—Richard Vincent, President, American Dahlia Society. Subject: "Dahlias." Illustrated.
- April 1st—E. I. Wilde, State College, Pa. Subject: "Bulbs for Summer Bloom."

## Two Invitations

The Garden Club of Philadelphia invites you to tea at the National Flower Show in Convention Hall, Broad Street and Allegheny Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, March the 30th, from 3 until 6 o'clock, in the tea garden. If you expect to come, kindly reply to Miss Ernestine A. Goodman, secretary, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

The Garden Clubs of Philadelphia invite you to a loan exhibition of books on botany, gardening and landscape art, to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Zoological Hall, Room No. 305, Thirty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue, from March 20th to April 3d, 10 until 4 o'clock.

Admission free.

Many ancient volumes on botany and horticulture will be shown and visitors may study the modern books at their leisure.

## Council of Presidents

A meeting of the Council of Presidents will be held at the Acorn Club, 1618 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March the 29th, at 11 o'clock.

### The Advertising Policy of The Bulletin

This month THE BULLETIN prints two pages of advertisements. Each spring we will print two pages, but in our other issues but one page will appear.

Our plan is meeting with great success, and since our policy is very clearly defined, we take this opportunity to explain it to our members.

We accept no advertisements except those recommended by our members, and we ask our members to endorse only seedsmen and dealers whose stock has proved good, and whose dealings have been straightforward. THE BULLETIN cannot guarantee each packet of seeds sold by its advertisers, but it can guarantee that two or more Garden Club members have been well served by certain firms.

Our advertising page is designed as a directory of such firms. We might fill it easily with the same names, over and over, but since it is for the convenience of our members rather than for profit, we accept advertisements from the same firm but twice each year and allow them but one inch of space each time. We ask, too, that novelties, rather than general stock, be advertised, since it is the newer, better things in which our members are interested.

You can help us to still greater success by sending to the editor names of firms that you have found worth while, and by always mentioning THE BULLETIN when you write to advertisers.

Thus we shall be mutually helpful and a clamoring multitude will demand admittance to our Advertising Honor Roll.

EDITOR.

## DWARF FRUIT TREES

USEFUL where space is valuable. They occupy less room than ordinary Standards. Their fruit is more easily gathered, and the trees bear younger.

*Send for our New Catalogue*

SWAIN NELSON & SONS CO.  
795 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

For the largest and best selection of DAHLIAS, ROSES, HARDY PERENNIALS, also FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, etc. CONSULT

*Dreer's Garden Book for 1916*

A Copy Mailed Free to All Applicants

Henry A. Dreer, 714-716 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## BUDDLEYA WILSONI (NOVELTY)

A dwarf variety with willow leaves and of compact globular shape—flowers rosy-lilac. Excellent for the hardy border.

Plants, each \$1.00

THE HOME OF HEATHER  
KNIGHT AND STRUCK COMPANY  
1 Madison Avenue NEW YORK

## Horsford's Hardy Plants

LILY BULBS SHRUBS TREES  
ROSES FERNS

Write for copy of Spring Catalogue

FREDERICK H. HORSFORD  
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## BIG TREE MOVING

We have a patented apparatus for transplanting trees up to two feet in diameter. We charge \$10.00 per day for the machine and \$6.00 per day for a competent man to operate it. We have prepared a booklet which shows photographs of large trees that have been moved on country estates, and will gladly mail you a copy. We also have a large stock of trees, shrubs and evergreens, particularly large specimens.

LEWIS & VALENTINE CO., Roslyn, N. Y.  
*Landscape Contractors*

## Wonderful Old Fashioned HARDY GARDEN PLANTS

Also a large stock of Japanese Barberry Thunbergii.

*Write for Spring Catalogue*

MARTIN KOHANKIE, Nurseries  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Stop 74, C. P. & E. *Visitors Always Welcome*

## CHESTER JAY HUNT

ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF HIS  
OFFICES AND BULB-GARDENS TO

## MAYFAIR

LITTLE FALLS NEW JERSEY

*An Unusually Fine Display will continue through May*

## HOW TO GROW ROSES, 112 pages, Library Edition

A book of 112 pages, 5 x 8, of which 16 illustrate leading Roses in natural colors. All the necessary instructions which will be of value to the amateur are presented in clear, simple and concise form. Where, when and how to plant. Fertilizers, Insecticides, Planting, Pruning, Mulching, Winter Protection, with important lists of the best Roses for every imaginable place and purpose. The Calendar of Operations alone may save you the cost of the book. Regular price, \$1, postpaid, or complimentary copies will be presented free to our patrons, who request it, when sending an order amounting to \$5 or more.

THE CONARD & JONES CO., West Grove, Pa.

## PETERSON ROSES

have revolutionized outdoor  
ROSE GROWING

*Catalogue on Request*

GEORGE H. PETERSON

Rose and Peony Specialist

Box 15 FAIR LAWN, N. J.

## THE FINEST GARDEN BOOK

Here is a Seed Book that is different, gives real information on Where, When and How to Plant. *Yours for a postal.*

WEEBER & DON

114 Chambers Street NEW YORK

*Flowers  
H. H. Battles  
PHILA.  
Vases.*

## Rookwood Soft Porcelain

A quite new production of vases and bowls designed in form and color for the arrangement of flowers. Can be seen at our agent's in each large city.

The Rookwood Pottery Company  
CINCINNATI

All advertisements endorsed by members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

*In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin*

## Unique Ornamental Shrub

Cork-winged Spindle Bush, *Euonymus alatus*, curious cork-winged stems, gorgeous autumn foliage, brilliant small red berries, grows large and spreading top, enhances with age. Specimens 5 feet, \$1.50 each, 5 for \$6.25.

Ask for Summer Catalogue of Hardy Plants.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS  
GERMANTOWN PHILADELPHIA

## GEORGE C. WOOLSON

*SPECIALIST IN*

ALPINE, BOG AND HERBACEOUS  
PERENNIALS, BULBS AND  
RARE NATIVE PLANTS

More than 2000 Species growing at

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

**BULBS**—Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Lilies

Flower—**SEEDS**—Vegetable

New and Rare **PLANTS**

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE  
CHICAGO (Catalog Free) NEW YORK

## WE ARE

One of the largest growers of Fine Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Roses and Herbaceous Plants in this country. In large Evergreens, we claim to have the largest stock in any nursery. Send for catalogue.

THE ELIZABETH NURSERY CO.  
ELIZABETH, N. J.

## ROSES

Climbing American Beauty and Christine Wright (a climbing Madam Caroline Testout) originated and introduced by us are the finest yet produced. Purity, a white climber. A few plants ready now.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY  
Maple Avenue Nurseries  
Established 1853 WEST CHESTER, PA.

## PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOR of GARDENS

MISS FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON  
MRS. MATTIE EDWARDS HEWITT  
536 Fifth Avenue New York

Write for Terms and Particulars

## Dahlia, SUNSHINE

Described in these pages, offered by Mrs. Stout, for the Benefit of The American Red Cross through

JOHN SCHEEPERS & CO.  
2 Stone Street NEW YORK  
Tubers, \$5.00 each; Green Plants, \$3.00 each  
Stock limited—Order at once

## Moon's Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

*Nurserymen*

MORRISVILLE, PA. 500 Acres  
2200 Varieties Established 43 Years

## A. E. KUNDRED

*Originator of*

## The RUFFLED GLADIOLUS

The grand new American production in several types and races, and thousands of color combinations.

Catalogue Free  
GOSHEN INDIANA

## Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

PEONIES, IRISES, PHLOXES

The most complete collection in existence. ☐ Also the new double and single Lilacs, *Deutzias*, *Philadelphus*, and everything for the hardy garden. ☐ Catalogue beautifully illustrated with color-plates mailed free on request.

BERTRAND H. FARR  
118 Garfield Street WYOMISSING, PA.

## ARTHUR COWEE

*Gladiolus Specialist*

Originator, Grower and Disseminator of the cream of the WORLD'S BEST STRAINS OF GLADIOLI

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue  
Meadowvale Farms BERLIN, N. Y.

## Water-Lillies in Your Own Garden

Easy to grow in tubs or pools. Require no care after planting except to keep the tub filled with water. *My 1916 Catalogue* gives complete instructions, describes the choice varieties, and pictures several in their beautiful natural colors. Write today for a copy.

WILLIAM TRICKER, P. O. Box Z, Arlington, N. J.  
*Water-Lily Specialist*

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*In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin*



# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

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May, 1916

No. XIV

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*Editor*  
MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, AND 1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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It's the Spring.  
Earth has conceived, and her bosom,  
Teeming with summer, is glad.

Vistas of change and adventure,  
Thro' the green land  
The grey roads go beckoning and winding,  
Peopled with wains, and melodious  
With harness-bells jangling:  
Jangling and twangling rough rhythms  
To the slow march of the stately, great horses  
Whistled and shouted along.

White fleets of cloud,  
Argosies heavy with fruitfulness,  
Sail the blue peacefully. Green flame the hedgerows.  
Blackbirds are bugling, and white in wet winds  
Sway the tall poplars.  
Pageants of colour and fragrance,  
Pass the sweet meadows, and viewless  
Walks the mild spirit of May,  
Visibly blessing the world.


*Pastoral*—W. E. HENLEY.

Have we, in America, an unfortunate way of deciding what we want rather than what is suitable? Do we make our gardens as we would scorn to buy our hats?

We insist that a hat be becoming, that it be our particular kind of a hat, but we think very little whether a garden becomes a house or a countryside or a climate. Some of us like Italian gardens, so we plant firmly, quite close to a clapboarded farm house; a faltering excerpt from the shores of Lake Como. Or, from the wide portico of a colonial mansion, we drop our eyes to a small, vague Versailles. Or, again, a French château is surrounded by tangles of shrubbery and swoops of perennial border in what, we fondly hope, is the English style.

A loved child, though plain, can always be made pleasing by quaint frocks and bonnets that would not suit a really beautiful little girl. This we all concede and comply with, but in decking our little plain houses, or our large imposing ones, we carry out a preconceived notion, ignoring the demands of suitability.

The kindly English critic, whose letter follows, tells us this so gently and politely that we can but take it to heart and, hereafter, study our inclinations less and our conditions more.



#### Letter from Miss Jekyll

#### On Receiving a Copy of Miss Louise Shelton's "Beautiful Gardens in America"

MUNSTEAD WOOD, Godalming, Surrey, England.

Jan. 7, 1916.

Dear Mrs. King: I am afraid you must have thought me ungrateful for not sooner thanking you for the beautiful and highly interesting volume on American gardens. I could not hurry with it; with my very bad and painful sight I could only take a few plates and pages at a time.

It is good to see how seriously good gardening is being practised on your side and how neither pains nor cost are spared. If one may criticise it is only that in many cases there is too much ornamental detail crowded together, so that the eye is bewildered by too many objects of interest being in sight at the same time. For this reason the pictures that appeal to me most strongly are Chesterwood, Mariemont, Montpelier, Preston and the quiet canal at Blairsden. These have all the inestimable advantage of mature tree growth, either in main feature or background.

A very capable architect has been at work on Drumthwacket, and has reproduced some genuine Italian feeling. I see in many cases an almost passionate desire to make the garden Italian at all costs, some of them not so successful as this. It is probably a matter of climate. The success of Drumthwacket is that of the artist although it is fairly far north. I think the true Italian character is only suitable or completely possible in a corresponding climate such as that of California and others of the Southern states.

I was hoping to see an illustration of some reproduction of a quiet English garden such as I think must exist or have been made in connection with houses of the old Colonial type. This I think the best for the Northern states, for the time when these houses were built was one of singular refinement in all matters of building and decoration—there was that delightful combination of dignity, modesty, and restfulness that made itself felt through everything and which is more than ever needful in these days of painful overstrain.

Thanking you again and wishing you all good things, I am,

Yours sincerely,

GERTRUDE JEKYLL.

### Associate Membership

A meeting of the Executive Committee and Council of Presidents was held in Philadelphia on March 29th and 30th. At the Council of Presidents were representatives of twenty-eight Clubs, all of whom were entertained at luncheon, after the meeting, by Mrs. Martin.

The meeting was productive of much valuable discussion. Many questions of importance came up and, if not settled, were brought nearer to a solution. The matter of garden records was one, reference to which will be found elsewhere in the Bulletin.

The most important matter to be settled was the establishment of an Associate Membership.

There are many garden enthusiasts who live in communities where there are no Garden Clubs, or who, because of some local rule, are not eligible to membership. Many Clubs, for instance, have no men members. Many of these would like to be associated with other amateur gardeners and there are many who wish to subscribe to the Bulletin and other Garden Club publications.

So it has been decided that the Associate Membership shall carry with it all Club publications and all privileges except the vote. Since we vote by Clubs, it would be impossible to give the vote to individuals. The dues will be \$2.00. All good amateurs are eligible but no one who already belongs to a Garden Club may become an Asso-

ciate Member, for the reason that all good Garden Clubs are eligible to regular membership and it is not desirable that individuals should have Club privileges pending election. Such privileges might be abused.

For this year each member Club may present three candidates for Associate Membership. The Executive Committee may also present candidates. The names of candidates, duly proposed and seconded, and accompanied by letters, several, if possible, setting forth their qualifications, must be sent to the Executive Committee, who, in turn, will present them to the Council of Presidents.

Perhaps a word of explanation is needed as to just what the word "amateur" implies. The Committee has construed it to include all persons professionally but not commercially interested in gardening. Slight shades of meaning each Club must settle for itself. The Clubs are asked, however, to be very conservative in their choice of candidates. This new membership will add to the size of the Club. It will also add to its interest and usefulness. No one should be proposed whose membership would not be for mutual profit. The proposer and seconder, who may be individuals, not Clubs, must give assurance of the interest and ability of their candidate.

Another year the rules will be slightly changed. Probably each Club will be allowed to present but one candidate. This year there are many who are anxious to become members and many whom the Club is anxious to enroll. Under the present arrangement about a hundred can be elected. Later this class of membership will probably be limited, but no very definite rules can be made until the plan has been given a trial.

At the Council of Presidents on March 30, 1916, the Garden Club of Ridgefield, Connecticut, was elected to membership in The Garden Club of America.

**Tentative Program of the  
Fourth Annual Meeting of Garden Club  
of America**

*To be held in Lenox, Massachusetts,  
Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29, 1916.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH

Arrival during day of Officers and Delegates. Trains leave New York (about)

8:50 A. M. (arrive) 1:30 P. M.\*

3:29 P. M. " 8:00 P. M.\*

8:30 P. M. Meeting of Executive Committee at Curtis Hotel, Lenox.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH

9:30 A. M. Meeting of Committees (to be called in advance).

11:00 A. M. First General Business Meeting.

1:00 P. M. Luncheon at Lenox Club. Delegates and Officers.

2:30 P. M. Visits to Gardens in Lenox and Pittsfield.

Tea at Miss Kneeland's, to which both delegates and non-delegates are invited.

8:00 P. M. Subscription Dinner (probably at Hotel Aspinwall) for all Officers, Delegates and non-Delegates who care to subscribe.

Arrangements for ordering cards for the dinner will be announced later.

The reports of Presidents of all Member Clubs will be read after dinner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH

10:00 A. M. Council of Presidents.

11:00 A. M. Business Meeting—Election of Officers, Committee Reports, etc.

Luncheon for Officers and Delegates with Mrs. Alexandre.

2:30 P. M. Visits to Gardens in Stockbridge, Tyringham, and Great Barrington.

Evening Exhibition of Lantern Slides open to all members. (Members are asked to bring any slides they may have).

All meetings will probably be held at the Curtis House, Lenox.

Secretary of the Lenox Committee—Mrs. Bernhard Hoffmann, Stockbridge, Mass.

\*As the summer schedule of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is not ready, further information as to trains will be sent out later, together with directions for motoring to Lenox.

At the last two Annual Meetings of the Garden Club of America a certain embarrassment has been felt by the non-delegates, not because they have been neglected but because so much has been done for them. Many have even threatened to stay at home, rather than feel that they are adding to the burden of the Club which has assumed the rather serious task of entertaining so large an organization as we have grown to be.

But the fact that there are many non-delegates who are eager to attend the Annual Meeting is the best evidence of a deep and abiding interest in the affairs of the Club. Everything must be done to encourage them to continue to come, so at this meeting they will be left to themselves. They may attend the business meetings if they choose; but if they prefer to visit gardens, motors and small maps of Lenox and the vicinity will be available, and they may scour the country to their hearts' content. Flags will be placed at the entrance of all gardens that are open to them, and such gardens will be open during the entire day.

Non-delegates are invited to Miss Kneeland's tea and it is particularly hoped that they will come to the Subscription Dinner on Wednesday, June 28th. Otherwise they will be left to their own devices.

The Lenox Horticultural Association will hold its Annual Exhibition during the Garden Club Meeting.

An exhibition of garden pastels by William Penhallow Henderson of Chicago will also be open at that time.

### **An Account of the Work of the Flower Mission of the Garden Club of Montgomery and Delaware Counties and Suggestions for Their Formation Elsewhere**

Organized Flower Missions were started in Boston, that birthplace of so many philanthropies, but the spirit is the same that animated the Colonial Dame who passed her lilacs and sweet herbs over the picket fence of her box-edged garden to gratify the longing of the childish faces peering in at her. It is the practical way of sharing our abundance with the sick in the hospitals, the old people in their lonely rooms, and the many wearied workers of the cities, who may have memories of other days and gardens of their own.

The time honored formula for a Flower Mission "bouquet" is "Something white, something sweet, something bright." Let me

beg "and something green or gray for foliage." There come certain days when to the workers tying up the bunches at the flower table it seems as if only scarlet sage, magenta zinnias, lemon marigolds, and purple petunias are left to mingle their prismatic glories. Then a cry goes up for white and green, plenty of it, soft feathery green—and it is astonishing what can be utilized in the small bunches that are customary.

Sprigs of privet and box cuttings are glossy and attractive, sweet-briars can be trimmed here and there, while honeysuckles and clematis are all the better for the restraining shears. Ribbon grass, dusty miller, and bishop's weed are admirable, and asparagus and carrot tops both fine and feathery. Most popular of all, in certain circles, is the ever-present parsley, for it goes into the family stew pot when the flowers have faded. Everybody plants twice as much as is needed for home consumption, and it can be culled again and again; so send *plenty* of parsley. Mint is much desired. The distributors tell us the people fairly clamor for the bunches of flowers with mint. At the almshouse the poor old men deprived of their tobacco and stimulants find a sprig of mint cheering and sustaining, and a supply goes out there each week.

Be generous with your white flowers—personally, I do not consider that we have enough in our own gardens as a usual thing. Grow a neat row of white candytuft in the vegetable garden, where it can be quickly sheared and tied in an abundant sheaf—it sends up new shoots, and last a long time. Rock cress, dame's rocket, alyssum, sweet peas, dianthus, gypsophila, phlox (second blooming), physostegia, Bouncing Bet, asters, scabiosa, and boltonia are usually available, while from the fields one can get wild carrots, daisies, and asters. As the bunches sent are comparatively small; tiny sprays are utilized which seem to you insignificant. The spring shrubs are very beautiful, deutzias, spireas, wigelias, viburnum, and lilacs can be generously pruned for the Flower Mission to their own ultimate advantage. When I lay stress on the need of white blooms, I do not intend to disparage their more brilliant brethren, for the latter are very popular; but it is the white that helps the color to carry its full glory to satisfy the eye. Only a saint indeed could look with gratitude from her bed of pain upon an African marigold artistically mingled with rose campion and veronica.

With the "sweet" things we often have both color and green, and if we could find space to grow a few of the dear old herbs we would have material for many cuttings. Here I want to make a plea for just such things to be sent to the blind—so many grow that are the sweeter

for the handling even though they fade. Many leaf odors are latent until they are touched or bruised, and who does not love to finger and smell them? So when we send beautiful flowers to the hospital let us think as well of the blind in their shadowed homes, and add lavender, southernwood, thyme, sweet basil, and bergamot to our rose geranium, lemon verbena, lemon balm, cinnamon shrub, and sweetbriar. Even tansy, sage, and sassafras may carry charm in their odors for many.

The Philadelphia Fruit, Flower, and Ice Mission receives at its distributing center in town the hampers from its various local branches and sends according to their needs the flowers to all the hospitals, homes for the aged or incurables, the penitentiary, and social centers. Other hampers go direct from the local branches to the Visiting Nurse Society and the College Settlement, for distribution in the tenements. The Union Transfer collects the hampers at the station in town and delivers them free of charge. They are plainly marked with the name of the branch and returned that day. Private baskets with the owner's name clearly painted on the basket can be sent in the same manner, and addressed tags are kept in every package room. Each local center meets once a week at its tying and packing place working from 8 to 9:30 A. M. A large table for the flowers to be shaken upon for arranging, scissors, and raffia are all that is needed, but a few stools are very much to be desired. It is well to have this gathering place near the station (in Haverford they have the use of a small express office), as clusters or baskets of flowers can be deposited by motors, left by people hurrying for trains, or passed quickly out by residents of other towns, during the few moments that the train stops.

A word on the practical method of preparation: As the flowers must be ready so early, it is well to pick them late the evening before and let them stand in a bucket of water out of doors to "harden." They transport much better. Also the pungent and useful marigold loses much of its odor when so treated. Small flowers like pansies, violets, daisies, sweet peas, and the brittle nasturtium if tied in loose clusters when picked can be safely handled and made into bouquets by one person. Even if you have only a few blossoms, send them. They are all welcome to the Mission folk and doubly so to the poor recipients in hot alleys, stifling rooms, or hospital wards. There are many flowers to be gathered in the fields and many children bring them to us as their contribution. I have always thought that this should be encouraged quite as much for the sake of the more fortunate child who gathers and gives of its abundance as for the waif who receives. Small contributors often appear with a tightly clutched,



short-stemmed handful of assorted varieties or a bunch of radishes from their own gardens.

Here is another branch of the service—fruit and vegetables, the overflow from our abundant store, or the product of a garden whose owner is away for a few weeks. Vegetables often considered too tough for use, squash, beans, corn, or egg-plant, are eagerly fought for. The Italians have a perfect passion for the mature cucumber which they fry in large quantities and feed to the entire family.

As local conditions always differ, it is impossible to outline any plan of organizing, but it has been found advisable to have certain members responsible for certain days and to pledge their own workers for those days. It is of course, thoroughly understood that anyone who has the time to come and tie flowers is more than welcome. Flowers are such everyday things to most of us—but just attempt to carry some down a crowded tenement street and see if you have the heart to have kept one bloom by the time you reach the second corner. The persistent cry “Give me a flower, lady” sends one home resolved to pick a bigger basketful for the next meeting of the Flower Mission.

MARY ELLEN WINGATE LLOYD.

### A Plea for the Wild Flowers

As is patent to all the world, we in America have ever been a prodigal people, wasting the wonderful natural resources of the most richly endowed country in the world, until we are brought face to face with the fact that we must pause,—and so conservation has become a fetish with us, almost a national doctrine.

There are laws protecting the deer and other game in the mountains and the brook trout in their spawning season, but there is no moral or legal obligation to shield the flowering and fruiting season of the wild flowers—many so shy, at best, at reproducing themselves.

Once these lovely denizens of the woods and swamps are spied by the chance pedestrian, their doom is sealed. With an exclamation or shriek of delight according to the sex of their discoverer they are promptly plucked, sometimes to be preserved in water for a few days, but usually to fade in the warm hand that took them from their chosen haunt.

Few people realize that our lovely wild flowers are, in many parts of the country, being rapidly exterminated by alleged flower lovers. And who living in the vicinity of New York has failed to notice on Sunday and holiday afternoons in May, automobiles in a steady procession, going toward the city, many of which have their tonneaux

filled with branches of the lovely Florida dogwood? Soon this showy beautifier of our Spring woods will be but a memory.

Our beautiful cardinal flower, *lobelia cardinalis*, with which no other bloom can vie in vividness of color and charm, is another victim of its own beauty. Growing as it does in marshes or the soft soil of the water's edge, it is usually pulled up, roots and all, when gathered; it too is becoming alarmingly scarce where once its gorgeous spikes lent beauty to the late Summer days.

This humble little article has as its aim the hope that some of the Member Clubs of the Garden Club of America may, as part of their season's work, create a sentiment in their locality which will regulate and influence the ruthless picking of wild flowers.

Dear Bulletin Readers who are flower lovers and producers of such beauty in your own gardens, help keep the world of beauty that Nature has produced far beyond the realm of lawn or garden.

MARGARET L. GAGE,  
*Litchfield Garden Club.*

A Wild Flower Preservation Committee is now being formed with Miss Mary Haldane, Ulster Garden Club, Kingston-on-Hudson, New York, as chairman. Each member club has been asked to appoint a member to serve on this committee and it is hoped that much useful activity will result.

### Insect Life with the Flowers

Having spent the Summer months surrounded by wild-flower gardens, I returned to greet prosy Winter, with the meditation that it is not enough to know the name of the flower you meet in the meadow; there is a scheme of salvation for every species of flower in the struggle for survival, that has been slowly perfected, with some insect help, through the ages. The little blossom is not a passive thing to be simply admired by human eyes, nor does it waste its sweetness upon the desert air. It is a sentient thing, acting intelligently through the same strong desires that animate us.

"Desire ever creates form." If you doubt it study the mechanism of the common Milk Weed which is adjusted with such marvelous delicacy to the length of a bee's tongue, or of a butterfly's leg. Learn why so many flowers have sticky calices or protective hairs — why the purple trillium gives such a disagreeable odor, while other flowers charm with their delicate breath.

Interest should be aroused in flower lovers of this insect world of which we know so little. The little Sundew not only catches insects but secretes juices to digest them; the pitcher plant, I am

told, even makes soup of its insect guests whereby she may be nourished. In my little experience I have noted that certain plants attract but gnats and flies, while others attract bees, butterflies, moths or humming birds.

How plants travel; how they send seeds abroad in the World to found new colonies might be studied by "expansionists" with profit.

Dr. Springle asserts that vice and virtue live side by side in the vegetable world, and that every sinner is branded as surely as was Cain. The Dodder, for instance, although claiming rather exalted kinfolk, is not far above the fungi on the family tree.

Do we realize that it is the night-flying moth that we may thank for our deep Easter Lily?

The little humble bee depends entirely upon flowers for its food and for the food of future generations. They are the most diligent of all visitors and are rarely diverted from one species of flower to another while on their rounds, collecting nectar and pollen, and are really the most important of all fertilizing agents. It has been said that should they perish most of our flowers would perish with them. Australian farmers imported clover from Europe, but the failure to import the little bumble bee, resulted in no seed for the next year's crop.

JOSEPHINE BLAUVELT,  
*The Garden Club of Michigan.*

### **An Opportunity**

The department of our government naturally most interesting to Garden Clubs is that of agriculture and especially the Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Here a delightful paternalism is in operation, bringing every effort to bear in adding vegetation of beauty and economic value to our flora and also in improving the native stocks. The recent success of Mr. Coville, Government Botanist, in increasing the size of the blueberry to that of the cranberry and encouraging its growth in acid, sandy soils where few plants yielding food flourish, is an example of the latter statement.

For years the United States government has kept its agricultural explorers in the field, seeking new plants of economic value. Mr. F. N. Meyer, who has recently returned, has been nine years searching the wilds of western China, Turkestan, Manchuria, Korea, and the borderlands of Thibet, and many useful and beautiful plants have been discovered by him.

This brings us to the department of "Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction," where a warm greeting awaits the Garden Club because the officials feel the need of just such clubs. Numbers of small

plants are always on hand, raised in the government green houses but as yet quite unknown in regard to their behavior under different conditions of climate and soil. Mr. Peter Bisset, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., will send a list of the species on hand and an experimenter's card giving directions, and will cordially welcome co-operation. Since these plants must be grown by individuals before they can become a practical asset to the inhabitants of this country, the members of the Garden Club will be doing a valuable patriotic work.

Mr. Robert A. Young, an enthusiastic specialist, will not ask you to grow vegetables but to eat them and cry his wares for him. The dasheen, eaten for hundreds of years by millions of people in the Orient and proven to be very digestible and nutritious, is now being grown through our Southern lands and is ready for the market. Mr. Young will give the address of growers on application and also send pamphlets of recipes. The delicious flavor of the Japanese vegetable, Udo, the delicate taste of the Chinese cabbage, and the healthful properties of unmilled rice are among his recent discoveries. The address, Bureau of Plant Industry, will reach him, and his answer to inquiries is sure to be full of interest and of value.

ANNE MACILVAINE.  
*Garden Club of Trenton.*

### A Swimming Pool and its Setting

Living as we do on the banks of Lake Erie, a swimming pool sounds the most unnecessary of luxuries, but we found to our keen disappointment that bathing in the lake was out of the question, owing to the sewerage and dirt which are swept down the shore from Cleveland. On mentioning the subject of a pool to the architect and builder, they vaguely hinted at unspeakable difficulties—quicksand and solid concrete foundations thirteen feet in thickness, etc. The vision faded as the expense grew, but the grading for the terraces facing the lake was being done by a contractor whose specialty was concrete tanks and bridges, and during some conversation relative to the work on the retaining walls he told of a small reservoir he had recently built on the slope of a hill, which had cost between four and five hundred dollars. Our hopes rose once more, and, after careful figuring, he guaranteed to build us a swimming pool thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide, eight feet deep at one end and three at the other, for four or five hundred dollars. The draining was comparatively simple, the lake being only thirty feet away. It was built in a few weeks of solid reinforced concrete, twelve inches thick and painted with cement paint a dazzling white. The actual cost was \$550.

The maintenance consists of an occasional coat of paint, a cover in winter and a weekly change of water, the last being imperative, since the absolute cleanliness of the white bottom is its great beauty.

The pool is set in the center of a formal blue and white garden. At each end a white pergola shelters a seat. Over these grow blue and white wistaria vines. The beds are simply a setting for the pool and follow its general outline. The whole garden lies twenty-five feet below the house, can be seen from the windows and is the most interesting thing on the place.

The planting presented great difficulties. The northern exposure of the garden permits the spray and the cutting, driving winds from the lake to sweep it from October to May, and in summer the blazing sun makes it dreadfully hot, even on a moderately warm day. All tall, weak-stemmed plants had to be abandoned and many others were not sufficiently hardy. The following plants are proving successful: blue anchusa, both dark and light; forget-me-nots; salvia azurea; plumbago Larpente, and the low belladonna delphinium, with scillas for spring. White: madonna lilies; English and Japanese iris, and the following varieties of phlox: Miss Lingard, Mrs. Jenkins and Von Lassburg. The seeds of the annual Empress candytuft and nigella were scattered among the iris and scillas, and these, with a few aster plants, have made a mass of bloom all summer.

JESSICA McMURRAY,  
*Garden Club of Cleveland.*

### Book Reviews

Under the headings of "Rural Textbook Series" and "Rural Science Series," Luther H. Bailey is editing and Macmillan is publishing a number of books valuable in country life, whether professional or amateur.

"The Principles of Plant Culture," by the late E. S. Goff, revised by J. G. Moore and L. R. Jones, is at once simple and thoroughly scientific. From gardening as a science to gardening as an art is not so far a cry as one might think, and the habit of close observation is the best training for either. A study of the principles of plant life not only tells us what to do and how to do it, but explains *why* to do it, changing our experimental method into a logical one. A reference to this book will teach and explain almost all the processes used in gardening. Most artistic gardeners have already come to understand that success means scientific work.

A second volume in the Rural Science Series is "Subtropical Vegetable Gardening," by P. H. Rolfs, which is the result of observation at the Experimental Station of Florida.

E. P. Dutton and Co.'s "Garden and Farm Almanac" is a real *vade mecum* for the countryman, packed with useful information and suggestions, with estimates of the cost of farm and garden operations; containing a number of blueprints of plans for planting grounds and gardens, and for buildings as well. Price 25 cents.

MARY ANDERSON.  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

#### **The American Rose Annual**

Indispensable to the rose-grower, even on the smallest scale, is the first Rose Annual just issued by the American Rose Society. Its editor, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, has gathered within its pages valuable information on every aspect of rose culture. The many articles are by well-known rosarians and cover climatic conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Especially useful are the sections "Getting Better Roses" and "Enemies of the Rose." There are interesting accounts of the various experimental rose gardens and of recent American rose introductions.

The Annual is supplied to all members of the American Rose Society. Others may obtain it by sending \$1.00 for Associate Membership to B. Hammond, Secretary, Beacon, N. Y.

#### **The Mary Frances Garden Book**

By Jane Eayre Fryer. Price \$1.50. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia.

This is one of the few really interesting garden books that has appeared in this day of many but doubtfully useful garden books. It is designed to give to a child its first lessons in gardening. This it does so wisely and well that it beguiles grown-up gardeners, making them realize suddenly that in their search for more complicated knowledge they have overlooked fundamentals. It is perfectly simple, perfectly direct, and perfectly charming.

If you have no children, get it for yourself. Its simple formulæ stick in the mind and its definite explanations leave no vagueness of detail.

K. L. B.

## A Protest

Contracts have been let and work begun on a Central Heating, Lighting and Power Plant to be built in Washington on Washington Channel and Fourteenth Street.

*Write at once to*

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Ask them to send to you a pamphlet giving all the details of this outrageous project.

Are you willing to see the Washington Plan ruined, the Washington Monument flanked by twin smoke stacks two hundred feet tall and sixteen feet in diameter, the Capitol overshadowed by such unnecessary ugliness?

The following paragraphs tell you what *you* can and should do. Surely this is a time when the Garden Club of America should bring all possible influence to bear.

“Public sentiment will prove the greatest factor in making visible the handwriting on the wall, and we therefore urge you — after a careful study of the facts we herewith present — to *write* or *wire* or *both* to the President of the United States, your two Senators and the Representative from your district, that, you vigorously protest against proceeding with construction of the power plant on a site to which experts in all qualified callings have taken exception. Even if, in the interim, the resolution should be defeated, do not cease activities which eventually must win.

Do not postpone this action nor consider that your co-operation will not count. *It will*, when exercised in the light of knowledge of the situation; and we who are giving our disinterested service in your behalf have the right to ask that you support us in a crisis which involves the future of your Washington.

The American Institute of Architects.”

THE EDITOR.

## Notes

The Garden Club of Princeton will hold its Second Annual Flower Market at Thompson Hall Park, on Thursday, May 8th, from eleven to seven o'clock. The result of last year's market is a School Gardener or Horticulturalist, and the proceeds this year will be devoted to making this arrangement permanent.

The Rose Garden of Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward will again be shown in June at "Willowmere," Roslyn, Long Island, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

Last year Admiral Ward offered his garden for this cause, and the proceeds of the entertainment paid for an ambulance, which he named in memory of Claude Pernet, the son of the famous rosarian in Lyons, who was killed in battle.

Although the rose fête last year was not widely announced, there were 1200 people who took advantage of the opportunity to see Admiral Ward's famous roses. This year they will be shown on Thursday, June 8th, from three to six o'clock, and during the afternoon Mr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum will deliver a special lecture on the hybridization of roses.

In case of rain, exhibition will be postponed until the following day.

Tickets of admission, \$1.00, can be obtained from Mrs. Robert Bacon, Westbury, Long Island, or at "Willowmere," Roslyn, Long Island.

Under the auspices of the Garden Club of Cincinnati, Mrs. Francis King gave a lecture on "Color in the Flower Garden" on April 5th.

Early in April this Club opened a distributing station, from which in two days many thousand Crimson Rambler plants were sold at the nominal price of ten cents each.

Mrs. Albert Krippendorf is chairman of the Garden Extension Committee.

Mrs. Herbert W. Hamlin has originated a well-planned Garden Record Book which might be of interest to Garden Club members. It is arranged to cover a period of five years and is practical and convenient. Copies may be had from Mrs. Hamlin, Greenwich, Conn.

**Excerpts from a Letter**  
**Just Received from Mrs. Walter S. Millard**  
**The Ridge, Malabar Hill, Bombay, India**

"I live in hope that we may still start such a thing (a Garden Club) in Bombay, but it is impossible until the war is over. All our thoughts and work are given over to war and what we can do for the poor wounded, etc., and how we wish it would come to an end, and have peace once more."

. . . . .



"Our garden here is lovely just now. I wish you could see it. The Poinsettias have never been finer, and now the annuals are appearing. How splendid to think the gloriosa superba is good. Ours won't bloom until after the rain."

"I am keeping up the interest for gardening amongst the Indian ladies in the hope of later starting a club, but at present they are all working at relief work, and splendidly too."

The Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association has recently opened a reading room in connection with its office at 600 Lexington Avenue, corner of 52nd Street. Here a wide selection of garden books and seed catalogues has been placed on exhibit, and may be purchased or ordered through the office at regular book-sellers' prices.

Mrs. King's valuable pamphlet on "How to Form a Garden Club," price 25 cents, and the Association's Members' Garden Post-cards are also on sale, and a list of lectures on garden topics may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The room is attractively furnished, and is an ideal place in which to look over garden books in comfort and at leisure. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the Garden Club of America to make use of it.

The Woman's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association held a most interesting conference of its western members on April 12th, 13th, and 14th in Chicago.

The attendance was large and great enthusiasm was apparent. Many valuable papers were read, and the discussions were helpful and inspiring.

### Hollyhock Rust Remedies

The potassium permanganate solution for hollyhock rust is as follows:

Potassium permanganate.....	1 part
Soap.....	2 parts
Water.....	100 parts

On account of its expense this preparation can be profitably used only on greenhouse or a limited number of garden plants.

Bordeaux mixture is the preparation usually recommended for controlling this disease, but entirely satisfactory results have not always followed its use. The modified Bordeaux known as 5-5-50 is the one to be used in this case, the formula being—

Copper sulphate . . . . . 5 pounds  
Lime . . . . . 5 pounds  
Water to make . . . . . 50 gallons

One experienced gardener has recently reported that spraying the plants with a weak solution of Cabot's sulpho-naphthol will keep the rust in check.  
—From *The American Florists*.

### Window Boxes

A very successful planting for window boxes and one which will last for several years and require very little care is English ivy, euonymus and Jerusalem cherry. Make the boxes so they can be detached from the house and carried away in the fall and put in a cellar or pit for the winter. Place in the bottom of the boxes some broken flower pots then good soil. For a four-foot box provide three Jerusalem cherries (in six-inch pots), five English ivy and one euonymus. These plants require little watering. After frost put the boxes in a pit or cellar. They require no watering during the winter. About the first of April take them out. Pick off all rusty leaves and cultivate the soil. Water them with Bordeaux mixture. One week later water with manure water. About May 1st water again with manure water.

These window boxes if thus taken care of will last for years. They do not require the daily watering as more delicate flowers do. It is always difficult to get fine bloom and harmonious color effects in window boxes. What could be more restful and charming than dark green masses in good order?  
VIRGINIA E. VERPLANCK.

### The Flower Shows

The National Flower Show held in Philadelphia the week of March 27th and the International Flower Show in New York from April 5th to 12th were both very beautiful and very successful.

Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the loveliest of the Philadelphia exhibits was a beautifully arranged group of acacias, shown by Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mass. There were perhaps twenty-five varieties, all charming. The entire exhibition it is said was purchased by Mr. Widener, and part of it will be presented to the city of Philadelphia.

Another well arranged exhibit was Dreer's Rose Garden, filled with wonderfully grown roses in numberless varieties.

Mrs. Scott's arrangement of potted plants was unusually pretty.

The rock gardens were one of the attractive features of the New York Show and there were many exquisitely arranged private exhibits, of which there were few in Philadelphia.

At neither show were any startling novelties shown, but both were most interesting. The New York exhibit was the larger and more elaborate. The attendance at both was very large, an evidence of the constantly increasing interest in gardens and gardening.

### Report of the Committee Appointed to Collect the Names of Special Plant Societies of America and their Secretaries

American Carnation Society. A. F. J. Bauer, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

American Dahlia Society. Joseph J. Lane, Secretary, 11 West Thirty-second Street, New York.

National Dahlia Society. R. W. Gill, Secretary, Portland, Ore.

American Gladiolus Society. Henry Youell, Secretary, Syracuse, New York.

American Pæony Society. A. B. Saunders, Secretary, Clinton, New York.

American Rose Society. B. Hammond, Secretary, Fishkill, New York.

American Sweet Pea Society. H. A. Bunyard, Secretary, 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Chrysanthemum Society of America. C. W. Johnson, Secretary, Morgan Park, Ill.

ANNE T. STEWART, *Chairman.*

*Short Hills Garden Club.*

### Important

Loose-leaf books for garden records, of the size approved by the Garden Club of America, can be purchased through the Bulletin for \$2.25 each. This price includes 100 filler sheets. Extra filler sheets can be purchased for 50 cents a hundred. The index adds 50 cents to the price of the book.

At the Executive Committee Meeting, held in Philadelphia on March 29th, this book was exhibited and favorably discussed.

Mr. Clarke, of the Garden Club of Lenox, has an interesting plan for keeping garden records. He and Mrs. Hibbard of the Garden Club of Illinois, who arranged the loose-leaf book for that Club, were

appointed a committee to formulate some definite recording plan for the Garden Club of America. Whatever system they recommend will be adapted to use with these ledgers and filler sheets.

The price mentioned above is very low, and all Garden Club members who wish ledgers are asked to order them through the Bulletin. The editor can supply them immediately. Please send your check with your order.

Since the Annual Meetings of Member Clubs are not held with any uniformity, no list of officers can be printed that will be correct for an entire year. It is therefore thought best to publish a list of presidents and secretaries twice each year.

ALBEMARLE GARDEN CLUB, VIRGINIA.

*President:* Mrs. Samuel H. Marshall, Simeon P. O., Charlottesville, Va.

*Corresponding Secretary:* Mrs. Russell Bradford, Wyndover, University of Virginia, Va.

AMATEUR GARDENERS' CLUB, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

*President:* Miss Elizabeth L. Clark, 1025 No. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md.

*Secretary:* Miss Margaretta Poe, 1204 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN CLUB OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

*President:* Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ferndon Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

*Secretary:* Miss Annie Condon, 920 So. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE BEDFORD GARDEN CLUB

*President:* Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and 39 East 67th St., New York City.

*Secretary:* Miss Evelyn Leonard, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and 243 East 17th St., New York City.

GARDEN CLUB OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

*President:* Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, Morrison Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Glendenning Groesbeck, Elmhurst, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

*President:* Mrs. John E. Newell, West Mentor, Ohio.

*Secretary:* Mrs. W. M. Clapp, 1928 East 82nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE EAST HAMPTON GARDEN CLUB, NEW YORK

*President:* Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y., and 635 Park Avenue, New York City.

*Secretary:* Mrs. C. Wheaton Vaughan, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y., and 105 East 53rd Street, New York City.

THE GARDENERS OF MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES,  
PENNSYLVANIA

*President:* Mrs. William H. Hughes, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

*Secretary:* Miss Elizabeth Williams, Haverford, Pa.

THE GREEN SPRING VALLEY GARDEN CLUB, MARYLAND

*President:* Miss Fannie McLane, Garrison Post Office, Baltimore Ct., Md.

*Secretary:* Mrs. George Ward, Owings Mills, Baltimore Ct., Md.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND.

*President:* Mrs. Bertram N. Stump, Emmorton, Harford County, Md.

*Secretary:* Mrs. John L. G. Lee, Bell Air, Md.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES, N. Y.

*President:* Mrs. James Fuller, Warwick, Orange Ct., N. Y.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Rutherford, Warwick, N. Y.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS

*President:* Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Jr., Winnetka, Ill., and 1637 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Leverett Thompson, Lake Forest, Ill.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAWRENCE, L. I., NEW YORK

*President:* Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, L. I.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Henry O. Chapman, Woodmere, L. I.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

*President:* Thomas Shields Clarke, Esq., "Fernbrook," Lenox, Mass., and 7 West 43d Street, New York.

*Secretary:* Mrs. F. C. Barlow, Lenox, Mass., and 47 East 64th Street, New York City.

THE LITCHFIELD GARDEN CLUB, LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT

*President:* Mrs. S. E. Gage, West Morris, Conn., and 309 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Henry S. Munroe, Litchfield, Conn., and 118 West 72nd Street, New York City.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF MICHIGAN

*President:* Mrs. Benjamin S. Warren, Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Frederic Towle, The Witherell Apartments, Detroit, Mich.

THE MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB, NEW YORK

*President:* Mrs. H. R. McLane, Millbrook, New York.

*Secretary:* Miss Elizabeth Lamont, Millbrook, New York, and 2 West 53rd Street, New York City.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF ORANGE AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

THE GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

*President:* Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Old Beach Road, Newport, R. I.

*Secretary:* Miss Dorothea M. Watts, Linden Gate, Newport, R. I.

THE NORTH COUNTRY GARDEN CLUB LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

*President:* Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Effendi Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, 229 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

*President:* Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

*Secretary:* Miss Ernestine A. Goodman, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

*President:* Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., and 34 East 36th Street, New York City.

*Secretary:* Miss Jessie Frothingham, Princeton, N. J.

THE RIDGEFIELD GARDEN CLUB, CONNECTICUT

*President:* Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn.

*Secretary:* Mrs. George H. Newton.

THE RYE GARDEN CLUB

*President:* Mrs. Everett L. Crawford, Port Chester, N. Y.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna M. Carrère, "Red Oaks" White Plains, N. Y., and 471 Park Avenue, New York City.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF SOMERSET HILLS, NEW JERSEY

*President:* Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Bernardsville, N. J., and 157 E. 71 St., New York City.

*Secretary:* Mrs. George R. Mosle, Gladstone, N. J., and 929 Park Ave., New York City.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

*President:* Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

*Secretary:* Mrs. E. S. Twining, 54 East 52nd Street, New York City.

THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB

*President:* Mrs. Edward Brevoort Renwick, Short Hills, N. J.

*Secretary:* Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills, N. J., and 20 East 66th Street, New York City.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

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July, 1916

No. XV

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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“That is the sort of person one enjoys taking round — the man (or woman) who, loving gardens, would go any distance to see one; who comes to appreciate, and compare, and admire; who has a garden of his own that he lives in and loves; and whose talk and criticisms are as dew to the thirsty gardening soul, all too accustomed in this respect to droughts. He knows as well as I do, what patience, what study and watching, what laughter at failures, what fresh starts with undiminished zeal, and what bright unalterable faith are represented by the flowers in my garden. He knows what I have done for it, and he knows what it has done for me, and how it has been, and will be more and more a place of joys, a place of lessons, a place of health, a place of miracles, and a place of sure and never changing peace.”

— From “A Solitary Summer” by the author of  
“Elizabeth and her German Garden.”

## “Discontent in a Garden”

We have always considered gardeners, as a class, genial if anxious. Now suddenly appears, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, a searing commentary called “Discontent in a Garden.”

The gentleman author, for his words and manner betoken a masculine superiority of the old school, claims that he has lived many years and finds amateur gardeners utterly lacking in faith and charity but largely endowed with hope. We admit that hope must spring eternal but we deny that all are sordid and suspicious, crabbed and dissatisfied.

Says this gentleman assertively, “Intelligence, however, is not a quality to be looked for *a priori* in a gardener.” He then goes on to complain that “Often have I welcomed a roomful of visitors and launched them into spirit-warming talk, only to have them, at some unguarded allusion, make for the open, demanding the titles of the lady-roses at the windows and pressing on into the private life of the spinach and the cucumber — conversation that leaves me out in the cold, for not even appendicitis can produce the clacking congeniality of comparing flower beds.” Might it be that our critic’s idea of “spirit-warming talk” drives even non-gardeners into the open? Could it be that even the private affairs of spinach are interesting in comparison? He speaks of a lust for fertilizers. Surely the topic is not less delicate than a discussion of appendicitis.

“I have noted with pain,” says he, “the subtle disintegration of mind and character which awaits those addicted to horticulture — the sanest become superstitious.” Since when has a mild faith in the new moon’s power or the incoming of spring been a sign of mental and moral degeneracy? A poetic fancy and superstition frequently go hand in hand, and gardeners must be fanciful to cope with hard fact.

His last and most baleful accusation is this: “A love of gardening is the root of still another evil: misanthropy. Gardeners become suspicious of even their nearest and dearest; they bring monstrous accusations, charging them with rolling upon the asparagus bed, with blighting the strawberry blossoms, with devouring a ten-foot row of young onions.” Emphatically, for our craft and for our kind, we deny it. Undoubtedly, disagreeable people are sometimes interested in gardens (there is one who isn’t) and apparently it is in the midst of these our critic lives. Probably he has a hobby which leaves untouched his family and friends. Surely he resents an interest elsewhere.

We have never been able to decide which is cause and which effect, but either a love of gardens makes people charming or charming people love gardens. What strange anomalies surround our gentleman that he has not discovered this? Can it be that he looks too much within?

We admit that "discontent in a garden" is an apt and telling phrase, but we claim that the discontent is divine.

### Gardeners Good and Bad

-Reprinted from *The London Times* of March 28, 1916

Some bad gardeners are so charming that no one could wish them better. Nothing thrives in their garden, but they are always happy with thinking how beautiful their plants would be if they did thrive. Often they grow only new, rare, or difficult plants, and, if some of these live through the summer, they are proud of their success. They assume that mortality must always be very high in gardens. They are like the lady who said that she had had eleven children and buried eight of them. No death-rate discourages them; and they are not even discouraged by the spectacle of universally ailing vegetation. If a plant seems to be dying, they will take it up and divide it and replant it elsewhere. Then, when it dies, they make a note that it dislikes disturbance. So it does, when moribund; but it also seems to dislike whatever treatment they give it. Why, one cannot say; for they take pains enough, more pains than most good gardeners; probably they are too fond of gardening to succeed with it.

It is art for art's sake with them; and they are almost glad when a plant dies so that they may have the pleasure of planting another in its place. Spring is their happiest time, for then they can plant recklessly and dream of their summer paradise of flowers. The one thing they cannot do is to leave their plants alone, and plants do like to be left alone some of the time. But one cannot think of these gardeners as plant murderers, although they kill so many with kindness. They are so happy if a plant lives for six months with them; they are so ready to give away any plant of theirs which is not obviously dying; and so full of generous wonder at the simple successes of other gardeners who leave their plants to grow.

But there are other bad gardeners whom one cannot like, whose failures indeed give one pleasure. There is the bad gardener who seems to be the greatest of all gardeners until one sees his garden. You cannot mention any plant that you have failed to grow but he will tell you that it is a weed with him. Often he is very great at names;

according to him every plant is wrongly named and no one knows the right name except himself. If ever you mention a plant he will interrupt you to tell you that you have probably named it wrongly. The real plant of that name is "not in commerce," but it is growing in his garden. In fact he is always talking a kind of scandal about plants, and he makes you feel that gardening is all a matter of labels, as it often is with him. For, if he has the label right, he does not mind much what happens to the plant. It shall at any rate die under its right name and be authenticated by its tombstone. One would not mind this foible about names if he were not so inordinately proud of it; if he did not make one feel that gardening was an arid business which no one understood but himself, and which was not worth understanding. His very plants seem to resent the ugliness of his mind, for he too usually has a "buy-and-die" garden and nothing thrives with him but liver-wort, which he will probably tell you is wrongly named.

Very likely he is really learned about plants with a perverse, Teutonic learning, or he may have strong views about the art of garden design. No one in Europe, he will say, knows what a garden is: you must go to Japan to see gardens. Or if you have been to Japan, you must go to Kamschkatka, or at any rate somewhere where you have not been. For his one real interest in gardening is to make out that other gardeners are wrong, whatever they know or do. If they grow their plants well, they name them wrongly or arrange them wrongly. He himself can do anything with them except grow them. That is denied to him, because he has no love of plants. He may talk about their beauty in flowery language, but his language is more flowery than his garden. That is always ugly with the ugliness of his mind. An egotist cannot have a beautiful garden any more than he can have beautiful manners.

After all, the good gardener is he who has a beautiful garden, even if he grows only the easiest plants in it. For it is never easy to have a beautiful garden. You cannot do it if you want to excel others in growing difficult plants, or if you are eager to follow the latest fashion in garden design, or if you care more for the names of plants than the plants themselves. That wonderful gift which some gardeners seem to have for growing anything is no magic; it comes from the love of plants. They think of their plants more than they think of themselves. And that other gift for making a garden beautiful is no magic either. It comes of loving the garden as well as the plants. If your garden is to be well designed, it must be a part of your home to you and not merely a plot for growing plants in. You must regard it as a place to

live in and not as a place to show to other horticulturists. Those who would be good gardeners should learn to enjoy their gardens and not merely other people's praise of them.

### Communal Forests

Forest conservation, in its truest sense, is not the prevention of the cutting of wood but the effort to grow more wood. Such conservation will never be attained in this country until we grow as much wood in a single year as we use in a single year. It has not been attained in any country and, I believe will not be in this, so long as the potential forest lands are owned privately.

Because of the long time required for forest crops to reach economic maturity, personal expenditure in protecting and improving young forests, cannot be balanced for many years. For this reason the application of modern forestry methods to our denuded and cut-over lands is uninviting to the private owner. The experience of the Old World, where forestry is on a safe and sure basis, ought to be carefully considered in shaping forestry in this country.

Taking the experience of Europe as a guide, it is my firm belief that the measure of our advancement toward forest conservation centers in the creation of state and communal forests on an extensive scale.

Twenty per cent of our forests are already publicly owned. Thirty states own forests which embrace an area of more than three and a half million acres. The idea of publicly owned forests and of confining such forests to non-arable lands is firmly established in this country, but we need to give impetus to the movement and to increase the present area from two to three times. This increase will be most useful if it is in the direction of communal forests, or those owned by towns and cities, where they can serve the double purpose of recreation and economic use.

In this day clear vision is demanded for American citizenship — foresight that looks into the future and lays foundations that insure to posterity a better and more productive country. In looking to this better future we are in the truest sense helping ourselves. We are releasing our grip on human selfishness and emphasizing the idea of national welfare and unselfish patriotism, without which no nation can endure. This vision demands that we raise our voices in behalf of publicly owned forests. We *must* support our National Forest Service, an efficient service, absolutely non-political, which is doing great things for the future welfare of the nation. We must endorse

the idea of State Forests; but, most of all, we must support and be in sympathy with town and city forests because these, more than all others, can serve the double purpose of economic and aesthetic use.

How soon and how rapidly our cities and villages will acquire nearby areas of idle or non-arable land, depends entirely upon public sentiment. In the East, many cities that own municipal water supplies are purchasing large areas of watershed which are being handled as municipal forests. New York, Boston, Hartford, and scores of smaller places in the East are yearly planting millions of small trees on municipally owned denuded lands, and, during the past few years, many New England villages have acquired, by purchase or gift, outlying but accessible tracts for communal forests. These will be developed productively and aesthetically like those of Switzerland and other European countries.

Those who are familiar with the Wienerwald, near Vienna, or the Sihlwald near Zurich, know something of an ideal municipal forest. Daily thousands of people from the nearby cities, wander over the tree-clad hills. Splendid roads and trails lead to points of interest. At convenient places are excellent but inexpensive inns and automobile stages meet trains from the city. As a place of real recreation these forests are far more useful than the ordinary park of limited area, scattered trees, artificial ponds, caged wild animals, soda-water fountains, and policemen to keep the public off the grass.

The outlying city park is a source of large municipal outlay. The city forest can be made a source of large municipal income. Where non-tillable land can be found it can be purchased for a few dollars an acre. If denuded of forest growth, it can be planted at a cost not to exceed \$15.00 an acre. But the tract of land should be large enough to permit of real forest treatment. In the city park, stretches of grass are set off by a variety of trees and shrubs, skillfully arranged in groups. In the city forest the trees are en masse. A few of the most useful species, economically considered, grow in stands. There is an unbroken canopy. The ground is covered with moss, ferns, and forest litter. It is broken only by roads, trails, and small clearings for such buildings as the needs of the public require. Its successful management requires the services of a forester or silviculturist instead of a landscape gardener. With proper management such a city forest requires but little expenditure and as time goes on more than pays for its maintenance. The gradual removal of large timber will be a source of large income.

It is my hope and expectation that the idea of municipal forests, which is so well established in Europe, will find general approval in

this country. Were our cities and towns thoroughly alive to the importance of this movement and willing to purchase the necessary areas of nearby idle or non-arable land, it would go a long way toward solving the problem of forest conservation throughout the country. National and state forests are desirable and necessary in every scheme of conservation. City and village forests are in many respects, more important, because they are accessible and intimately associated with the communities that own them. A national forest must necessarily be more remote from civilization.

Located, as they are, within easy reach of large bodies of people, municipal forests, aesthetically and economically, meet all the requirements of true conservation.

J. W. TOUMÉY,  
*Director of the Yale Forest School.*

### **Mt. Airy Park Forest**

Cincinnati is proud to be the first American city to have a Forest Reserve. The Park Board is carrying on the work of reforestation in a one-thousand acre tract, known as the Mt. Airy Forest.

The land was purchased at an average cost of \$120 per acre, and, by judicious selection, it is expected that the size will be increased to fifteen hundred acres.

The purpose is to create a forest park and arboretum, a unique undertaking for a municipality. In carrying out this project the Park Board has had the constant advice of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, together with the services of a landscape architect.

The Mt. Airy Forest is a picturesque assortment of hills, valleys, streams, woodland and wild landscape, and has been described as a magnificent bit of romantic scenery.

Within two years, more than one million, two hundred thousand trees have been planted; tulip, ash, poplar, white oak, European linden, and red cedars have been set out in great numbers. There will be groups of hemlocks, which are fast becoming extinct in this country, maple, birch, pine, and hundreds of other varieties, intermingled in such a way as to give the impression of a natural forest, while persimmon, papaw and berries, edible and ornamental, in variety and profusion, are scattered throughout the planting.

Across from the main part of the forest is the arboretum — a garden in which every known variety of tree which can grow in this climate will be found.

This project has been under way only a short time, but already game has begun to appear and song-birds are returning.

Mt. Airy Forest will be the most striking feature of the Cincinnati Park System, and before many of the children now in our Public Schools have reached middle life, it is not improbable that the combined park and forest reservation, on the hills to the northwest of the city, will have become famous throughout the country.

MABEL B. TAFT,  
*Cincinnati Garden Club.*

From *The New York Times*

The national forests turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$40,000 over the previous year. On account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry, the timber sales, which amounted to \$1,164,000, yielded \$79,000 less, but there were larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts, which totaled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$90,000, increased nearly \$42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentine privileges on the national forest reserves to drop to about \$9,000, as against nearly \$15,000 last year.

### **The Valley Walk** **Furlough Park, County Mayo, Ireland**

The carriage-drive wound through the grounds for almost half a mile, part of the way under beautiful tall trees, oak and beech and elm, with shrubberies of laurel and rhododendron clustering at their feet.

One of the most picturesque spots on the place was the "Valley Walk" or "Alpine Path," as it was variously called, but which was in reality a wilful bit of roadway that hated the long gradual sweep through the outskirts of the wood.

It afforded the pedestrian a shorter though not always a quicker route to the house, for one was tempted to linger along the cool shaded path.

It started at right angles to the drive, passed lingeringly through a well grown shrubbery and paused as if for breath before climbing to the high ground which the driveway beyond was quietly reaching by slow stages.



At the pausing-place were rustic fences covered with clematis, guarding the unwary from a drop into a deep dell on one side and the swampy ground bordering a lake on the other.

A flight of rustic steps led down into the dell, offering further temptation to linger, and it was quite worth while to follow the winding of this little valley with the steep rocky banks, tall trees, masses of ferns, mossy boulders and wild flowers in their season, such as Anemones, Wild Hyacinths, St. John's Wort, Solomon's Seal, Primroses, and lovely soft Harebells.

Each autumn laid a new carpet of leaves, so the "going" was soft, and, thanks to the good St. Patrick, no snakes were to be found! The place, because of its depth and shade, seemed most remote and silent except for the songs of birds, the whisperings of fairies and wood sprites, and the occasional scamper of a rabbit or a weazel.

After a delightful rest one ascended the steps to the level again and climbed the last steep stretch of the "Valley Walk," still under tall trees, until at last it rejoined the dignified old carriage-drive and approached the house with due decorum.

It was not until there was some trouble with the water supply that my relatives thought of mentioning that the "Valley Walk" concealed the water pipes which supplied the house from a pumping-ram hidden away in another far-off bosky dell.

HILDA M. KNOTT,  
*Millbrook Garden Club.*

### Garden Living

Ah me! the Mallows dead in the garden drear!  
Ah the green Parsley, the thriving tufts of Dill!  
These all again shall rise, shall live in the coming year.

— *Moschus.*

This winter morning, I have a beautiful book before me, pictures of Gardens in America. Beds of Delphinium and Lilies, Pansies, Rhododendrons, Phlox, Hollyhocks against delightful ivy-green walls, Roses, Heliotropes, what you will, in the way of flowers. Stately managed gardens with clipped evergreens, terraces, fountains, steps, and paths; fine vistas of scenery near and distant — all that one can imagine as a garden setting. But always one misses something.

In the old steel engravings of "The country-seat of Sir John Cominyng, Bart. (County of Wilts.);" Sir John with his Lady and her friends, in early Victorian hoop skirts and parasols, were always to be seen sitting down or walking about among the trees and the

flat flower beds. Now, while I find our taste in bedding and petticoats much more delightful, I miss ourselves in our garden pictures. Do we only see our gardens from windows or verandahs? Do we never play tennis where we must seek stray balls among the mignonne? Do we never sit on those benches to read and write and make up accounts (the only way accounts can be made up with any comfort)? No, I do not mean sitting in a prickly rose-pergola through which passers-by may curiously view "the lady sitting down out of doors." Nor sunning ourselves on those pretty stone benches without backs, which are so impossible for more than momentary occupation. I think of a refuge in a sheltered corner where, with table and bench, one can read, write, sew or meditate, to the sounds of falling water and the voices of the air. Luncheon shall be shared with the little wren from the apple-tree and an occasional bold grackle—who really requires a party of ten comrades to make him venturesome.

Many trials are needed before one is able to do any real work in the open air, with the distractions of sky and sounds and posies, and I am almost sure that most of us have not acquired concentration enough to do it—at least I should imagine so from the unoccupied air of most of these "Beautiful Gardens." I know I have been led by its dulcet voice to a gentle wall fountain, only to find that I might not sit and listen to it unless, like the little birds, I could perch on the *Hydrangea* bushes. And, all the while, its tinkle, tinkle, and soft rush of flooding water were so sweet; a voice of the inarticulate world.

Why could we not have our outdoor rooms, if we must use that expression of boundaries where we speak of a habitable place? Under the wall and hanging roof of an old stone smoke-house there is a little brick floor looking out on a modest garden; before it a Linden tree cuts off the western sun, until it is time to dress for dinner. Only lately I stored inside the rude bench and table which made it available for work and rest in warm summer days, or even in the leafless days when "The slim Narcissus takes the rain." There one might hide from the neighborhood business, and alternately dig and hoe and write and sew; there one might eat bread and cream cheese, watch the birds and the sky, and swing Eastward with the world. There, at night, the stars voyage out over the sea of heaven, perfume blows gently on the moist air, hawk moths come with silent whirlwinds of rapid flight, restless families rustle overhead, and an occasional night-hawk whoops down the air slope, like a boy sliding down Observatory Hill.

When we have made our lovely and beloved gardens, and need not hoe and water, plant and transplant all of the time, let us try to use them. It is a hot day, and weeding is hard work, but the rest of that French lesson will learn itself: the trees will be arbors, and the "grand ciel" will be the ceiling of our outdoor room. Some more borders clipped, and we may write that letter to the publishers whom we expect to have, or our far-off friends, asleep on the other side of the world, may read us into their hearts again, when a letter has traveled so far. A darning basket may occupy one for hours on end, but, while we stick that needle in and pull it out, the whole joyful universe is with us.

On pleasant afternoons there may be chairs and fruits, sandwiches and tea, war talk and drama talk, and bouquets to carry home, but the real Garden Living will not hold many people at once. We Americans have not the voices for it; true musicians and the noiseless creatures of the Earth are those best suited to companionship in the outdoor world.

Even in Winter time, on a sunny day when the eaves are dripping, we may take refuge in a garden sheltered by the warmth of ever-greens and look down the brown walks, pleasantly sighing with the Greek voice of a thousand years ago, "Ah me, the mallows dead in the garden dream!"

M. C. D. ANDERSON,  
*The Garden Club of Michigan.*

### **Tulip Economy**

This spring while the gardens blazed with tulips, it occurred to me that there was much unnecessary discussion of varieties in May-flowering, Breeder, and Darwin Tulips. There are so many pinks, so many mauves, so many yellows and buffs and deep, dark reddish purples, but, after all, how slight the variations are and does it pay in a comparatively small garden to buy new and unusual varieties when the old ones are really best and the new ones expensive only because they are new?

For instance, there is no bright pink so clear and fresh as Clara Butt. Others are newer, but when Clara can be had for from \$1.00 to \$2.75 a hundred why pay \$10.00 for something that is, possibly, just as good?

Dream, with its charming blue centre, is by far the loveliest of the mauves. It costs from \$2.50 to \$4.00 a hundred. If you long to spend \$30.00 for a good mauve tulip, pray do, but depend upon it, you will like Dream better.

Leghorn Bonnet, Picotee, and La Merveille are all charming pointed flowers. In my gardens, the last two inspired more questions than any others and they cost but from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a hundred.

Two lovely pointed pink flowers are Inglescombe Pink and Massachusetts. The first has a delightful yellow tinge when it comes into bloom and fades to almost the same shade as the second. They are both inexpensive, about \$2.00 to \$4.00 a hundred.

The Fawn and Jaune d'Oeuf give the tan and coppery shades and are better in my sight than any of the newer ones. They, too, can be had for from \$2.00 to \$4.50 a hundred.

There is no prettier pale pink than Gretchen and it is the cheapest of them all, less than a dollar a hundred in the Dutch catalogues; and Mr. Farnscombe Sanders is a splendid tall cherry color that is not too red to look well with all the others. Its price is from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a hundred.

Miss Willmott, both in form and in color, is almost the best of the yellows. It has no rival but the expensive Moonlight and is much the same pale yellow but not so tall. It costs from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a hundred.

A brighter yellow that is a little more expensive (from \$3.50 to \$6.50), but very beautiful, is Avis Kennicott.

The very dark shades are always costly; but Zulu, a very tall, almost black tulip, is reasonable at from \$4.00 to \$7.50. Fra Angelico is the cheapest of the dark varieties.

Perhaps the space will seem wasted in which so many familiar tulip varieties are named, but I have tried many sorts and am convinced that no plantings are more certainly charming than those made with these few old stand-bys. If your eye is atune to fine gradations of color you will want the close harmonies that the thousands of variations give, but two or three days of sun will play havoc with your painstaking effects.

The variation in prices may seem great, but I give as the lowest those quoted by good Dutch growers and as the highest those of the most reliable importers. A hundred of each of the varieties named will cost the modest sum of perhaps \$35.00. When the cheapest are really the prettiest why spend more?

K. L. B.

The double tulip, Bleu Celeste, is one of the few double flowers that has the charm of the single form. It is very tall with fine blue-green foliage. It blooms late and lasts for a long time in the garden or cut. It looks like a big bluish-mauve peony and is really very beautiful.

## Pansies

Between the 1st and 15th of August we sowed, for early bloom, in cold frames, producing about six thousand young seedlings. From past experience of losing hundreds of these by "damping off" (I know no more choice term for this calamity) we had first worked into the soil a 4-inch potful of air-slaked lime, so that practically all of our seedlings survived, and were transplanted, first into flat boxes, until these became covered with the foliage, then into their winter residence in cold frames, with well-enriched soil. Here they remained, under a thick covering of leaves, until their final placing out in April. For the last few weeks in the frames we covered the young plants with a sash in order to force early bloom.

As our soil is largely clay — baking and cracking readily — we had prepared trenches in the fall in which the pansies were to be planted in their permanent position; these were filled with greenhouse soil, which is easily stirred and worked and does not harden. After planting, a dressing of sheep manure was forked in.

For late bloom we sowed seed during February in shallow boxes in the greenhouse, transplanting to frames as soon as possible, to harden before putting into the open ground in May.

For clear coloring and size I have found the following most successful:

In blues, the familiar Beaconsfield, Emperor William, Queen of the Blues and Violet, all dark shades, and Adonis, an exquisite sky-blue with white center — one of the finest I have ever seen.

Two lovely pink pansies, almost exactly alike in deep tones, are Mme. Perret and Rosy Morn, while Almond Blossom produces pale pastel shades of pink which are charming.

In yellows, the Golden Queen is a clear, satisfactory color, with Mareschal Niel, somewhat paler, and an exquisite novelty, perfectly described by its name of Apricot.

The Bronze variety gives every shade from burnt orange to chestnut brown, and while a bedding pansy, and not large, blooms generously and is most effective in arrangement.

In mixed colors, I have found the Mauve Queen, in two delicious shades; the Bridesmaid, rosy white with mauve center; Fairy Queen, bright blue, rimmed with white; and Siegfried, rich brown with yellow margin, all very fine. These varieties, sown in February, have bloomed profusely through August and promise to continue until a killing frost.

JESSIE PEABODY BUTLER,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

## Two Garden Poems

### A Member of the Garden Club

I haven't time for music,  
I haven't time for art  
I haven't time for reading,  
In games I take no part:  
For I must weed and spray and grub  
Since I have joined the Garden Club.

The bugs are on the roses,  
The worms are at the roots  
Of my most choice delphiniums,  
And little tender shoots  
Of other things are brown and dead  
From aphids green and aphid red.

The hollyhocks like pokers  
Are standing in a row,  
Gay heads and naked bodies  
A most unseemly show.  
And I must spray and spray and spray  
Of course, I haven't time to play.

My pinks are winter killed,  
And I must plant some more.  
One sunflower I set  
And now they're forty score  
And I must grub and dig and hoe  
And fight them as a mortal foe.

I've done with social functions,  
I haven't time to gad.  
I haven't time for pleasure  
For I must work like mad,  
And keep a-workin' — there's the rub!  
As member of the Garden Club.

MRS. JULIAN KEITH,  
*Warrenton Garden Club.*

### My Neighbor's Roses

The roses red upon my neighbor's vine  
Are owned by him, but they are also mine.  
His was the cost and his the labor, too,  
But mine as well as his the joy their loveliness to view.

They bloom for me, and are for me as fair,  
As for the man who gave them all his care.  
Thus, I am rich because a good man grew  
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbors' view.

I know from this, that others plant for me,  
And what they own, my joy may also be;  
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine  
Is grown for you upon your neighbor's vine?

— From *The Short Hills Garden Club.*

## Notes

During June, the Garden Club of Cleveland held a Flower Show in the Garden Court of the new and very beautiful Art Museum.

The Cincinnati Garden Club is carrying on an energetic campaign for flower boxes in the business sections of the city. Much interest has been shown, and not only are many retail shops installing window boxes but factories and wholesale establishments are adopting the plan with enthusiasm.

On May 2d, Mrs. John W. Searing gave an interesting lecture on "Livable Gardens" for the Ulster Garden Club. Mrs. Searing's lectures are illustrated by beautiful pictures by Mrs. Jessie Tarbox Beals. Other subjects are "The Joys of a Little Garden" and "Gardening for Pleasure and Profit." Address, Mrs. John W. Searing, 177 Pearl Street, Kingston, N. Y.

Many member Clubs have registered protest against the new Power Plant site in Washington. Those who have not already done so are most urgently requested to write both as Clubs and individuals to their senators and also the President. It is said that the protests are having some effect. If you have not already done so write to the following address for an interesting pamphlet giving full particulars.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Loose-leaf Binders may be had from the Editor at the following prices. These are much cheaper than the usual retail prices.

Binder with 100 Filler Sheets . . . . .	\$2.25
Index . . . . .	.50

### The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association Natural History Department

The Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association was founded in 1902 to purchase and maintain the birthplace of Maria Mitchell. Soon the scope broadened, and scientific Astronomical and Botanical work was started. One feature of the work of the Natural History Department is the offering each year of an informal course in Botany. This year the course will be in charge of the well-known writer, Mr. F. Schuyler Matthews of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the general

subject of "How to Identify Wild Flowers by Form and Color." The course, lasting from July 14 to 31 inclusive, will be free to members of the Association. To non-members a charge of \$1.00 for the course, or twenty-five cents for a single lesson will be made.

For particulars address

(MISS) ALICE ALBERTSON,  
*Librarian and Curator,*  
Vestal Street, Nantucket, Mass.

### Book Review

#### PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPE PLANTING

A useful and well arranged pamphlet has recently been compiled and published by Albert D. Taylor, Non-Resident Professor of Landscape Architecture, Ohio State University. Its author is modest in his claims, suggesting that the book is of value only to those with little knowledge of the subject. It gives, however, practical and useful lists of trees, shrubs, and plants to be used for specific purposes. Its excellent Table of Contents makes easy the search for information. As a reference book and reminder the most experienced gardener will find it valuable.

Price: Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth cover, 75 cents.

Published and copyrighted by A. D. TAYLOR, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

### List of Papers in Club Library

The following list of papers is submitted by Miss Goodman. It is regretted that in some cases the author's name is not given. These papers are available at any time to Clubs and individual members.

The Time for Sowing Annual Seeds — Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

Best Annuals for Continuous Bloom.

Autumn Annuals.

Annuals for Fall Blooming.— Mrs. Joseph Betton.

Annual Vines.

Beds.

Continuous Blossom — Mrs. Thomas Barber, Garden Club of Southampton.

Bees in the Garden — Mrs. William Redwood Wright, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

Our Feathered Assistants in the Garden — Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills Garden Club.

Plants for Attracting Birds — L. I. Cook, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

Some Common Birds in the Garden — Miss E. W. Fisher, Philadelphia, Sec'y Audubon Society.

Butterflies and Moths — Mrs. Charles Biddle, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

A Bog Garden — Mrs. F. C. Farwell, Garden Club of Illinois.



Border Box — Mr. F. W. Taylor, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
The Cultivation of Bulbs in Pots — Stephen Ager.  
Bulbs — Miss M. M. Robinson.  
Lilies — Mrs. William Elliott, Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Lilies — Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Bedford Garden Club.  
Covering Bulb Beds — Mrs. David E. Williams, Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Why Bulbs Sometimes do not Bloom — Miss Elizabeth D. Williams, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
The Best Daffodils for Every Purpose — Leonard Barron, Garden Magazine.  
Chrysanthemums — Miss Stursburg, Garden Club of Somerset Hills.  
Chrysanthemums — Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Colour Schemes in the Garden — Miss M. M. Robinson.  
Dahlias — Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Garden Club of Somerset Hills.  
Dahlia Cultivation — Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills Garden Club.  
The Dahlia — Mrs. C. S. Patterson, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
The Cultivation of Dahlias — Edward Kulp, Philadelphia.  
The Derivation of the Names of Flowers — Mrs. Charles Biddle, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
The Care of Evergreens — Mrs. G. C. Thayer.  
Evergreens — Mrs. Horace Sellers, the Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Experiences — Mrs. Tiffany Blake, The Garden Club of Illinois.  
Notes of the Garden in Late Summer and Autumn — Mrs. Francis Bishop, Bedford Garden Club.  
Burbank's Experiments in Santa Rosa — Mrs. Crosby Brown, the Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Garden Tricks — Mrs. Horatio G. Lloyd, the Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
A Pennsylvania Farmer's Experience — Mrs. Emil Wiley.  
Tragedies in the Garden — Mrs. William F. Elliott, The Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Food Products — Mrs. Edward Sayres, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
The Gardens of Siena — Mrs. George Willing Jr., Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Old World Gardens — Miss Piper.  
A Winter in Jamaica — Miss Anna Bright, Gardeners of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.  
Glimpses of Plant Life in Mexico — Miss Mary Haines, Philadelphia.  
English Gardens and their General Plan.  
Gladiolus — Mrs. E. B. Renwick, Short Hills Garden Club.  
Hardy Flowers and Ways of Growing Them — Herrington.  
Superstitions and Proverbial Sayings about Trees — Miss Harriet Ashhurst, Philadelphia.  
Mill Creek and "Black Rocks" — Mrs. Edward S. Sayres, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Belfield — Mrs. William Rotch Wister, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Floral Emblems in History — Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
The Charm of Flower Names — Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
Flowers in Architecture — Garden Club of Trenton.  
A Little Knowledge of Latin is not a Dangerous Thing — Collins.  
The Early History of the Tulip — Mrs. S. Chester Williams, The Weeders.  
Fables, Legends, and Symbols — Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
Legend of the Jassamine — Mrs. S. Chester Williams, The Weeders.  
Our Grandmothers' Herb Gardens — Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

Cycles in Gardens — Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Necessities and Luxuries in Garden Books.  
Sundials — Miss Martha M. Brown, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
House Plants — Thilow.  
The Best House Ferns and the Care of Them — Mrs. Horace Sellers, The Weeders.  
Orchids — Mrs. Cornelius Hook, Garden Club of Trenton.  
Pitcher Plants or Sarracenia — Dr. McFarlane, University of Pennsylvania.  
Cut Flowers — Mrs. C. S. Patterson, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Care of House Plants — Mrs. Charles T. Cresswell, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Experiences in Iris Specialization — Mrs. George M. Higginson, Jr., Garden Club of Illinois.  
The Sudden Illness of the Iris — Mrs. S. Chester Williams, The Weeders.  
Intensive Gardening — Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
The Dasheen, A Root of the South — Mrs. T. W. Williams, Short Hills Garden Club.  
Magnolia Gardens and a Moral — Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
The Climate of New Jersey — Garden Club of Trenton.  
My Garden in the Rockies — Schaffer.  
A Maine Garden — Mrs. Charles T. Cresswell, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Landscape Gardening in Relation to the Flower Garden — Mr. W. W. Renwick, Short Hills Garden Club.  
Proper Relations of Herbaceous Perennials to Other Landscape Features — J. T. Dawson, Boston, Mass.  
Report on Improvement of Highways and Settlements, Garden Club of America.  
The Lotus — Miss Marion Mott, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Garden Materials — Lime — Moffatt.  
Concrete in the Garden — Mrs. E. N. Todd, Short Hills Garden Club.  
Our Native Plants in Cultivation — Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
How to Distinguish Our Native Ferns — Mrs. Edward Sayres, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Our Native Columbine — Mrs. Edward Sayres, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
On Cultivating Wild Flowers — Miss Delia Marble, Bedford Garden Club.  
Transplanting Wild Flowers — Miss Weeks.  
The Wild Flowers of New Jersey — Garden Club of Princeton.  
A Plea for a Plain Old-Fashioned Garden — Mrs. David Williams.  
Peonies — Mrs. C. L. Borie Jr., Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Personality of the Flowers — Miss Marion Mott, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Making, Replanting, and Mulching the Perennial Bed — Mrs. F. H. Potter, Bedford Garden Club.  
Planting — Mrs. Francis Waters, Bedford Garden Club.  
September Transplanting — Mrs. F. L. Rhodes, Short Hills Garden Club.  
Planting in Shady Places — Mrs. Miles.  
Poisonous Plants — Mrs. Emil Wiley, The Weeders.  
Pollination — Miss Anne Perrine, Trenton Garden Club.  
The Poppy — Mrs. Lewis Neilson, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Potpourri — Mrs. C. S. Patterson, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Hydrocyanic.  
Rhododendrons — Mr. Henry Skinner, Dept. of Insects, R. Winsor, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Rock Gardens — Mrs. P. W. Roberts, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Description of Various Sprays — Mr. F. W. Taylor, Garden Club Philadelphia.  
Roses — Lenox Garden Club.  
Roses — Dr. Huey, Philadelphia.  
Roses — Miss Marion Mott, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
Tea Roses — Mrs. Samuel Betton, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
How to Grow Roses — Mrs. Allen Barnes, Toronto.

Saving in the Garden — Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Short Hills Garden Club.  
 Some of the Less Familiar Flowering Shrubs — Mrs. Horace Jayne.  
 On Soil — Mrs. Pratt.  
 Soils and Fertilizers — Mrs. C. Gouveneur Weir, Bedford Garden Club.  
 The Use of Fertilizers — Mrs. Charles Cresswell, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
 Garden Soil and Temperature — Dr. W. G. Thompson, Lenox Garden Club.  
 Commercial vs Barnyard Fertilizers — Mrs. Elliott.  
 Résumé of Soil Inoculation — Mrs. Joseph L. Woolston, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
 Plant Feeding — H. A. Fitzgerald.  
 Spring Gardens — Mrs. Max Farrand, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
 An April Garden with Cold Frames — Mrs. Emil Wiley, The Weeders.  
 Which are the Best Shade Trees for Local Planting? — W. W. Harper.  
 Selection and Planting of Cherry Trees — Mrs. H. W. Hack, Short Hills Garden Club.  
 How to Make Old Trees Bear an Abundance — Mrs. Edward S. Sayres, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
 What Trees to Plant — Miss Bright, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties.  
 The Spraying of Fruit Trees — Mrs. Stephen Nash, Short Hills Garden Club.  
 Some Flowering Trees for Eastern Pennsylvania — Miss Haines, Garden Club of Philadelphia.  
 Wall Gardens — Miss Gertrude Ely, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

The following corrections to the list of Presidents and Secretaries published in the May Bulletin have been received.

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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Amber and yellow and russet, gold and red,  
The autumnal leaves dream they are summer flowers:  
Day after day, the windless sunny hours  
With feet of flame pass softly overhead:

Day after day over each perishing leaf  
The windless hours pass with slow-fading flame:  
No song is heard where floods of music came;  
Long garner'd on the field the final sheaf.

One day a wild and ravishing wind will rise,  
One day a paralysing frost will come,  
And all the glory be taken unaware:  
Dark branches then will lean against the skies,  
Sear leaves will drift the forest-pathways dumb,  
And wold and woodland lie, austere and bare.

—WILLIAM SHARP.

Those three bewildering June days are on the other side of summer, but we who spent them in Lenox do not easily forget.

Until we came it had rained and rained but the sun came out to greet us and shone on hills greener for his absence and gardens fresh with the charm of early spring.

What we did, has been set down elsewhere, but a report of business proceedings is too stolid a medium to express the interest and pleasure crowded into a few hurried hours or to describe the dissolving views of garden after garden sitting gaily among the quiet hills.

A report may record a vote of thanks but is too opaque to allow the gratitude behind to shine clearly through. But the gratitude was there and a lively appreciation of all the thought and work that resulted so beautifully.

The Lenox Garden Club is asked to accept this as a little "bread and butter letter" from all its delighted and grateful guests, whose thanks and praise it so palely expresses.

Absent members of THE GARDEN CLUB of America are to consider it a letter of condolence, bearing sympathy, but little comfort, to those who have lost a rare delight.

## Hybrid Teas

### The Routine of the Rose Garden at Welwyn

GLEN COVE, Long Island.

As I was walking up a rose-scented lane in California this Spring, admiring the Cherokees tumbling over the fences, the ease with which roses were grown in California impressed itself upon me.

At the turn of the road I came upon a rose bush. I call it bush from force of habit. In reality it had the size and seamy bark of a dwarf tree. It was planted outside the fence between two acacias. I stopped to look at it, for it seemed to me to be very much in the shade. It looked like a Killarney, but I asked myself if it could be possible that a Killarney, so prone to mildew with us, could produce such strong blooms with so little air.

An old man was walking towards me on the inside of the fence and I decided to put my question to him. "That's a splendid rose," I said. "What variety is it?"

"Some Irish name, I think, I don't exactly remember," he responded.

"A Killarney, perhaps," I suggested.

"Yes, that's it," he said.

"Doesn't it mildew here between the shrubs?" I asked.

"Yes, it mildews somethin' awful during the rainy season, but it is bloomin' fine now." And bloom it did with a vigor and boldness that would have seemed ostentatious in our gardens.

"It is a huge plant," I said. "How long has it been in?"

"I planted it just four years ago this month," he answered.

I looked at him in amazement. "But roses were in bloom then," I said.

"Oh, that don't make no difference, that there rose is what we call a canned rose. It came with three big stalks almost the size of my thumb. I just run an opener down one side of the can, up the other, spread it apart and set the roots in the ground just the shape of a boiled puddin'."

I gasped a little and said, "It looks a little one sided, did the wind break it?"

"Oh, no," he responded, "when I wanted to prune it and water it, and start it up, I only had a pair of light pruning shears handy. The wood is awful tough, so I took a hatchet to it, and the hatchet kinder slipped."

I said "thank you" in a tone of voice that sounded as if such procedure was the custom of my own rose garden, and went on my way, convinced that if my hatchet pruning friend could hear the history of care and prevention I had in store for you, he would think my mind had "kinder slipped." For growing teas and hybrid teas in this climate is a concentration of effort to overcome the rigors of the winters and the pests that nature has put in our way. If I were writing a rose paper in California, I might try to be poetical and rhapsodize on form, color and fragrance, but to-day's subject is of the earth earthy and I can only venture as far as,

*A blight, a spray,  
A rainy day,  
And mildew's sure to find us,  
A bug, a can,  
A heartless man  
And one more pest behind us.*

So good-bye, California, where roses run riot, and where the prayer for next year is not for increase of growth, but for deliverance from it, and back to sunny foggy, hot cold, Long Island where the recipes for preparing rose gardens have to be as exact as those for preparing cake.

In presenting our recipe be assured that I realize that there are as many ways of producing good roses as there are ways of making good cake, and that ours is only one. Put away all thoughts of the loveliness of the rose, for this is a discourse on technique, if I may transplant the word, and follow me while we plough through earth, the moist black earth that roses love so well.

The situation of the garden, the composition of the soil, the pruning, the spraying and the method of cutting the blooms, are to my mind the five component elements that make or mar success in rose growing.

Our roses are grown on three different terraces looking to the north, with grass slopes as backgrounds, the borders backing against the slopes. These borders are four feet wide and were excavated to the depth of two feet. No artificial drainage was necessary as two feet brought us to gravel.

The composition of the soil is six inches of sod, grass side down, which we leave unforked, eight inches of well rotted cow manure, over which we threw half an inch of humus and about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch of bone meal and  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch of lime. To this we added six inches of heavy yellow loam as a substitute for clay and last six inches of top soil. This was forked very, very thoroughly, leaving the bottom sod untouched. We prepared our beds in the Autumn and let them settle until Spring with the prospect of their settling an inch or so below the grass path and thereby better retaining the moisture.

We planted this garden of some twenty-two hundred plants imported from France and five hundred four year plants selected from the old garden in the Spring. The imported roses were received in March, 1914. The box was unpacked, the moss removed and the plants buried almost up to their tops in trenches in the field until the weather was suitable for planting.

We plant our roses twelve inches apart, all advice to the contrary. They are planted in three rows one directly behind the other so that in between are little vaulted avenues of foliage underneath which all the working of the soil is done. We work our soil so constantly that no annuals could keep rooted even if we choose to plant them. In our judgment ground cover and box hedge are a mistake. They take too much nourishment from the roses. Even when the foliage is most luxuriant black earth shows in eighteen inch planting. We think we have no more mildew from our close planting than is the lot of most rose growers and we pay the penalty of overworking the soil by constantly enriching it. We transplanted some strong growers, General McArthur, this Spring



and found that their roots had not interlaced but struck down towards the good sod at the bottom of the trench. The advantage of this close planting is a more closely covered ground, to my mind a prettier garden, and the disadvantage the scratchings of the inevitable thorn. All the work in our garden, the loosening of the sod, the removal of wood, all the light work, in fact, is done by the hands of faithful Italian Steve to avoid the possible bruising of the plants with a metal instrument.

April 1, in 1914, unlike 1916, was an ideal time for planting. We brought our roses from the field in lots according to varieties and after trimming the roots and after cutting away bruised parts, we plunged their roots into a large tub of clay batter which was made of a mixture of clay mixed with water thinned down to a thick consistency which would thoroughly coat the roots. The reason for this is manifest. The soil of the beds is very rich and the clay prevents the possibility of the fine particles of manure burning the tender roots.

Two pairs of hands are needed to plant the roses. One man dug an eight inch square hole with a garden spade, the other man, placed the plant in the hole, having taken great care that the roots were uncrossed and freely spread out and that the hole was large enough at the bottom to receive them. Our plants are all budded upon Manetti. We plant our buds from three to four inches deep according to the length of the neck. In some plants lateral growth starts very near the edge of the bud and this growth must not be buried more than an inch and a half. One man holds the plant at the proper depth in the hole while the other replaces the soil, patting it constantly, as the roses should be tightly planted to insure the firm setting of the young fibrous roots which will at once shoot forth.

When the roses were all in place, we tapped the soil sharply between the plants with a brick to further compress it. We did not water the plants at once for there were no fibrous roots to take up the moisture and the ground might have become sour.

Immediately after planting, we turned to pruning. There is no fixed rule for this, it is a matter of judgment. We advocate hard pruning. We first took out all dead wood and all wire-like growth. In two-year plants the strong shoots should be the size of a good sized lead pencil. These we cut back to three to five eyes, always pruning to the outer eye. The weak growth we cut back to one to two eyes. The ideal plant has a free space in the centre with strong growth radiating at angles from the buds. This form insures free circulation of air.

After pruning we spray with copper solution, one to one hundred. The standard solution to be ordered at any seedsman may be used.

We have obtained better results from the mixture for which Admiral Ward kindly gave us the rule and which is included in his valuable booklet "One Year of Rose Work." This spraying is done to prevent anthrose, dying back at the cut.

In 1914, a week or so after pruning, when the new growth was about an inch long, we loosened the earth about the roots. The second week after pruning, as there had been no rainfall, we gave the beds a thorough sprinkling as the young fibrous roots which had grown by this time had taken all the moisture from the soil, and were in need of a soaking. Three days after the soaking we broke the caked earth about the plants. This should be done after all artificial watering.

Green flies appeared and we used Aphine, one part to 35, as a spray. For mildew, we used a cheesecloth bag filled with sulphur which we shook all over the affected varieties. If the mildew had persisted as it did this Spring, we would have sprayed with the alternate spray of copper solution and Fungine, which ordinarily we do not begin until later.

We are now up to June when the buds were forming. We let the buds break to show color and then cut them, taking one leaf with the strong stems, two with the weak. We followed this Spartan course until September when the roots were well established.

Rose bugs had besieged us by this time. We do not use arsenate of lead, Paris green, hellebore or any poisonous spray for they disfigure the foliage. The heartless man of my jingle and the can filled with kerosene are the remedies we have chosen.

The last week in June we began a preventive alternate spray every ten days of copper solution, one to one hundred, and fungine, one to fifty. This was to forestall possible mildew, black spot and loss of foliage. When a small amount of mildew appeared we used the sulphur bag. We picked the leaves affected by black spot and burned them for we hear that this is a contagious fungus. We were philosophical when we saw a few leaves drop from the plants for we had done our utmost to prevent it.

During July and August we covered our beds with stable litter, consisting largely of straw and with some manure. It prevented the summer heat from baking the earth and helped the beds retain the moisture. This sounds unattractive, but by this time very little black earth shows in our garden and we gained more food for the roots for the straw was raked off in September and the manure worked in. Many people are using peat moss now. We are open to conviction on this point.

During September and October of that first year, 1914, we let a few blossoms mature and had our reward for our colorless Spring.

About the first of November, before the ground froze and while we were still gathering roses, we hilled up our plants. To do this we dug a trench between the plants and covered the main stalks and lateral growth of the plants with earth to the height of five or six inches. We filled the trenches with well rotted cow manure in order that the Autumn rains might carry this food to the roots before the ground froze. When the ground was frozen to four or five inches, after Christmas, we boarded in the outer edges of our borders with eight inch boards and packed leaves tightly on the plants to the depth of eighteen inches holding them in place with dead branches. We cut off only the very long waving branches which might have caught the wind. The other growth we left exposed to freeze during the winter. Cutting may mean bleeding even at this time and bleeding means more severe winter killing.

Our first season is over and it has been a tedious task with small reward. Our experience has been that this course of care and self-denial makes strong roots and fortifies the plants to withstand the hard winter. Our percentage of winter killing is very, very small. This year we carried through 3500 plants, including the field plants, without loss.

The last of March, 1915, the second season, we uncovered our plants. We uncover as early as possible, to prevent the mice from eating the young shoots which otherwise might start under the heavy blanket of leaves. We removed all of the leaves but threw back a few which caught here and there on the scraggly branches and prevented the merciless March sun from burning the tender bark.

Our last year's care had given us strong, sturdy wood which had wintered well and when we came to pruning, we found well established plants with wood as large as my forefinger in the strongest growing varieties. This we cut back to five to six eyes, always to the outer eye and the weaker shoots in proportion. We prune mercilessly and if there is a choice of eyes, we choose the fourth rather than the fifth in the strong shoots for the shape of the plant counts largely in the strength and length of the stems we shall get. After the beds were raked free from twigs and leaves, we worked in the manure of last November to which we had added, that Spring, a thin dressing of bone meal and wood ashes.

This coming Autumn, the plants having been in three seasons, we shall add a liberal dressing of lime to the manure we put on in November between the hills, to sweeten the soil. This must be done to all soil where manure is used so liberally.

After pruning, we sprayed with copper solution and followed the same routine of spraying as we did in the first year with this exception, the plants were well established by this time and we could afford to force the wood without detriment to the roots. When the buds were

the size of a pea we watered with manure water,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the barrel, using a large dipper full to each plant and taking care to water between the plants so as not to burn them. We chose a cloudy day for this and we repeated it in ten days.

We have enough plants to grow for quality not quantity. When the buds are first formed, we pinch off all but the centre bud, and allow all the strength of the plant to go to that, making perhaps not so much color in the garden, but more perfect individual specimens.

During July and August, we disbudded and forced our plants to put this strength back to the roots again. We repeated the stable litter mulch in July and worked it in again after raking off the straw in September. The last of August we watered again with weak manure water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the barrel and repeated it every ten days for four times. We have cut roses as late as December fourth, little tight buds, which half opened in the house.

Greatest care and judgment are needed in cutting roses. We are made very happy by Admiral and Mrs. Ward's interest in our garden, and when I saw Admiral Ward and our gardener, Johnson, argue for ten minutes over the way one stem should be cut, I realized that the general directions which Johnson had given me of leaving two eyes, the top of which should be an outside one, needed some amplification. This can better be illustrated, however, in the garden than on paper.

If I were to dedicate these very elementary facts about rose growing, I should inscribe them to our gardener, Frank O. Johnson, who has been most patient with me in my efforts to learn the alphabet of rose growing. Admiral Ward, who, Johnson says, knows more about roses than any man he knows, excepting, perhaps, Mr. A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., in whose employ Johnson was for fifteen years before he came to us, is kind enough to be interested in Johnson's theories. It is Admiral Ward's enthusiasm which prompts me to ask your consideration of them. I have followed Johnson like faithful Fido for many years and his theories have become my theories. In some ways he has deferred to me for he has granted my desire to grow roses 12 inches apart and has grown good roses on terraces with grass backing, an impossible formula, I was told, by one who thought he knew, when I told him my plan for my new rose garden.

I assure you that the methods of rose growing are full of interest and I beg those of you who only know and love the finished product to go back to Mother Earth and conjure with her to grow that queen of flowers, the Hybrid Tea.

(Mrs. Harold I. Pratt)

HARRIET BARNES PRATT,  
*North Country Garden Club.*

## Tea Roses at Overcross

Some years ago in planning my rose-garden a friend's advice was: "Plant nothing but Hybrid Teas. You will have pleasure and beauty in your garden all summer and will lose only a few more than the Perpetuals. A hundred new ones each year will replace the ones killed by winter." I followed her advice and have never regretted it, for we have roses from June until late in the fall — and though, at first, it meant buying a hundred each year, though the actual loss was not so great, it was still very high, the last two I have bought only a dozen plants of a choice or rare variety.

The last two years I have tried a new method, with such success that the loss has been trifling. The winter of 1914-15, though mild, was very hard on roses, owing to constant thawing and freezing again; yet out of over five hundred "Teas" my loss was four. 1915-16 was very severe. As late as March 18th the thermometer registered eight degrees below zero, yet my loss was only nine roses, two of which were Standards.

The method is this: The bushes are not pruned in the fall, except the suckers cut off. The tops are left on and tied up as usual in straw. Manure is well worked into the soil and some left around the roots. Then the bed is filled to above the bud with sawdust, about three or four inches deep. Cedar boughs are laid slanting on each side of the bed, with one on top to form a roof beam, and we are ready for the heaviest storm or cold. For the melting ice and snow falls from the slanting cedar roof on to the sawdust floor and is absorbed and held from freezing close to the bud.

In the spring the covering is removed gradually, the wet sawdust is taken out as much as possible with a hoe or rake, care being used not to disturb the earth beneath. The rest is left to dry out by the sun, and then a broom sweeps the remainder away.

The beds are well worked with a light coating of lime, the bushes well pruned to about a foot above the ground, a good feeding of bone-meal and humus, in the proportion of half and half, is given the beds and then commences the constant watchfulness for rose-bugs. As soon as the wealth of June bloom is over the beds are again given a feeding of bone-meal and humus. This is repeated about every month or six weeks all summer. About August 1st the bushes are again cut back, but not severely, to prepare for another glory in September.

To have success with roses, three things are necessary, loose, well-raked soil, spraying and feeding. You are saying "What about watering?" With a loose soil and the use of humus, which tends to

retain moisture, you will be surprised how little water is required to keep roses in good condition. During a drought the beds are thoroughly soaked with a hose about three times a week but this has been unnecessary these last two summers.

MARIONE C. FISKE,  
*Overcross, Bernardsville, New Jersey.*

(Mrs. Haley Fiske)

### An Open Letter

Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University,  
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

May I invite your attention to the Arnold Arboretum?

The Arnold Arboretum is a museum of trees and one of the departments of Harvard University. It was established forty years ago to increase the knowledge of trees and it has been industriously engaged in this ever since. It consists of an outdoor museum extending over two hundred and twenty acres, in which the University has agreed to grow every tree and shrub which can be grown in eastern Massachusetts. This museum now contains the largest collection of such plants in America systematically and conveniently arranged for examination and study. The Arboretum is also a scientific station for the collection and preservation of material relating to trees from all parts of the world and for the publication of the results of its investigations.

The Arboretum has been active in exploration and in the discovery and introduction of new plants, and through its collectors in China, Japan, Siberia and North America it has been able greatly to increase the number of beautiful trees and shrubs which can be cultivated in our gardens; and it can be said of it that there is hardly a public park or a private garden in the United States which has not been benefited by it.

The Arboretum, although it is a department of Harvard and located in Boston, in the work it does for the whole country and for all foreign countries is a national institution. As a department of a great University its permanency is insured, and its continuation in its present location is assured by a contract with the City of Boston which extends through a thousand years.

Nowhere else in this country can be found so much to interest the lover of trees, and nowhere else can he learn so much about their value for different purposes and about their cultivation. The Arboretum needs financial help, for the income of its small endowment is not sufficient to support it. Until a proper endowment can be obtained its needs are generously taken care of by a few of its friends

in different parts of the country who from time to time make contributions to increase its income, in sums varying from \$100 to \$2000.

That it may be made more useful the work of the Arboretum should be extended, and I hope that you will feel like helping me to do this and join the friends of the Arboretum in their efforts to build up a greater and more useful national institution. Whether you care to do this or not I hope that you will come and see the Arboretum the next time you are in Boston, as I venture to believe that every lover of trees can find here much of interest.

Yours very truly,  
C. S. SARGENT.

### Delphiniums

As Delphiniums are one of the hardiest as well as the most beautiful of our perennials, no garden should be without them. Their varieties of color and form are so many that one cannot but watch with interest for the first bloom that tells the story.

About five years ago, I bought one or two packets of seeds, and the results of these seeds show nearly forty varieties. For the humming birds which delight in perching on the tall blue spikes and the gay butterflies and busy bees have carried the pollen from one plant to another constantly creating new varieties; and one of them is a pure white compact Delphinium.

To me the making of the seed is one of the most interesting aspects of a flower garden. If we want to get the seed of a very pale blue Delphinium, we are careful to gather the first seed formed, hoping that the pollen which fertilized the bloom was carried from another bloom of the same plant.

With one's own fresh seed taken from the pod, the Delphinium germinates in from eight to ten days. Last month we sowed some Delphinium seed at the same time as Sweet William and they germinated the same day. But any time in July is early enough to sow and when cold weather comes, you will have sturdy little plants perfectly able to stand the cold of our winters. When spring opens you can transplant them to your garden. But if you wish fine bloom, you must have a deep rich soil to grow them in, remembering that it will not be long before these little plants will have immense roots, sometimes too big for a single man to carry.

After puddling your hole, put your manure down deep and plenty of it. But be sure not to let the manure come into contact with the roots. Firm the soil well around the plant so that no air can dry out the roots.

It is easy to transplant these seedlings and if done with care it is also easy to transplant big plants, even when in bloom. The other day, and it was one of our hottest days, too, I discovered a new variety in the nursery, probably a sport. I insisted upon its being brought into the garden. It was so heavy that two men had to do the job, but apparently the plant is doing well.

The Formosum variety seems most liable to be attacked by the black disease. Many of these have had to be uprooted and destroyed, to eradicate the trouble from the garden, although we have faithfully sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. It is advisable to begin the spraying when the plants are young and repeat every ten days at the same time you spray the hollyhocks for rust.

Another formula is, four pounds of lump lime and one pound powdered tobacco to which add one gallon of boiling water to slack the lime. Let the mixture boil as long as it will and add more water if necessary to completely slack. When the mixture has ceased to boil, add enough water to make five gallons. In applying use one quart of the solution to eleven quarts of water, pouring about a cupful around the roots of each plant, repeating every ten days if necessary.

With this we dosed some of our doubtful looking plants and kept the disease under and this summer the Delphiniums in the nursery which were badly affected, have so far generally come through safely, but I should tell you that in the autumn some pure lime was placed around the plants to get rid of the slugs that were so troublesome. Probably this lime helped too, to destroy the root maggots that are said to cause the disease.

But last summer the Delphiniums were so overcrowded among the continuous bloom of other plants and the rains were so constant that for the first time many of the oldest plants failed to give their usual second and third bloom, although we cut down the stalks sufficiently early. I very much feared that the dampness had rotted the roots and had put a final end to them. The gardener, however, was not so pessimistic and to my joy, in early spring, they sent up these delightfully bright green, tender young spikes that all of us who love Delphiniums, know so well. And ever since they have grown and grown and have looked lovingly at those who cared for them as if begging for the stakes that are so necessary to support the weight of their beautiful bloom.

As soon as the bloom goes to seed, we cut down the long stalks so as to get the later growth as soon as possible.

When autumn comes we place coal ashes over the roots to keep off the white grub that is tempted otherwise to bore into the roots.



Finally after the garden is fertilized with basic slag, we put our Delphiniums to sleep with a good covering of rotted manure and then can do nothing more for them but dream all winter of those great blue spikes that seem climbing to the skies in our little Paradise.

HELEN S. CLARKSON,  
*Lenox Garden Club.*

### The Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan

In what I have read of the Dunes of Indiana such emphasis is always laid on the flora, that I would like to say a word for the other great beauties, the landscape and scenic effects.

A two hours' motor ride from Chicago; and by the way, the roads are the best that ever laid out-doors; and you find yourself on the most rugged, wild and barren hill imaginable. Sand everywhere, a few giant trees dead, and bare of small branches, only the gaunt trunks and sturdiest arms left, polished by the blowing sand to the silvery sheen of drift-wood. Waves and ripples of sand, an oasis of gray beach-grass, and more sand, a mound piling higher and higher, finally to slip of its own weight into the valley beyond,— the undaunted, inexorable march of the traveling dune.

You look down at Lake Michigan, gray and leaden, or turquoise and emerald, a glassy mirror, or a restless sea. If your gods have been good, and your day is hung with fleecy clouds in a bright blue sky, you turn from the lake to the fairest landscape you could hope to see. Hills slipping off to the horizon, broad plains with islands of forest set in waving meadows, and sunlight and shadow dancing over the varying beauty of the view until it seems there must be days instead of hours between you and the flat city.

Go down the hill, and you are in a jungle of sycamore and tulip-trees, tall spires reaching to the very top of the hills. If you are lucky, you will find a clump of Florida dogwood blooming near the half open, pale yellow tulip buds. Ferns in endless variety, and lovely flowers carpet the jungle. Truly two plants have grown where there seemed only room for one.

Farther on the pines are master, and soft walks lead to the more open spaces where it seems as though nature had hunted the whole country over to find just the flower that would best set off a rolling hill or gentle swale. There are literally carpets of sand violets and lupines, masses of columbine, lady-slippers, cress and phlox, the pink not the blue. All the lovely things, in fact, that will not grow for us.

A day at the Dunes is an adventure, but you must go with the

heart of a child, ready to count the day won for the shadow of a cloud, or a clump of long forgotten wild-flowers. All that has ever been seen at the Dunes is still there, but it is the woods and the wild, and though:

“Every bush is afire with God,  
Only he who sees takes off his shoes.”

LOUISE S. HUBBARD,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

All this beauty is doomed unless something can be done at once. Manufacturers have bought cheaply what was little appreciated, and already hundreds of acres are covered with manufacturing plants and workmen's barracks. Gary, the United States Steel Corporation's new town, covers a large tract, and options are held by other companies on almost the entire Dune country.

Many organizations are now joining in an effort to save at least a part of this beautiful and interesting region as a National Park. THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA asks you to write to the address given below offering your services to the Committee now being formed. Mr. Knotts will tell you in what way you may help and to whom protest may most effectually be addressed.

MR. A. F. KNOTTS, *Chairman*,  
c/o Mr. Everett Millard,  
69 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

### Seek to Save Dunes

Another step toward securing the picturesque sand dunes in Indiana for a national park was taken yesterday when representatives from Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana met in conference at Tremont, a town some fifty miles from Chicago and in the heart of the dunes.

An organization was formed called the National Sand Dunes Park Association, the object of which shall be to raise \$300,000 through subscriptions amounting to no more than \$1 a person, and with this money to purchase 1,000 acres in the dunes. An attempt will be made to secure congressional aid.

### The Nation Gets More Land

Your Uncle Sam has lately been made the recipient of two gifts of land, he who is so rich in that commodity, which are most acceptable. Mrs. Vanderbilt has donated generously of her beautiful North

Carolina acres for a mountain forest reserve. Keeping many thousand acres for her own use, she has given the remainder, stocked as it is with millions of carefully kept trees, to the government as a preserve. In the whole Appalachian range there is no greater variety of splendid trees than that at Biltmore, and the gift is a valuable addition to the nation's possessions.

Several landowners have united to present to the government 5,000 acres of beautiful lakes and mountains near Bar Harbor, and this has just been created into a national park, the first to be established east of the Mississippi. There are other tracts of exquisite scenery now in private hands which might as well, for all the use their owners make of them, pass under government control, and it is hoped that these two examples of public spirit may urge this disposition of them.

These conspicuous gifts ought also to remind us that we have beauty to save here at our own doors. The dune country will be lost if something is not soon done. The outer park or forest preserve enterprise is sluggishly moving. The Skokie valley, the Sag, and the Desplaines river country are too valuable to be neglected. These are our jewels. Why do we neglect them?—*The Chicago Tribune*.

July 17th and 25th, 1916.

### Impressions of The New York Peony Show

I have just returned from the great Peony Show held in New York June 9th, 10th and 11th, and I am taking it for granted that you would like to hear another amateur's impressions of the show. The real peony enthusiast, who grows and loves his own flowers, who visits them many times each day during their blooming season, and, who conjures up their forms and beauties to his mental vision during their dormant season, can not restrain his anxiety to actually see other varieties of which he hears marvelous stories of beauty, and color, and shape, and size.

And so I deserted my own garden for six days just to see LeCygne, LaFrance, Kelway's Glorious, Tourangelle, Solange, Raoul Dessert, Martha Bulloch and a dozen other varieties whose fame has extended to my own little Ohio town. Of course I took a few varieties with me from my own garden, because I realized that if I wanted to see flowers from other gardens, it was only fair that I should go to a little extra trouble to show the best from my own.

That I had brought these flowers with me was of the greatest advantage because it established my identity with the Society and placed

me in the most desirable relations with other exhibitors, even the very largest, and you know how any peony enthusiast enjoys visiting with any other enthusiast, and how we amateurs with private gardens like to feel that we personally know the big men in the Peony world.

I wish you could have seen the color display with all the Light Pinks in one section of the hall, the Deep Pinks in another, the Reds in another, and the Whites in yet another. Such a display of Nature's colors is seldom seen. It was a wonderful opportunity to get acquainted with the catalogued varieties, and the display contained many beautiful flowers, but greatest of all in my estimation was Kelway's Glorious.

What interested me most were the peonies shown by amateurs like ourselves. It was a revelation to me. Amateurs can raise just as good peonies as professionals, and although I would not want you to tell the professionals about it, I really think the amateurs did just a little better on some varieties this year.

Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Scott, all of the vicinity of Philadelphia had displays which I will remember as long as I grow peonies, and I expect to be still doing that when I am up in the eighties and nineties like Richardson and Hollis and Harrison and Pleas and Terry. Tourangelle alone was worth going many miles to see, while Marie Crouse seemed to me to be perfection in peony form, size and color. Mr. Gifford, of Tarrytown made a display of Aurore which just made you think of an early spring morning. I wish I could tell you the feelings with which Eugene Verdier, Lady Alexandra Duff, Jubilee, Therese, La Tendresse and a few others inspired me, but as you are to have the opportunity of seeing them in Philadelphia next year, I hope we can enjoy the inspiration together at that time.

I want to ask you to do the Society a favor next year, and bring a few of your very best with you. This year we did not see representative blooms from Le Cygne, Solange, La France, Mont Blanc, Martha Bulloch, Francis Shaylor, Mary Woodberry Shaylor nor Cherry Hill. Of course every enthusiast wants to see them, but it seems the professionals are so busy dividing their roots of high priced varieties that they do not get representative blooms, and so it devolves upon us, the amateurs, who raise peonies because we love them, to bring to the show the varieties we are all willing to travel miles to see. Follow the example of our Secretary, Professor Saunders who is also an amateur like us. He lives in northern New York where the herbaceous peonies are not yet in bloom, but he wanted to do his part towards making the show a success and so he brought with him a magnificent collection of Tree Peony blooms, just for display and not

for a premium. If you live either north or south of Philadelphia you have an opportunity to bring either the extra early or the extra late kinds, and you know at our shows we like to see all the varieties. Select your best plants now for exhibition flowers next year, tell your peony enthusiast friends to do the same thing. Give the plants the care and dressing you think they should have to produce show blooms in season, and at the appointed time come and inspire us with your love and enthusiasm for this noblest of God's flowers — the Peony.

LEE R. BONNEWITZ,  
*Van Wert, Ohio.*

Peony growing has been found to insure old age and the best blossoms have been developed by the older growers, it was said by members of the American Peony Society, whose exhibition of the blossoms, given in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of New York, at the American Museum of History, closed yesterday afternoon.

One of the famous old peony growers is Mrs. Pleas, now nearly 90 years old, who grew, among others, two famous blossoms, "Jubilee," a beautiful white blossom, and "Opal," an opalescent pink. Mrs. Pleas worked for thirty years with her peonies and commencing with the commonest stock, year by year discarded all but the finest seedlings until she finally achieved the plants which have made her famous in the peony world.

One of the amateur growers, who showed specimens of Mrs. Pleas's two flowers, was Lee R. Bonnewitz, who brought the blossoms with him from Van Wert, Ohio, wrapped in wax papers. Mr. Bonnewitz is a collector of new varieties of peonies. He has now 221 varieties.—*New York Times.*

### Seeds from Abroad

Most of the flower seeds and many of the garden seeds used in this country are raised in Europe; Germany, France, Holland and England. The great European war has been in progress for over two years, and since all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight have been called to the colors, it can easily be seen that the skilled labor of the seed growing establishments has been greatly reduced. Some of the older men, assisted by boys, girls and women, who had always worked in the seed fields and thereby acquired a knowledge of more or less importance, have been obliged to assume

the entire labor of roguing and cleaning the crops, which often could not be done at the right time.

This curtailment of labor, both in quality and quantity, will of necessity be felt in the quality of the seeds produced, both as to trueness and germination, neither of which is apt to be up to the ante-war standards. Every European seed house will be affected by these conditions, and since American seedsmen are to a very large extent dependent for their supplies on European growers, consumers should bear these facts in mind when the qualities are not up to expectation.

Some California growers have specialized in flower seeds for several years, and will probably be able to supply many kinds as soon as enough efficient help can be educated. That California can produce good flower seeds is proven by the extensive culture of Sweet Peas. It is safe to say that that state produces close to 80 per cent of the world's supply of that flower.

The wise gardener will sow many more seeds than usual this autumn and next spring, and keep reserve plants in nursery rows. Then when colors clash and seedlings melt away, there will be others to fall back upon.

### A Successful Planting

It has been found difficult to secure any satisfactory account of a successful planting from any member of the Garden Club. It can hardly mean that there has been no successful planting this year, but rather that no planting, however, successful, ever attains that ideal beauty and perfection dreamed of when the color scheme was planned in the Spring. On the contrary, however, several assurances have been given that examples of unsuccessful planting could have been found without difficulty — chiefly in neighbor's gardens. Herbaceous borders run wild, for instance, with orange Lilies, Magenta Phlox, Balm and pink Mallows, in one irreconcilable argument, or — a particularly irritating example, — a vigorous bed of Rhododendrons in full bloom clashing with its border of orange and yellow Azalias. The banner bed of this type, once seen and never forgotten, was one of red Geraniums surrounded by Petunias, though as it adorned a rural cemetery, it may have been planted less for beauty than with some benevolent intention of raising the dead.

After all, is not the best success in grouping and combination of colors only a holding, as 'twere, a mirror up to nature, imitating as much as possible the invariable simplicity and harmony of Nature's

own methods? What a thing of beauty she makes of the roadsides all summer, ringing the changes on the simple gamut of yellow and green that runs through the year from the Dandelions of May, the Buttercups, Butter and Eggs, Evening Primrose, Mullein, Agrimony, Cassia and Tansy, to the Asters and Goldenrod of October.

It is encouraging to find that more effort is made from year to year to use native plants and shrubs in their own particular habitat. The use has come with the growing appreciation that they harmonize in some subtle way with the character of the landscape.

It is impossible to imagine a more successful border than one once observed in a lonely road off the main travelled highway where Nature had taken what was at hand and transformed it into a thing of unforgettable beauty. A background of tall column like cedars, irregularly placed, with the scarlet of Virginia Creepers showing here and there in festoons among the dark green or gray green branches. Against this the shrub-like sumach with its crimson horns of seeds and leaves half turned to the brilliant colors of Autumn. In the foreground and filling up the space to the edge of the road were masses of purple Asters of different shades, Michaelmas daisies and Golden Rod. It was a grouping and coloring repeated on a thousand hills, and yet one could easily believe that a Greek might have erected an altar on the spot, and worshipped it all as an embodiment in visible beauty of the spirit of the whole country-side.

But the impulse of the native American is to go home, whet his scythe and come back next day to cut down the pesky weeds!

Alice D. Weekes,  
*North Country Garden Club, of Long Island.*

## Suggestions for Fall Planting

### A Blue, White and Pink Border

At back plant *Bocconia* (plume poppy), tall white *Nicotiana* (for its delicious fragrance), pink Dahlias, summer *Cosmos* in white and pink. In front of these, clumps of Oriental Poppies in shades of pink, lavender and white, alternating with clumps of pink, lilac and blue annual Asters, not forgetting a clump of *Belladonna* and *Queen Wilhelmina Delphiniums* here and there.

In front of these, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Balsams*, with big "fluffs" of *Gypsophila* to give the softening effect. In front of these for the edging, salmon pink *Portulaca*, *Adonis* (or light blue) *Pansies*, dwarf *Primrose*, yellow *Phlox Drummondii* and *Forget-me-nots*.

### A Blue and Yellow Border

At back plant tall Marigolds with all shades of yellow, orange and "apricot" Dahlias with here and there clumps of Helenium (Riverton Gem). In front of these plant yellow, orange and flesh colored Zinnias, and Anthemis, alternating these with purple, lavender and lavender blue annual Asters, Belladonna and Lizzie Delphiniums, here and there Michaelmas Daisies in various shades of blue and purple, not omitting to use now and again, the beautiful Statice Latifolia, which gives the whole border a soft "misty" appearance. Then in front of these, deep yellow or "gold" Portulaca and all shades of yellow, purple, blue and lavender Pansies, Plumbago, Forget-me-nots and Torenia (a very pretty blue annual about four inches high). Yellow Alyssum could be substituted for the Portulaca, if preferred.

In this border there would be a continuous bloom the greater part of the season.

THE ULSTER GARDEN CLUB,  
*Kingston, N. Y.*

A successful semi-neglected border consists of the following, beginning at the outer edge and going back:

Primula veris superba,  
Early and late Peonies,  
Fall sown annual stock-flowered Larkspur,  
Phlox,  
Valerian  
Hollyhocks  
Dahlias,  
Boltonia,  
Lilacs.

ELIZABETH C. RITCHIE,  
*Amateur Gardeners of Baltimore.*

### Book Reviews

*A History of Gardening in England*, by The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil.  
John Murray, London, 1910.

Although somewhat of a retrospective review, a book of so much value must not go unmentioned in THE BULLETIN. When you have read it you will know all you really need to know of gardening in England, but your desire for knowledge is so stimulated, your interest so roused, that the exhaustive bibliography appended is as eagerly studied as the body of the book. The story of English gardens,



gardening and gardeners, from the Roman Conquest to the present is told briefly, but with much interesting detail, in parts. To those who wish to know essentials with little trouble, the book is invaluable; for those who wish to study the subject thoroughly, it is the best of guides.

K.L.B.

*Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials*, by John Kirkegaard, assisted by Dr. H. I. Fernald and Professor E. A. White — Williams Bookstores Company, Boston, Mass. Price, \$2.50.

A new edition of a useful reference book. The value of the work lies in the practical help it offers in planting and culture, rather than in planning or design. Upon the latter subject it is inadequate and the space devoted to it would better have been saved. On the other hand its cultural information and directions for planting, pruning and spraying, its chapters on the making of lawns, or roses, insects, etc., are excellent. A large classified table of trees, shrubs, vines and perennials with clear description of varieties is a valuable feature of the book and the illustrations are extremely good, giving examples of the less familiar species and varieties of trees and shrubs.

M.D.B.

### Committees

Since the Annual Meeting, the following appointments have been made by the President:

*Chairman of the Committee on Garden Literature,*

Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Garden Club of Illinois,  
23 E. Walton Place, Chicago, and Lake Forest, Ill.

*Chairman of the Lecture Committee,*

Mrs. Horatio W. Turner, Garden Club of Princeton,  
8 E. Read Street, Baltimore, and Princeton, N. J.

As stated in the Annual Report, it was decided that this year, THE GARDEN CLUB would have as a feature of the Annual Meeting a Garden Planning Competition. Hitherto a prize has been given for the best essay on a given subject, but from now on the prize will be awarded to the best garden plan submitted. It has been suggested that these plans be carried out in plasticine, monolithic clay or some other modeling material. As yet no rules have been laid down but a committee is being formed and in the next issue of THE BULLETIN full particulars will be given.

## Committee on Testing New Plants

It is a simple and interesting business for the name of a new Committee to be suggested, and quite as easy a matter for the Chairman to accept new honour — especially if the name be one with fascinating possibilities.

When, however, this same Chairman sits down calmly at home, and thinks the matter over, all sorts of questions arise, as to the real object, her fellow members, methods of work, etc., until she becomes half mad with fright and uncertainty.

Such was the fate of the Chairman of the newly-formed Committee on the "Testing of New Plants." The Editor of the Bulletin has suggested that the plan of work be stated briefly and clearly.

The subject is a large one, and perhaps it would be well to give the exact wording of the resolution: "Two new Committees were appointed by the Chair — "The Testing of New Plants." Mrs. Hague of the Newport Garden Association was appointed Chairman, and various Clubs volunteered to take up this work and to report to Mrs. Hague."

Mrs. Hague accepted on the spot, and is now a worried woman. Will the Bulletin allow her to request that the Volunteer Clubs communicate with her? The Rye Garden Club has reported the name of its chosen Committee member. If the others would do the same, at the same time making suggestions, the proud but unhappy Chairman would see more clearly — her pleasure as well as responsibility.

It is easy to confuse Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. The Government Department of Agriculture could be approached, also the Botanical Gardens and Experiment Stations. It would seem, however, that the subject would be clarified, should each Club — or its acting member — secure the newest specimens of shrubs, herbaceous plants or annuals, to be had from the best commercial houses in her *own* neighborhood, give any such a fair trial, keep a clear record, and at the proper time send such record to the Chairman of the new Committee.

The scattered localities of the Clubs, the different soils, and conditions of cultivation, would make an interchange of theories and results most valuable. Why not start in this modest fashion, and should it be possible to secure information from really scientific sources, to do so?

First of all, will the Volunteer Clubs send their names, or that of some interested member to,

MRS. ARNOLD HAGUE,  
*Newport, Rhode Island.*

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of the Bulletin and for extra copies of the current issues. Old numbers are very scarce and the surplus of each issue is small. It has, therefore, been decided to sell, to Club members only, old copies when available and extra copies for ten cents (\$0.10) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

#### GARDEN RECORDS

The Garden Records are now ready and may be had from the Editor at the following prices:

- Mr. Clarke's Plant and Seed Record, per 100 ... \$1.50
- Mrs. Hibbard's 3 Year Garden Record, per 100.. 1.50
- Binders containing 50 each of above..... 3.50

#### LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

The Editor regrets that, owing to the increased cost of leather and paper, the price of Binders has increased as follows:

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- Index..... .60

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November, 1916

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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O wild west wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,  
Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves, dead,  
Are driven like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,—

. . . . .

Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere;  
Destroyer and preserver; hear, O hear!

. . . . .

The trumpet of a prophecy! O wind,  
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

—P. B. SHELLEY.

If, after a summer of disappointments, your faith in nature, including human nature, wanes, do a little fall-planting.

There is nothing so drab, so ugly, so misshapen, so hopeless as a mertensia root, but when pink-tipped buds open into bluest flowers on sturdy green stems beautifully set with leaves, that dead husk proves its inner beauty.

Have you ever planted thread-like roots of wood anenomes, so tiny that it seems a waste of time to stick them carelessly into the ground? But earlier, even, than great, hulking daffodil bulbs they dare to thrust up their lovely, frail flowers.

Tulip bulbs have always a neat, smug air that inspires a certain confidence, but those of hyacinths and narcissi seem too stolid for any but utilitarian crops. They give no hint of the color and grace and sweet odors stored within.

The ugly, brown tassels that will one day give forth a tangled, white garland of clematis, the miserable, shriveled sticks that flame into butterfly weed, the gnarled tangle that grows and blooms an opulent peony; they are nothing in autumn, just dull and ugly.

Is there room for discouragement and faithlessness when each year on our own little plots of ground such miracles come to pass?

### Taken from "The Guardian"

ALEXANDER POPE

Tuesday, September 29, 1713

"I believe it is no wrong observation that persons of genius, and those who are most capable of art, are always most fond of nature: as such are chiefly sensible that all art consists in the imitation and study of nature. On the contrary, people of the common level of understanding are principally delighted with little niceties and fantastical operations of art, and constantly think that finest which is least natural. A citizen is no sooner proprietor of a couple of yews then he entertains thoughts of erecting them into giants, like those of Guildhall. I know an eminent cook who beautified his countryseat with a coronation dinner in greens; where you see the champion flourishing on horseback at one end of the table, and the queen in perpetual youth at the other.

"For the benefit of all my loving countrymen of this taste, I shall here publish a catalogue of greens to be disposed of by an eminent town gardener, who has lately applied to me upon this head. He represents that, for the advancement of a politer sort of ornament in the villas and gardens adjacent to this great city, and in order

to distinguish those places from the mere barbarous countries of gross nature, the world stands much in need of a virtuoso gardener who has a turn to sculpture, and is thereby capable of improving upon the ancients of his profession in the imagery of evergreens. My correspondent is arrived to such perfection, that he cuts family pieces of men, women, or children. Any ladies that please may have their own effigies in myrtle, or their husbands in hornbeam. He is a Puritan wag, and never fails when he shows his garden to repeat that passage in the Psalms: 'Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine, and thy children as olive branches round thy table.' I shall proceed to his catalogue, as he sent it for my recommendation:

"Adam and Eve in yew; Adam a little shattered by the fall of the tree of knowledge in the great storm; Eve and the Serpent very flourishing.

"The Tower of Babel, not yet finished.

"St. George in box; his arms scarce long enough, but will be in condition to stick the dragon by next April.

"A green dragon of the same, with a tail of ground-ivy for the present.

"N.B. These two not to be sold separately.

"Edward the Black Prince in cypress.

"A laurustine bear in blossom, with a juniper hunter in berries.

"A pair of giants, stunted, to be sold cheap.

"A queen Elizabeth in phylyraea, a little inclining to the green-sickness, but full of growth.

"Another queen Elizabeth in myrtle, which was very forward, but miscarried by being too near a savin.

"An old maid of honor in wormwood.

"A topping Ben Jonson in laurel.

"Divers eminent modern poets in bays, somewhat blighted, to be disposed of, a pennyworth.

"A quickset hog, shot up into a porcupine, by its being forgot a week in rainy weather.

"A lavender pig with sage growing in his belly.

"Noah's ark in holly, standing on the mount; the ribs a little damaged for want of water.'"

Lines written for the Catalogue of the Royal Horticultural Society's Sale held at the Society's Hall, in Vincent Square, on June 27, 28, and 29, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

*Think not that Earth unheeding lies  
Tranced by the summer's golden air,  
Indifferent, under azure skies,  
What blows of War her children bear.*

*She that has felt our tears like rain,  
And shared our wounds of body and soul,  
Gives of her flowers to ease our pain,  
Gives of her heart to make us whole.*

—O. S.

### Attractive Weeds

Last summer I was so impressed with the so-called weeds that sprang up in my garden from nowhere, and made such lovely masses of color or unusual effects with the garden flowers, that I made the following notes. It is needless to say that they flourished like the biblical tree, while the choicer cousins gently died or grew spindly, according to the value you had placed upon their effect in the general garden scheme. The same perverseness that haunts us in every day life hovers over the garden, and for no possible explanation a desired plant will curl up and depart, while next door the divided clump will grow, bloom, and prosper with an airy indifference to your half that is surely disappearing. But these kindly weeds will respond wonderfully to the rich—for them—garden soil, and still more kindly, reappear year after year, if allowed to, somewhere in the garden.

The first on my list is Venus's Looking Glass, belonging to the Bell flower family, and is in color a violet purple—see Dr. Ridgway's chart. It raised spire-like stalks with tiny flowers from a mass of Dusty Miller that was tumbling over the stones that edged the bed. In spite of the small flowers it gave a distinct note of color especially effective with the grey, and I found it most attractive to arrange in a natural-color wicker basket placed in the window ledge. The flowers remained fresh for nearly a week. It bloomed away all summer, and I found I could keep it from looking shabby until September by cutting back the stalks in July or after the last flowers on the stalk had bloomed.

Eupatorium, Joe Pye Weed, came up close to the Rudbeckia purpurea, purple cone flower, and was the darker tone of that plant. It grew tall, rather stately, had no enemies and did not look so dingy



as when seen by the dusty roadside. Its color is "dark vinaceous" while the cone flower is "deep vinaceous" and even lighter, and both these colors are from the same tone scale of Dr. Ridgway's chart. It was most effective and well worth letting live, I thought, and when arranged for the house with some of the tall plume grass and placed in a copper bowl, the coloring was most artistic, as the copper seemed to repeat the tone of the flowers, while the plume grass was like the silver sheen seen in the high lights of the copper.

Queen Ann's Lace came up in the iris bed, and grew like the traditional bean stalk. The whole plant was over six feet high. For weeks I cut flower after flower to arrange with the tiger lilies, and they were never missed from the masses of blooms that the plant developed in the iris bed. If it would but come up again in the shrubbery it would be a great addition to any effect or color scheme. It grew very shabby in August so I had to cut it down, but across the way Boneset appeared and that lasted well into October. Both these plants are good whites for the garden and especially good to use as cut flowers when one would hesitate to sacrifice the garden phlox.

Virginia Day Flower, Spiderwort family, makes a dense spreading undergrowth in the beds and will give a lovely true blue note if allowed to grow in the rich soil, but it is of no value as a cut flower. We find so few true blue flowers that I treasure this weed and actually depend upon it to intensify my blue bed that I do not keep as blue as I would like. It is the exact tint of the color called after the family "Commelina blue"—see Dr. Ridgway.

The wild wood Aster, white with a small flower, is worth transplanting, if one can identify it on a wet day in August, for it grows apparently without a stop, and makes a wonderful effect with the larger cultivated violet Asters that are so desirable in September for a hardy garden. None of the bug or mildew enemies that we fight so religiously among the cultivated flowers seem to like these wild cousins when the rarer relations are around. I can pick dozens of rose bugs off the lovely buds of Radiance or Dean Hole, while five feet away a wild rose covers itself with flowers and never a visit from the bug so near. How it, the bug, can discriminate between the two rose bushes, for in bud the color is similar, and why it should prefer the fatter rose to a slimmer one, I never can see, and blame it all to the "contrari-wisness" of the living world.

The following list I transplanted in the garden, though they do not thrive as well as they should. But in their way they are satisfactory and I hope to establish them, so they will be deceived into believing that they came of their own accord and flourish like the others.

Butterfly Weed, with a root like the dock, is hard to establish, and now after three years I never get the glowing mass of color that I see on the roadside choked with dust and dried by droughts. But it is so artistic in a warm, grey-brown bowl and lasts so well in water that I am hoping for the best, regardless that it is much too intense for the other flowers in the garden. I tuck the blossom out of sight or cut it freely for the house rather than move it.

Succory, a deep lavender in color, is so beautiful with Queen Ann's lace that, in spite of its raggedness, I am trying to establish it in the blue bed as well as Viper's Bugloss, which is a souvenir of the May Anchusa and wonderful for Japanese effects in flat bowls. No better yellow for the hardy aster bed can be planted than the Goldenrod, the feathery variety, color buttercup yellow, French chart, and, as hardy Asters need yellow to bring out their purples or violet blues, I find it more effective than using marigolds or zinnias from the seed bed. The variety called "seaside" Goldenrod has a heavy stalk and does not bloom in my garden until late September, but fills in a gap until the chrysanthemums come along, full and strong.

Taken as a list for an informal garden planting, these so-called weeds are very satisfactory, for, as I say, the enemies of plant life leave them alone, they demand very little attention and are so grateful for the garden soil and moisture after their struggle with oiled roads that I sympathize with them and let them flourish in peace, taking in return their color and desire to make themselves worthy to grow beside the fairer and frailer cousins.

(Mrs. S. A. Brown)

CHARLOTTE COWDREY BROWN,  
*Rumson Garden Club.*

### Self-Control in the Small Garden

The following advice is offered to those beginners who will have little, if any, assistance in their gardens. It is the outgrowth of experience.

Make the size of your garden, to start with, smaller than you are sure you can care for.

Weeding and cultivating, which should be done after every rain, are only two of the many things to be attended to. The beginner is apt to think that they will constitute most of the care of her garden, but there are many things besides: pruning, hard for the beginner; thinning out; division of plants, some needing attention in the spring, like chrysanthemum, some in mid-summer, like iris and pyrethrum, some in the fall, like delphinium. There is spraying, too (the writer

has got to the point of eliminating plants like hollyhocks, which do not succeed with her unless they get this care) and there is fertilizing, with here a little sheep manure on the anemones, there a handful of bone-meal around each rose bush, or a little liquid manure on the same. Staking has to be done with care, if it is not to show, and watering takes time and strength. The ground must be prepared for annuals, if they are to be sown in the open ground (not the best way in a small garden) or they must be raised in flats or frames; and so on, *ad infinitum*.

And here a word of caution as to annuals, the snare of the beginner. Cut out of your small garden, where you get no help, as many as possible. The novice, tempted by catalogues, orders many more than she can manage, a packet here, another there of those she thinks she cannot bear to be without. A few springs and early summers devoted to transplanting seedlings from one flat to several flats, and thence to the open ground, and this same gardener, with little help, will be cured of the promiscuous annual habit.

Next, plan your garden with system and accuracy, the more of both the easier for the caretaker in the long run. Allot the space carefully, giving much thought to color, and then stick to your plan, refusing with firmness all offers of extra plants from kind friends. If you can figure, before beginning, how many plants of a certain variety should be put in a given space (not in rows, of course) and adhere to that plan, you will succeed better than the tender-hearted person who cannot bear to waste a plant and sticks in here and there what is left over. Give away or waste plants ruthlessly.

And here other objections to annuals may be offered. In a small garden they, in general, require more care to look presentable than do perennials. The writer is not one who cares for the garden-tidied garden either. Nor is color scheme so sure as with well-chosen perennials. The healthiest plants of all are so often off-color, and at best entail so much replacing. After they have bloomed they die quite thoroughly; the leaves dry up, as do the stems, and it is necessary to put something in their place and at once. Some perennials, of course, have this same fault, but for the small garden those with the most enduring foliage should be chosen.

Again, let not the beginner change her plan in the middle of summer, or even at the end of a first year. Let her change slowly, as an outgrowth of experience, not of whim, and she will have more to show, for her self-control will be rewarded in spite of discouragement.

"Self-control," that is the motto for the beginner in gardens! By its firm exercise she may, instead of spending every minute at her disposal laboring hotly and hurriedly, find time occasionally to sit

down in the shade and really enjoy the beauty of the plants she has succeeded in rearing.

[The Editor regrets that the foregoing wise and sensible article has no signature, so credit cannot be given where it is due.]

### The Stay-at-Home

No voices can call me to Candahar,  
Rangoon, nor the Pink Arabian Sea!  
The magical syllables, Malabar,  
Sing no Lorelei song to me!  
Why should I long for an Arden tree?  
Carcassonne never was one of my aims.  
I have my own little Arcady,—  
The flowers in my garden have *lovely* names!

Others may journey to Miramar,  
Samoa, Ispahan, Muscovy.  
I find it pleasanter here by far,  
Where primulas grow, and anemone!  
Fennell, angelica, rosemary,  
Bergamot (burning like scarlet flames),  
Pale veronica (sought by the bee),  
The flowers in my garden have *lovely* names!

For I was born 'neath a gardening star,  
When the daffodils danced in their April glee.  
Maple-trees blazed like the cinnabar  
While I studied my flowery A-B-C.  
"A is Armeria — Balsam is B—"  
I learned from old Nature, the best of dames,  
Down to "V for Valerian, Zinnia —Z."  
The flowers in my garden have *lovely* names!

### ENVOI

So voyage, oh people, whoever you be,  
From Far Lochaber to Calgary,  
This stay-at-home person wont join your games —  
The flowers in her garden have lovely names.

ANNE HIGGINSON SPICER,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

## Day Lilies or Hemerocallis

With their lovely foliage of long, slender, drooping leaves, their brilliant yellow flowers, and their absolute freedom from mildew and rust, these lilies are a delightful addition to any perennial garden and most of them have the added virtue of being very hardy. They are as impossible to kill as the proverbial cat with nine lives.

We have specialized with them and have eighteen varieties in our garden, so arranged that we have a constant succession of bloom, one variety following another from the middle of May until early September.

The first to come in the Spring, about May 15th, is the Dumortierii, a rich orange flower, low-growing and not fragrant. This blooms cheerily for two weeks or more and is followed by the lovely, tall, sweet-scented Flava, the lemon day lily of our grandmother's gardens. Of this Miss Keeler says that it is so hardy that it may any day leap the garden wall and grow wild like its brother the Fulva.

When the Flava is nearly done blooming comes on a new and very beautiful lily, the Sovereign; its buds are brown and when the flower opens there is a brown band on the outside, giving great distinction to the flower. It is a very graceful lily with a long stem and a delicious fragrance.

After this in rapid succession come the Aureole; the Orangeman; Dr. Regel, a low-growing bright orange; Gold Dust, very like Dr. Regel but much smaller; Meehan's Hybrid, a large orange flower but in my garden a low-growing plant.

Aurantiaca Major is highly commended by Meehan in his catalogues but we have not been able to raise it. Evidently it is not hardy in this latitude.

About July 6th the Fulva makes its great showing. This old fashioned tawny lily is found in every cottage garden and grows wild by the wayside. It is really a day lily as its Greek name signifies, Hemerocallis, beautiful for a day.

Many of the so-called day lilies stay open over night, as we found in making late evening tours in the garden with our electric torch.

About the 15th of July the Thunberg lily begins to bloom. It has a long graceful stalk with many flower buds and its fragrance is delicious. It was introduced from Japan in 1890 and is an improvement on the Flava which it is very like in color. However, it is a foot taller and has a much longer period of bloom. All its blossoms when

picked and put in water will open even to the smallest bud. At the same time with Thunberg blooms the Aurantiaca Major and the Apricot, a lovely lily.

Late in July we watch eagerly for the new and splendid Chinese lily, the Citrina. This has blossoms six inches long, borne on very tall stalks and the fragrance is delicious. This is really the king of the Hemerocallis and makes a great show in the border.

After this comes the Variegata lily with its striped green and white leaves and its bright yellow flowers. It is a handsome addition.

Early in August the Kwamso makes its appearance; this is a Japanese lily very handsome and very hardy, rather low-growing but with long stems and brilliant, tawny double flowers. Meehan says its period of bloom is longer than any of the lilies, often lasting a month. It is very gorgeous, very hardy, and has all the graces except that of fragrance.

And now we bring our calendar of the lilies to an end with the last to come in my garden, the old fashioned white day lily which blooms well into September. It belongs to the Funkia family, and has broad light-green leaves. Its tall stalk of white flowers and its delicious fragrance is well known and loved by us all, and it is of this that Maeterlinck sings— "The great white Lily with its chalice of silver, the old Lord of the garden, the immemorial lily."

ALICE MUNROE,  
*Litchfield Garden Club.*

### Saving the Dunes

A proposal is now made to save the Indiana Dunes as a public memorial to James Whitcomb Riley. Anything to wake the public indifference to the wonderful natural phenomena we possess in the Dune country east of Gary is to be welcomed, and the popularity of the beloved Indiana poet may advance the project as previous appeals have not succeeded in doing. We do not associate the poetry of Riley, which is pastoral, with the rather austere splendor of the Dunes, but Riley was too true an Indianian and too true a lover of natural beauty not to have given his hearty approval to the preservation of such a resource for the people.

The Dunes, as too few Americans are aware, are one of the most interesting natural phenomena on the American continent, a treasure store for the botanist and the lover of nature. They are almost unique in character and they are besides a great natural park, accessible to millions by good roads, trolley lines, and railroads. There

Funkia  
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of way 3 to 5 ft  
50 dy

is a splendid beach for bathing, hills to climb, flora of great beauty and variety, and striking scenery.

That the Dunes should be allowed to disappear before the advancing march of commercialism would be a sin against ourselves and our posterity.

### The Park in the Dunes

That there should be a national park on Lake Michigan for the people in the industrial centers near-by is a vital point in the argument to save the Dunes of Indiana as a pleasure ground. It would be a shame to the public spirit of the cities of northern Indiana if they permitted their remaining stretch of beaches, famed for moving dunes, for geologic, botanic, and various scientific wonders as well as world renowned for beauty, to be torn to pieces for mill sites. Surely a conception of what a national park of unspoiled country and lake shore would mean to the millions of toilers within an hour's journey on their holidays, should be enough to convince the Department of the Interior that it ought to be set apart for park purposes.

Nearly all, if not all, the national parks are at remote distances from the centers of population. They will never be enjoyed by the majority of American citizens, many of whom have a heartfelt longing for clear skies, open waters, woodlands, and all that nature can give in the wild. The Dunes between Chesterton and Michigan City have infinite variety of landscape, shore, forest, hill, valley, and marsh and inland streams, with all the trees, shrubs, wild flowers, and birds native to the zone.

There is no national park on the east shore of Lake Michigan, the great inland sea. Wisconsin has dedicated a strip of shore on the west coast, the Wisconsin State Park at Green Bay. The loss of Indiana's bathing beaches for some twenty miles would be a serious matter for the future of the state. These, as well as a desire to preserve a region unique in beauty, are among the reasons for the resolution presented by Senator Taggart in Washington the other day and for the organization of the National Dunes Park Association.

The results of the investigations by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to be reported to Congress Dec. 1, will state whether the people really want to make a national park of the Dunes. Now is the time to arouse public enthusiasm and to convince the Secretary of the Interior of the value of the Indiana shore to the nation. Whether the government shall appropriate funds or private individuals subscribe for the purchase, whether the park shall be named for the loved Indiana poet, Riley, are questions that can be decided later.

Now is the hour to rally all influences to save the dunes for a national park, and there should be no delay in getting forces to work.—*Chicago Evening Post*, September, 1916.

Please write immediately to Secretary Lane urging that his report be favorable.

A letter from you, personally, or from your Garden Club, or both will carry weight at just this time. The report will be made in December and expressions of opinion from the public at large may do much to influence it.

### **Traffic in Ferns and Laurel for Florists' Use Increasing**

The matter of the preservation of ferns and laurel now being shipped in great quantities to the Florists of our near-by cities was brought up at the meeting of the Garden Club of America, at Lenox, in June.

But the Wild Flower Committee of the Litchfield Garden Club wish to again bring the subject to the attention of all the member Clubs and Bulletin readers.

The traffic in Christmas ferns and laurel is increasing most alarmingly in New England, and at many of the stations on the railroad bales of these, the most plentiful of our forest adornments, are constantly seen.

In many cases, without doubt, these ferns and laurel are gathered and paid for by agents of the florists, for the New England farmer does not value what grows upon what he terms his "wild land."

But in other instances they are taken without the consent of the owners of the forest land; usually from those whose winter homes are elsewhere.

As the time required to educate the rustic Yankee mind to an appreciation of the aesthetic, as against the financial value of these "things beautiful," would doubtless be beyond the present advocates' allotted span of days, the suggestion is made that we aim to influence the demand for these particular "green things of the earth."

The season is at hand when we are all having constantly come to us boxes of flowers in which are quantities of this very fern and laurel, to be used for the green demanded in all flower arrangements.



Let each one of us, upon receiving these plants (with perchance a glance at the "gift horse's" mouth), protest to the florist from whom they come.

Also when ordering insist that no ferns or other green be sent with our flowers save those which can be grown by the florists for this purpose.

Surely a small task for each one of us, but yet an aid to one of the waves of betterment emanating from and set in motion by The Garden Club of America.

MARGARET L. GAGE,  
*Litchfield Garden Club.*

### Poison Ivy

*Rhus toxicodendron* is that most troublesome of vines. It adds a wealth of color to the autumn landscape, but brings pain and suffering to humanity. How to rid our roadsides and wooded lands of this unwelcome visitor is a subject well worth our attention.

Where a vine runs up a tree, chopping it through just above the roots will kill the growth but not the root, but salt placed in the root almost always kills it effectively. If the root is large enough bore a hole in it with bit and brace and fill it with salt.

Old vines will bloom and fruit, and by this means the pest increases. Sometimes the ground becomes matted with Poison Ivy. Constant chopping at the vines with a hatchet at any time of the year is a help toward checking the growth, but winter is the proper time to go about ridding the neighborhood of this pest. Pull the vines out with a grub hoe. The following season little shoots will come up which were overlooked. The next winter go at it again. These two efforts should finish the business.

We have had great experience in exterminating this vine, and where we have persisted we have been entirely successful in getting rid of it. I remember one experience with a large clump of white Lilacs at the entrance to our woods. They were at some distance from the house and had been neglected for years. The ground was completely matted with roots of Poison Ivy one half inch in diameter and lying on top of the ground. I went for them by myself, tearing and rending, and when almost exhausted my gardener appeared and I told him to finish it. We never had any Poison Ivy at that spot again. This was accomplished with one effort. I was terribly poisoned, however, on my arms where the gloves had not reached, and it was weeks before the bandages could be removed.

I have tried many remedies. Nothing cures or stops the course of the poisoning, but some of these have proved soothing. If you are poisoned in summer the Jewel Weed — *Impatiens Aurea* — which

grows along the roadsides will alleviate the pain. Rub the juice of the stems on the parts affected. I have also had relief from soda, alcohol, green soap and Baume Analgésique. Try all the remedies, but the poison has to run its course.

### Asiatic Campanula

This is a very valuable plant. It is a perennial, very hardy and self-propagating. It thrives in a shady, dry situation though it likes the sun also. It grows about three feet high and has a fine spike of white bell-like flowers which are deeply indented like all the flowers of this large and interesting Campanula family.

I suppose these Campanulas were native in Asia originally, but the seeds were brought to me by a cousin from Switzerland where they were being disseminated by a society which encourages the growing of wild flowers. I have made a special study of the propagation of these Asiatic Campanulas because I think they are so lovely and so valuable, and I hope that they may become known throughout this country and be grown in every neighborhood where gardeners work and love their plants.

The plants grow best in garden soil and leaf mould. The seeds fall to the ground when they are ripe and mature the following July. The strength of the little plant seems to go into a tiny root tuber, so the first leaf is so small and insignificant that many people do not recognize it and think their seeds have not come up. This leaf of the seedling is about one half to an inch long and looks like a crumpled violet leaf. When the plant is one year old a small anæmic stem grows up and a tiny blossom comes out. One would never think the plant was ever going to amount to anything. Each year the plant develops, and when it is three years old it sends up spikes nearly one half an inch in diameter with racemes of bloom from 8 to 10 inches long. The root of the developed plant is a mass of strong short fibers attached to the tuber formed when a seedling. After four years it is best to take the plants up and divide them. If this is not done the plants will die in two or three years more, but there is never any danger of the bed dying out for the ground is always full of tubers of various ages. When the plant is taken up it will be found that the tuber has become woody and can be cut apart. Use a pruning knife, cut through the hard roots. One will find little pink buds all around this hard center, like miniature Peony buds. These are the new flower buds. Replant the divided roots.

VIRGINIA E. VERPLANCK.

Mrs. Verplanck is anxious that Garden Club members should grow this interesting and beautiful plant. She has saved the seed and is prepared to sell it for the benefit of THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM. The packets are twenty-five cents each and may be had from Mrs. W. E. Verplanck, Mount Gulian, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. After November 15th, 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J. The supply is not large so send at once.

### Committee on Garden Literature

The Committee has no Reviews to offer this month but is busy with a new plan of action. With the January number of THE BULLETIN will begin a series of reviews and articles which, it is hoped, will be of real and constant use to Garden Club members.

### Report of Lecture Committee

The following list of lectures is submitted by the Lecture Committee. All are recommended by two or more Clubs. Details as to terms, etc., will be sent on application to the Chairman, Mrs. Horatio W. Turner, The Avon, Baltimore, Maryland. Members will realize that this Committee are collectors of the data given and assume no responsibility.

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Averill, Miss M. . . . .       | “Japanese Flower Arrangement”         |
| 83 Waverly Place, N. Y.        |                                       |
| Alderson, Miss. . . . .        | “Herbaceous Plants and Flowering      |
| c/oMrs. Cope,                  | Shrubs”                               |
| Overbrook, Pa.                 | “Sweet Peas.”                         |
| Barron, Mr. Leonard . . . .    | “Roses and Greenhouses”               |
| Editor of the Garden Magazine, |                                       |
| Garden City, Long Island.      |                                       |
| Baynes, Mr. Harold . . . .     | “Wild Birds in the Garden”            |
| Meriden, N. H.                 |                                       |
| Bisset, Mr. Peter, . . . .     | “Some New Friends of the Plant World” |
| Department of Agriculture,     |                                       |
| Washington, D. C.              |                                       |
| Bright, Miss Anna L. . . .     | “English Gardens and Others” (Illus-  |
| Bryn Mawr, Pa.                 | trated by her own photographs in      |
|                                | projector.)                           |
| Bosley, Mr. . . . .            | “Culture and Preservation of Trees”   |
| Johns Hopkins University,      |                                       |
| Baltimore, Md.                 |                                       |

- Brown, Mrs. S. A. . . . . "Ridgway Color Chart"  
 165 W. 58 St., N. Y.
- Brown, Mr. Stanly
- Coffin, Miss Marion . . . . "Harmony and Succession in Garden  
 Planting, also Perennials"  
 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
- Cook, Miss G. G. . . . . "Nature's Preparation in Spring"  
 165 W. 82nd St., N. Y.
- Culpin, Mr. Ehart G. . . . "Garden Cities, English and German"  
 c/oDr. E. W. Pratt,  
 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
- Dawes, Dr. Spencer Lyman . "Medicinal Plants"  
 139 Lancaster St.,  
 Albany, N. Y.
- Emmart, Mr. . . . . "History of Landscape Art"  
 Ellicott & Emmart, Architects,  
 Baltimore, Md.
- Elliott J. Wilkinson . . . . "Foreign Gardens"  
 Magee Bldg.,  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Farr, Mr. Bertrand . . . . "Iris and Peonies"  
 Wyomissing, Pa.
- Farquhar, J. K. M. . . . . "Japanese Gardens"  
 "Lilies"  
 6 So. Market Street,  
 Boston, Mass.
- Farrand, Mrs. Max . . . . "Old Gardens"  
 (Beatrice Jones)  
 21 E. 11th Street,  
 New York
- Felt, E. P. . . . . "Gypsy Moths"  
 N. Y. State Entomologist
- Fleming, Mr. Bryant . . . . "Interpretive Gardening"  
 Buffalo, N. Y.
- Fullerton, Mrs. . . . . "Vegetables and How to Grow Them"  
 Medford, L. I.
- Free, Mr. Montague . . . . "Rock Gardens"
- Harrington, Mr. W. . . . . "Hardy Flowers and Ways of Growing"  
 Madison, N. J.
- Hunt, Chester Jay . . . . "Bulbs: Iris, Tulips, Narcissi"  
 Montclair, N. J.
- Hunt, Miss Alice . . . . "Gardens of Italy, England, and Amer-  
 ica"  
 Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Hunn, Mr. C. C. . . . . "Flowers from a Judge's Point of View"  
 Ithaca, N. Y.
- Hus, Dr. Henri . . . . . "Burbank and His Work"  
 University of Michigan,  
 Ann Arbor, Mich.

- Hutcheson, Mrs. W. A. . . . "Flowering Shrubs and Fences, Hedges  
(Martha Brown) and Gates"  
45 East 82nd Street, N. Y.
- Job, Mr. Herbert B. . . . "Wild Life, with Motion Pictures"  
New Haven, Conn.
- Lee, Miss Elizabeth Leighton "Gardens I have Known"  
105 18th Street, "A Landscape Garden for Women"  
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Levison, Mr. J. L. . . . "Trees"  
Master of Forestry,  
123 Parkside Ave.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Miller, Mr. Wilhelm . . . "The Illinois Way of Making a Garden"  
University of Illinois,  
Urbana, Illinois
- Mulford, Dr. . . . "Garden Planning"  
Dept. Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.
- Marshall, Miss Lena T. . . "Mushrooms" (with slides)  
718 Madison Ave.,  
New York
- Murrell, Dr. . . . "Mushrooms"  
Asst. Curator of N. Y. Botanical Society,  
New York
- Nichols, Miss Rose Standish. "Garden Design"  
Cornish, N. H.
- Norton, Mr. . . . "Hybridizing"  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.
- Oldys, Dr. Henry . . . "Value of Birds to the Garden"  
Silver Springs, Md.
- Pearson, Mr. J. Gilbert . . "Conservation of our Native Birds"  
1974 Broadway, N. Y.
- Peterson, Mr. George H. . . "Roses and Rose Culture"  
Fair Lawn, N. J.
- Palmer, Mr. . . . "Window Planting" (lecture illustrated  
by exhibits)  
Brookline, Mass.
- Powell, Prof. George T. . . "Lawns and Pruning"  
128 W. 43rd Street,  
New York City
- Pratt, A. H. . . . "How to Attract Birds to the Garden"  
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
New York City
- Pyle, Mr. Robert . . . "Roses"  
Vice-Pres. of the Rose Assn.,  
West Grove, Pa.

- Richards, Mrs. Waldo . . . Garden Readings  
 144 E. 40th Street,  
 New York City
- Riggs, Arthur Stanley . . . "Foreign Gardens" (illustrated)  
 Thorndale, Chester Co., Pa.
- Russell, Jos. . . . "Roses"  
 c/o Stafford Flower Farm,  
 Strafford, Pa.
- Shaw, Miss Ellen Eddey . . . "Beginners' Garden"  
 Doubleday, Page & Co.,  
 Garden City, Long Island
- Saunders, Prof. A. P. . . . "Peonies"  
 Clinton, N. Y.
- Stone, Witmer . . . . "Birds in the Garden"  
 5044 Hazel Avenue,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- Strasburger, Mr. . . . . "Shrubbery"  
 Meehan & Co.,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- Thilow, Mr. Otto . . . . "Fall Work: Shrubs, Succession of Iris,  
 c/o Henry A. Dreer, etc."  
 714 Chestnut St.,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- Tracy, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hammond "Gladioli"  
 Wenham, Mass.
- Vitale, Mr. . . . . "Italian Gardens"
- Verplanck, Mrs. Wm. E. . . . "Three Seasonal Lectures"  
 Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.,  
 (in winter Princeton, N. J.)
- Vincent, Mr. M. R. . . . . "Dahlias and Hardy Chrysanthemums"  
 Whitemarsh, Md.
- Warthin, Dr. A. S. . . . . "A Home-made Garden"  
 Ferndon Road,  
 Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Walsh, Mr. M. H. . . . . "Roses"  
 Woods Hole, Mass.
- Wilson, Mr. E. H. . . . . "General Information"  
 Arnold Arboretum,  
 Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- Withers, Mr. John . . . . "Flowering Shrubs"
- Zimmerman, Miss Rosalie . . . "Famous Gardens" (with slides)  
 1340 Pacific St.,  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Wright, Miss Letitia . . . . "Bees"  
 c/o Mrs. R. Wright,  
 Logan, Pa.

As will be noticed in the foregoing list, there are many omissions of initials, addresses, and subjects. The Committee and the Editor both dislike to publish so imperfect a report, but, until member Clubs learn to send correct and circumstantial announcements, committees and THE BULLETIN must continue to give mutilated information.

Were it not that the Clubs are, at this time, making their programs for next year and that the demand for the list is immediate, it would be printed in a later issue, but as THE BULLETIN aims to be timely, it publishes the list for the suggestions it gives rather than for its accuracy.

Will the Secretaries of member Clubs, in making further reports, give lecturers' full name, accurate address (street as well as town), subject of lecture, and terms? These will be kept on file and will be printed from time to time.

Send all (and accurate) information to

MRS. HORATIO W. TURNER,  
The Avon, 8 E. Read Street,  
Baltimore, Md.

### · Back Numbers of THE BULLETIN

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of THE BULLETIN and for extra copies of the current issue. All back numbers can be supplied except Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 14. If any Club members have copies of these numbers which they do not care to keep they will confer a great favor by sending them to the Editor since many libraries seem anxious to obtain complete files.

All other issues are available for ten cents (\$0.10) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

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Bulletin of  
**The Garden Club**  
of America

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January, 1917

No. XVIII

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---

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting

---

Go, little book, and wish to all  
Flowers in the garden, meat in the hall,  
A bin of wine, a spice of wit,  
A house with lawns enclosing it,  
A living river by the door,  
A nightingale in the sycamore.

R. L. S.

THE BULLETIN herewith announces its intention to turn over many new leaves. All too well it knows and loathes its shortcomings and meekly bows its head to criticisms friendly or harsh. So far it has encountered few but gentle critics, constrained, perhaps, by tolerance for its youth or consideration for its editor's age. We beg its readers in the coming year to forget both and be frank if forbearing.

There is one opinion expressed occasionally in the form of an accusation, which hurts, not because it is false but because it is true and misunderstood. It is said that THE BULLETIN is "amateurish."

Of course it is. It pretends to be nothing more — or less. It *is* amateur, written by amateurs, for amateurs, and edited by an arch-amateur. It can be nothing else and desires no other name.

Unfortunately the adjective implies reproach. It is for THE BULLETIN to prove that "amateurishness" does not mean inaccuracy, incompetency, stupidity and ignorance. An "amateur" is one who loves and we are garden amateurs. To THE BULLETIN we send praises of our beloved; we tell of eager service, hard-won successes, useful failures. It is to be hoped that some of us garden better than we write. It is certain that many writers write less well than we garden.

It may be that this proud boast of amateurishness has spiked its guns, but might THE BULLETIN's editor humbly suggest a few leaves that could be turned by its contributors?

Does it seem quite reasonable that out of the twenty or more reports contained herein, a dozen should be received in long-hand? That many of the slips sent out to the Member Clubs to ensure accuracy in the names and addresses of the officers, should be returned with a blank where the president's name should be? That lists of acceptable advertisers, issued for endorsement because the Clubs will not help to the small extent of sending endorsed names to THE BULLETIN, should be returned after long months checked but nameless and with the comment that "the list seems very incomplete"?

THE BULLETIN is small, it is issued infrequently, it is amateurish; but the time, the energy and the self-control that go to its making would achieve prouder results if the few requests it made received a little more prompt and intelligent response.

We beseech your forgiveness for this New Year's scolding and we send you a New Year's greeting. With high hopes, we quote from an ancient herbal:

*Things to best perfection come,  
Not all at once, but some by some.*

## What is a Garden?

Miss Jekyll's guarded and admirable criticism of the pictures of American gardens, reproduced in Miss Shelton's book, which was printed in the May Bulletin from her letter to Mrs. King, is worth emphasizing afresh. It notes in these gardens the absence of simplicity, which foreigners miss in things American.

Bourget, in his book on the United States, with much to praise, thinks our love of size and show, regardless of their appropriateness, a national weakness — our entertainments are too lavish, our dinner tables overladen with silver, our "American Beauties" on their four foot stems are out of proportion, and one has too immediate a sense of repletion. Some such feeling results from the plethora of bloom and color effects so strenuously sought in the present fashion of our gardens. Like kaleidoscopes they lie before us in the plans generally followed to-day. Often beautiful, the beauty is too obvious and too soon wearies the eye, which scarcely takes in one fine color scheme when the imperceptible movement of a muscle brings in another dazzling field of vision and bewilders us. A central point, to which Art says all else should lead up and be subordinated, is not there.

In the "Landscape Gardening Book" by Grace Tabor, an excellent work on elementary landscape gardening, she says, "It is decidedly contrary to our American ideas, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a garden may be absolutely flowerless and yet be lovely; flowers do not make a garden, revolutionary though the thought may seem. If you doubt, consider the places where it is possible to go and look at quantities of beautiful flowers, but where it is quite impossible to feel or say, 'What a beautiful garden!'"

The study of fine color schemes appears to be one of the most original and best lines of work in our American gardens, but let us beware of making it too characteristic by overdoing and so cloying the beholder. Just as a really well dressed woman should make us think of her own charm, and not of the cleverness and expensiveness of her dressmaker, so in a garden an atmosphere of serene beauty and fitness should be created that makes us accept the whole as something that could not be ordered otherwise, and with no sense of bewildered surprise at the gardener's skill.

Should a garden be a horticultural display in a parallelogram of a few yards, or several hundred, as the case may be — or should it be a conglomeration of stones and mortar, amid inappropriate surroundings, into which flowers are tumbled, fondly called an "Italian" garden — so little resembling those classic models with their backgrounds of melting blue mountains, with the green boweriness of their

cool alleys, and their foregrounds, strong with the massive shadows of the ilex or stone pine?

Mr. Guy Lowell, in his recent important work "Smaller Italian Villas and Farmhouses," primarily an architectural book, writes; "It is not easy to re-create the spirit of design that made these gardens artistic masterpieces, for the contrast of depth of shadow in the foliage, with the brilliant sunlight on stone work, path, and pool, which one obtains in a garden requires just as much study and balancing of proportion, just as careful a comparison of light and dark, as does the shadow projection of a cornice, or the relation between wall space and window opening in a building. This the artists of the sixteenth century felt, and with it seemed to combine the most difficult of all problems in garden designing — *they tied their formal gardens in one complete pictorial composition to the landscape beyond.* The laying out of the garden and farm group was expected of the architect of the Renaissance, who was also an artist and an engineer. The centrifugal force of modern life works against a coherent style in modern art."

It seems as though the term garden, as now understood, should be vastly broadened, and garden planning include much that is not "dreamed of in our philosophy," and many problems that are as yet but dimly perceived. A garden, even though it be of modest size, should afford more than one emotion, it should not all reveal itself at one time; there should be some mystery, something to lure us on from point to point, the shady path, the dusky thicket which the birds haunt, the hidden nook suggesting repose,— not alone a riot of beautiful color that gives all in one unique and violent sensation, producing too soon a feeling of satiety.

GEORGIANA W. SARGENT,  
*Garden Club of Lenox.*

### The Christmas Rose

With the people I have known the Christmas Rose (*Helleborus Niger*) has proved rather a difficult flower to raise, and they point with great pride to a single plant. Recently in an old box bordered garden, in front of a small white house, and directly on the street I have seen a mass in bloom over fifty feet long. The roots were covered with a few inches of dead leaves but the foliage of the plants and the flowers were fully exposed, and after four or five inches of snow, and some very cold weather, they were blooming bravely. The blossoms are nearly two inches in diameter white, waxy and very fragrant and are particularly fascinating at this season of the year

when everything else is gone. This bed is said to be over sixty years old if not older. It faces south, and in summer the plants probably receive a measure of shade from the trees on the street. It seems to me it is a plant which should be more generally grown as it is said to be easy to manage when once established.

November 25, 1916.

EMILY D. RENWICK,  
*Short Hills Garden Club.*

John Greenleaf Whittier's poem for the agricultural exhibition at Amesbury contained this verse:

*Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.*

**Mrs. Stout's  
New Prize Dahlia—Gertrude Dahl**

So many members of the Garden Club of America have enquired whether my new dahlia "Gertrude Dahl" may be had, that I have told them that as soon as I knew myself, I would write to THE BULLETIN.

As soon as the American Dahlia Society gave me this prize, I had a number of cuttings made from the two plants which I have in my garden, and now think that I shall have a number of "pot-tubers" which I shall be able to sell to those who want them. As some have to go to the experiment station in Geneva, and a good many have already been spoken for, I must add that I will be able to take orders and fill them in order of precedence only, at \$3.00 per plant or two plants for \$5.00. Orders may be sent to me direct, or to Mrs. Henry B. Binsse, Short Hills, New Jersey, who is to handle the money, and buy and ship supplies to a hospital in Brittany. This hospital is on the estate of her sister, Mrs. Thebaud, and they have also upward of a thousand Belgian children there. I know personally that the money is entirely used for that purpose, and feel that greater good is done with it than any other such charity which has come to my notice.

"Gertrude Dahl" is a very large peony dahlia with strong stiff stems. It is an opalescent pink and apricot in color and is very free-flowering.

The dahlia "Sunshine" may now be had for \$3.00 per tuber, or two tubers for \$5.00, or \$2.00 per plant, three plants for \$5.00. The money goes to the same charity.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT,  
*Short Hills Garden Club.*

### Warning! White Pine Trees Being Destroyed

They Are Valued at \$261,000,000  
and the White Pine Blister Rust is Killing Them

A disease known as the White Pine Blister Rust threatens the destruction of all the white pine and other five leaved pine trees in the United States.

It has already appeared in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and in Quebec and Ontario.

There is no known cure for it. It kills the white pines infected and it spreads steadily. The spores or seeds are blown from diseased pines to currant and gooseberry bushes. They germinate on the leaves of these bushes. The leaves then produce millions of spores or seeds of the disease which are blown by the wind from the bushes to the pines, and these, even those several miles distant from the nearest bushes, are infected, become diseased and die.

Unless the ravages of the White Pine Blister Rust are stopped these pines valued at \$261,000,000 will be destroyed.

*The American Forestry Association urges people in all the regions where the disease has been discovered to destroy at once all currant and gooseberry bushes, diseased pines, and others exposed to infection.*

*This will help to stop the spread of the disease.*

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

*Now is the time for action. Help us to fight this disease.*

### Rules for a Garden-Planning Competition

Hitherto the Garden Club has offered a prize to be awarded each year at the Annual Meeting, to the best essay submitted by a member, on a subject chosen by the Executive Committee. This year the plan has been changed and a prize will be given for the best Garden Design submitted under the following rules:

The design shall be for a garden not to exceed 50x80 ft. but may be of any shape or contour which does not cover a larger area than 4000 sq. ft.

Either a quarter or half inch scale may be used.

The plan must be executed in wax, clay, plasticine or some other plastic medium, with accessories of cardboard, wood or any convenient material.

A key plan explaining the plant material used and general detail must be submitted with the design.

All designs must be forwarded between May 15th and June 15, 1917, to Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Lake Forest, Ill.

Competitors should bear in mind while executing their plans that they must be substantially enough made to stand transportation. A drawing-board makes an excellent foundation on which to work. Cardboard is not sufficiently rigid.

The designs will be judged by a jury of Landscape Architects to be chosen by the Committee.

The prize will be awarded at the Annual Meeting on June 28th in Lake Forest where all competitive plans will be exhibited.

It is hoped that interest will be widespread and that many entries will be made. The rules as to size, shape, scale, etc., are made elastic in the hope that Garden Club members will work out their personal garden problems and present them for competent criticism.

All questions in connection with the competition may be addressed to THE BULLETIN.

The report of the Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties tells of a similar contest.

Mrs. Fairchild describes her method in the paragraph following:

“In making mine, I use small stones to lay walls and pave terraces, looking glass to reflect water, branches of cedar wired into shape for tall cedar trees, snips of box and other evergreens, paint the wax green for grass, use tiny artificial flowers for borders or parterres in the color desired, and get tiny benches and figures to use where wanted. It is all great fun.”

### Committee on Garden Literature

Chairman — Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Garden Club of Illinois  
Members —

Mrs. Francis King, Garden Club of Michigan

Mrs. W. W. Frazier, Jr., Garden Club of Philadelphia

Mrs. W. H. Waite, Garden Club of Ann Arbor, Michigan

## REPORT

The Garden Literature Committee feels that an intelligent study of the garden types developed in other countries and in other times is essential to good gardening to-day. By observing and analyzing we may reproduce what pleases us and is applicable to our environment without slavishly copying.

We have been asked often for a comprehensive list of books for a small library. We submit the following in response to these requests and from time to time will add shorter lists on practical gardening and special topics.

The books in the accompanying list which are marked with a star and underlined would make an excellent library for the general reader. The unmarked titles are for the more advanced gardeners.

MARGARET DAY BLAKE.

### Brief List of Books for a Private Collection or for a Student in Landscape Gardening

- \*ANDRE, E. *Parcs et jardins*. Paris, 1879.
- P. \*BAILEY, L. H. *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*. New York: MacMillan, 1914 (five volumes out).
- BAILLIE-SCOTT. *Houses and Gardens*.
- \*BISSET, PETER. *The Book of Water Gardening*. New York: A. T. de la Mare.
- \*BLANCHAN, NELTJE. *The American Flower Garden*. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.
- \*BLOMFIELD, R. *The Formal Garden in England*. New York: MacMillan, 1901.
- \*BRIGHT, HENRY. *The English Flower Garden*. New York: MacMillan, 1881.
- Dr. BROWN, F. C. *Letters and Lettering*. Boston: Bates & Guild, 1912.
- BROWN, GLENN. Editor. (Am. Institute of Architects. Papers read before). *European and Japanese Gardens*. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates, 1902.
- BURBIDGE, F. W. *The Book of the Scented Garden*. New York: John Lane, 1903.
- \*BURNAP, GEORGE. *Parks, Their Design, Equipment and Use*. Lippincott, 1916.
- \*CABLE, GEORGE. *The Amateur Garden*. Scribner's Sons.
- D'ARGENVILLE, A. J. D. *La theorie et la pratique du jardinage*. Paris, 1713.
- DELILLE, J. *Les jardins*. (Poeme.) Paris, 1801.
- \*DOW, A. W. *Composition*. Doubleday, Page & Co. 1914.
- \*DOWNING, A. J. *Landscape Gardening and Rural Essays*. New York, 1853.
- \*EARLE, ALICE M. *Old Time Gardens*. New York: MacMillan, 1916.
- ELGOOD, G. S. *Italian Gardens*. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.
- ELGOOD, G. S. *Some English Gardens*. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.



- G. \*ELIOT, CHARLES W. Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1902.
- \*FELTON, S. On the Portraits of English Authors on Gardening. London: 1830.
- \*FERNOW, B. E. Care of the Trees. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.
- GILPIN, W. S. Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening. London, 1832.
- GLOAG, M. R. Book of English Gardens. London: Methuen, 1906.
- HAMERTON, P. G. Landscape. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1890.
- HOLE, DEAN S. R. A Book About the Garden. London: Edward Arnold, 1892.
- HOLME, CHAS. ed. (International Studio Series of English Gardens). London: The Studio, 1907-11. Includes the following: The Gardens of England in the Southern and Western Counties, 1907. The Gardens of England in the Midland and Eastern Counties, 1908. The Gardens of England in the Northern Counties, 1911.
- HYATT, A. Book of Old World Gardens. London: Foulis.
- HYATT, A. Book of Old Gardens. London: Foulis.
- \*JEKYLL, GERTRUDE. Colour in the Flower Garden. London: Country Life Press, 1908.
- JEKYLL, GERTRUDE and WEAVER, LAWRENCE. Gardens for Small Country Houses. London: Country Life Press, 1913.
- JOHNSON, G. W.: History of English Gardening. London, 1829.
- P. \*KEELER, HARRIET L. Our Native Trees. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1912.
- P. \*KEELER, HARRIET L. Our Northern Shrubs. New York, Scribner's Sons, 1912.
- KING, MRS. FRANCIS. The Well-Considered Garden. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1915.
- LEYLAND, JOHN. ed. Gardens Old and New. London: Country Life Press, 1902. 3 vols. N. Y. Scribner's Sons.
- LOWELL, GUY. Smaller Italian Villas and Farmhouses. New York: Architectural Book Pub. Co., 1916.
- LOUDON, J. C. Encyclopedia of Gardening. London: Longmans, Green Co., 1871.
- LUTYENS, E. L. Houses and Gardens.
- MANGIN, A. Les jardins. Tours, 1867.
- MAWE and ABERCROMBIE. Every Man His Own Gardener. London, 1805.
- MAWSON, T. H. The Art and Craft of Garden Making. London: Batsford. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1912.
- MEYER und RIES. Gartentechnik und Gartenkunst. 1911.
- \*NICHOLS, R. S. English Pleasure Gardens. New York: MacMillan, 1902.
- PARSONS, S. The Art of Landscape Architecture. Putnam, 1915.
- PLATT, CHAS. Monograph of the Work of Chas. Platt. Introduction by Royal Cortissoz. New York, 1913. Architectural Book Pub. Co.
- PRICE, SIR U. Essays on the Picturesque. London, 1910.
- \*REPTON, H. Landscape Gardening. (Edited by J. C. Loudon.) London, 1840.
- \*ROBINSON, C. M. Improvement of Towns and Cities. New York: Putnam, 1901.
- D. \*ROOT & KELLEY. Design in Landscape Gardening. Century Co., 1914.
- D. \*ROSS, D. W. Theory of Pure Design. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1907.
- SARGENT PROF. CHARLES S. Manual of the Trees of North America. Houghton, Mifflin Company.

- P. \*SEDGWICK, MABEL C. Garden Month by Month. New York: Stokes Co., 1906.
- SHELTON, LOUISE. The Seasons in a Flower Garden.
- \*SIEVEKING, A. F. Gardens—Ancient and Modern. London: J. M. Dent & Co., 1899.
- SOLOTAROFF, WM. Shade Trees in Towns and Cities. New York: Wiley, 1912.
- STEEL, RICHARD. Essay on Gardening. London, 1793.
- TABOR, GRACE. Old-fashioned Gardening. New York: McBride, Nast & Co., 1913.
- TRIGGS, H. I. Art of Garden Design in Italy. London: Longmans, Green Co., 1906.
- \*TRIGGS, H. I. Formal Garden in England and Scotland. London: Longmans, Green Co., 1902.
- \*TRIGGS, H. I. Gardencraft in Europe. London: Batsford, 1913.
- D. \*VAN PELT, J. V. Essentials of Composition as Applied to Art. MacMillan Co., 1913.
- Dr.\*VAN RENSSALAER, MRS. SCHUYLER. Art, Out-of-Doors. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1911.
- WAUGH, F. A. Rural Improvement. Orange-Judd Co., 1914.
- \*WHARTON, EDITH. Italian Villas and Their Gardens. New York, Century Co., 1907.
- WHATELEY, THOMAS. Observations on Modern Gardening. London, 1770.
- NOTE.—*D.*—design, *Dr.*—drafting, *P.*—planting, *G.*—general landscape architecture, \*—special interest.

A short review of some of the books marked (\*) follows:

ANDRE. Parcs et jardins. This book is very valuable to the landscape student for the material it contains on theory of landscape design. Chapters which deserve special mention are chapter 6, on composition; chapter 9, on carrying out of landscape work which also includes some valuable data on planting.

BAILEY. Cyclopedia of Horticulture. This set of books is a necessity in every landscape office or school where this subject is taught because of the information on practically every plant known.

BISSETT. Water Gardening. A good standard work on water gardening and of much use for people interested in this subject.

BLANCHAN. American Flower Garden. Sums up in a very concise way the general principles of landscape gardening in America.

BLOMFIELD. The Formal Garden in England. Without any doubt the best book of recent years dealing with the special subject of landscape gardening. The general principles underlying formal and informal design are well explained.

BRIGHT. English Flower Garden. A short concise and accurate description of the growth of landscape gardening in England.

BURNAP. Parks. A very valuable book dealing with the general principles of park design giving good examples of each type.

CABLE. Amateur Garden. This book ought to be of interest to everyone owning a home. Probably no one has done so much for city beautification as Mr. Cable.

Dow. Composition. A very good workable presentation of the subject of composition which because of the scarcity of books dealing with this subject and its application stands almost alone.

DOWNING. Landscape Gardening. A well written and interesting book

dealing with the period in American landscape gardening which came just before the Civil War.

EARLE. *Old Time Gardens*. Although not accurate or in any sense professional this book contains a great many interesting points for those seeking information as to Colonial landscape gardening.

ELIOT, CHARLES W. *Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect*. The best book we have taking up the whole subject of landscape architecture practiced as a profession.

FELTON. *Portraits of English Authors*. Of the earlier English books dealing with landscape gardening, this rare book ought to be better known which can only be done through a reprint. To the student in the history of landscape gardening this book is of special interest.

JEKYLL. *Colour in the Flower Garden*. While many of the flowers suggested in this book do not grow well in American gardens, the general ideas are of great value in planting.

NICHOLS. *English Pleasure Gardens*. While in many ways not accurate and in spite of the subject being presented from perhaps but one point of view, this book presents the subject of the whole history of landscape gardening in a very general readable way.

TRIGGS. *Art of Garden Design in Italy and England*. These two books are of value and several others in the list, for their good illustrations of gardens.

## Committee Lists

### *Committee on Color Chart*

Chairman — Thomas Shields Clarke, Garden Club of Lenox.

Members —

Mrs. Francis King, Garden Club of Michigan.

Mrs. S. A. Brown, Rumson Garden Club.

Report —

This Committee is at work on a plan for a new and simple color-chart. It hopes soon to enlarge its membership and to present to the Garden Club of America a more definite report than has yet been given.

### *Committee on Garden Pests and Remedies*

Chairman — Miss Lucilla Colgate Austen, Amateur Gardeners.

Members —

Mrs. David Chidlow, Ridgfield Garden Club.

Mrs. Appleton Wilson, Amateur Gardeners.

Report —

This Committee is being formed very slowly, as we find really interested workers from the different sections. It is mainly executive and depends on the sub-committees in the Member Clubs for original work. We earnestly hope to have more members soon. The clubs in the Atlantic States are working hard: so far the Western clubs have not replied at all.

### *Committee on Historic Gardens*

Chairman — Mrs. H. C. Groome, Garden Club of Warrenton, Virginia.

Members —

Mrs. Thomas Barber, Garden Club of Southampton.

Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Garden Club of Princeton.

Miss Ernestine E. Goodman, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

Report —

Local sub-committees are to be appointed as work proceeds.

### *Committee on Honorary Award*

Chairman — Mrs. Francis King, Garden Club of Michigan.

Members —

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Garden Club of Illinois.

Mrs. Allan Marquand, Garden Club of Princeton.

Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, North Country Garden Club.

Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Bedford Garden Club.

Mrs. Max Farrand.

Report —

The Chairman has lately sent full written report on progress to each member, asking for comment and suggestions. The work of many sculptors and medallists is being inquired into and the Committee look forward to presenting at an early date data of value to the Garden Club of America.

### *Committee on Lectures*

Chairman — Mrs. H. W. Turner, Garden Club of Princeton.

Members —

Mrs. Rollin S. Saltus, Garden Club of Bedford.

Mrs. George A. Armour, Garden Club of Princeton.

Mrs. Horace H. Martin, Garden Club of Illinois.

Report:

The following corrections are made to the report published in the November BULLETIN:

Subjects of Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee's Lectures:

Plan of Grounds with Special Reference to the Placing of the Garden.

The Design of the Garden, Paths, Steps and Terraces. Pruning.

Planting and Combination of Colour.

Small Trees and Shrubs Suitable for the Garden.

Garden Pests.

Some Gardens I have Known — Illustrated with Lantern Slides.

Subjects of Beatrix Farrand's Lectures:

Flower Gardens, Old and New.

Composition and Design in the Garden.

### *Committee on Photography*

Chairman — Mrs. E. L. Bouton, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.,  
Amateur Gardeners.

Report Deferred.

The following Committees have sent no reports:

Committee on Beautifying Country Roadsides and Railroads.

Chairman — Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor, Mich., Garden Club of Ann Arbor.

Committee on Growing Medicinal Herbs. Chairman — Mr. Benjamin T. Fairchild, 247 Fifth Ave., New York City, and Quaker Ridge, N. Y., Associate Member.

Committee on Preservation of Native Wild Flowers. Chairman — Miss Delia Marble, Bedford, N. Y., Bedford Garden Club.

Committee on Testing New Plants. Chairman — Mrs. Arnold Hague, Newport, R. I., and 1724 I St., Washington, D. C., Garden Association in Newport.

The completed report of the Committee on Special American Plant Societies. Chairman — Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., Short Hills, N. J., Short Hills Garden Club. was published in THE BULLETIN for May, 1916.

## **Reports of Members Clubs**

### **The Albemarle Garden Club**

The Albemarle Garden Club was formed in 1913 and admitted to the Garden Club of America in 1915. It has forty members, some of whom live in Charlottesville or at the University of Virginia and the others within a radius of twenty miles. We have a yearly program for the monthly meetings at the Blue Ridge Club of Charlottesville, and this year the Club had the privilege of enjoying three delightful lectures given by Miss Elizabeth Leighton Lee on Landscape Gardening and allied subjects.

In addition to the Annual Autumn Flower Show, which was very successful, we held, in April, a plant sale on one of the street corners in Charlottesville where we sold plants, mostly perennials, from our own gardens and several hundred roses, purchased from wholesale growers.

The most interesting plan that the Club has in prospect for the

coming year is the taking over of a garden, seventy years old, back of the Administration Building at the University of Virginia.

When Thomas Jefferson planned the University he placed, facing the lawn, ten houses for the use of the Professors, and back of these houses were gardens enclosed by red brick serpentine walls. Most of these have long since passed away, but this one, still remaining, holds all of the charm of those bygone years. It was made beautiful by Professor Maximillien Schele de Vere, a Swedish nobleman who had the Chair of Modern Languages at the University in 1834. One enters it by doors in the brick wall and beholds a tangle of honeysuckle, myrtle, wistaria, trumpet-vine, everlasting pea and akebia, all of which are rioting over the shrubs, the box, and the roses. Magnolia and cedar trees afford shade, and the old brick walls are green with moss.

Our plan is to go to work reverentially and restore order, and make the garden bloom again. The authorities have given us a free hand and we anticipate a most interesting task.

JULIA R. AUSTEN.

#### The Garden Club of Allegheny County

Elected to membership, October, 1916.

#### The Amateur Gardeners Club

No report received.

#### Garden Club of Ann Arbor

The Garden Club of Ann Arbor has felt that its aims would be best attained by encouraging the general beautifying of the city, and for this reason it has joined hands with the Civic Association, the Women's Club, Collegiate Alumnae, and Federated Mothers' Club to forward the movement for tidier yards, better gardens, and the development of interest among the school children in growing plants and vegetables. Accordingly, four departments in the work were arranged as follows:

- A. Yard Contest; to encourage tidiness, and the planting of shrubbery.
- B. Garden Contest; for artistic color schemes, continuity of bloom, healthfulness of plants.
- C. Gardens of Children; both for vegetables and plants, in every ward and in all available vacant lots.
- D. Flower and Vegetable Show; to be held in September.

Prizes for the first two contests are offered as follows: \$15.00, \$10.00, \$5.00. For the third contest three cash prizes of smaller amounts and ribbons will be distributed.

In all cases cash prizes are awarded only when at least three-quarters of the work is done by the owners themselves.

The winners of the fourth contest will also receive small cash prizes and ribbons.

The success in the children's department is already very gratifying, over 400 gardens being now in operation. The children are very keen about it and are at work sometimes at 5:30 A. M.

Before and after, pictures will be taken, if the contestants so desire, and will be exhibited at the September flower and vegetable show. This scheme is, I suppose, the one usually adopted by community improvement societies, and I have refrained from enlarging on it. We have had the plans of the Davenport, Iowa Club, before us and would like to succeed as fully as they have done, but since our appeal was solely through the daily papers, and since no house to house campaign was made, it is doubtful if we arouse so much interest and competition. It is our first attempt and will doubtless be improved next year.

ALBERT LOCKWOOD.

#### The Bedford Garden Club

One of the new and interesting features of our Garden Club's activities this year has been its Community Week.

A Committee for "Village and Roadside Planting" was formed. Sub-committees divide the work, such as "Village Improvement," School-ground planting, and the encouragement of children to plant their own home gardens and compete at our exhibitions with flowers of their own raising. There is also a sub-committee to confer with the railroad officials about beautifying the right of way and station grounds. The sub-committee for "Village Planting" have worked with the local Village Improvement Societies.

In Bedford Hills the station square has been laid out with trees and hedges. In Mt. Kisco a waste of public land is to be planted as a public park with children's playgrounds. The rural district schools have been much improved and present a pleasing appearance. In some school windows boxes have been put up and the children are encouraged to keep them watered. Shrubbery and hedges have been planted round the school grounds and the children are instructed to keep these in order. Flower exchanges have been held at the schools.

Our Papers and Topics Committee has given us the following programs during the past season:

March 1.—Speaker, Mr. William E. Bliz-Zard; subject, "Famous Gardens of Europe and Suggestions for Civic Planting; illustrated with lantern slides.

April 5.—Visit to greenhouses of the Bedford Flower Company.

- May 3.— Visits to the gardens of Mrs. William Fahnestock and Mrs. George L. Nichols to study the planting plan.
- May 31.— Speaker, Mr. Bertrand Farr; subject, "Iris."
- June 13.— Informal Flower Show in Mrs. Henry Marquand's garden.
- June 21.— Speaker, Mrs. S. A. Brown; subject, "Colour and Correct Colour Nomenclature."
- July 5.— Speaker, Mrs. W. B. Franklin; subject, "Water Gardens."
- July 19.— Field Day — Visits to Rye Gardens.
- August 2.— Paper by Mrs. P. G. Weir; subject, "African Gardens." Paper by Miss Baylis; subject, "Poisonous Plants."
- September 13.— Paper by Dr. Frederick Peterson; subject, "Winter Gardens." Talk by Mrs. James S. Metcalf; subject, "Successes and Failures in the Garden." Paper anonymous; subject, "The Gardens of Occasional Care."
- September 20.— Speaker, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer; subject, "Grafting, Budding in Arching and Laying of Fruit Trees." Visits to the gardens of Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Fahnestock to observe their gardens in bloom.
- October 18.— Speaker, Mr. Bertram Goodhue; subject, "Persian Gardens."

HENRIETTA McCORMICK WILLIAMS.

#### Cincinnati Garden Club

In May, 1916, the enthusiasm of the Club members for floral beautification of the city, received new impetus.

Special efforts were made to induce property owners to plant climbing roses on hillsides, along walls, porches, fences, and in spots which, as a rule, are neglected. For this purpose the Chairman of our civic planting, procured and sold at cost price (10c each) ten thousand dormant roots of Dorothy Perkins. Two weeks later nine thousand more were distributed. These with those distributed in 1915 made twenty-eight thousand. Twenty-five thousand have been ordered for the coming spring. Any information as to where to obtain these roses, may be had by asking.

The suggestion for window boxes on business streets was favorably received. The Committee met with much encouragement from property owners. The ferns and pink geraniums generally chosen, made a very bright and satisfactory effect.

On May 17th a Garden Fête was held. Use was obtained for one day of a beautiful spot in one of Cincinnati's hilltop parks; a hollow, surrounded by forest trees with an open view of the river.



The band-stand was used to display Rookwood gardenware. A parterre below furnished space for the tea tables with their bright colored umbrellas. Garden furniture afforded rest for the weary, strains of music gave to the whole a charmingly festive atmosphere.

Cleverly planned pergolas were a principal feature. Varieties of baskets, cushions, aprons, and hats were displayed. Under a thatched shed garden tools and accessories were found.

A beautifully designed canopy made a fitting covering for our cut flower display. Also a miniature garden set with various potted plants was most attractive. The plants sold in large numbers. As the Club's main object was to promote general interest in floriculture, the Fête was open to the public.

The net receipts, aggregating \$600, were voted for future civic planting. Plans are now under consideration for planting a prominent city hillside with dogwood and redbud; for this several thousand trees will be needed.

The Committee is endeavoring to have signboards removed, a movement which it would be well to encourage everywhere.

The only *open* exhibit was our annual Dahlia show, held the last week in September at the Zoological Garden. The entries were many and very creditable, with several new varieties shown.

Many prizes (Rookwood) were given by Club members for amateur exhibits; also \$125.00 cash for professional exhibits.

We hope for great results from our civic planting and will be glad to hear from other clubs on this subject.

#### 1916-17 EXHIBITIONS

1916 April 18. Daffodils.

May 2. Tulips; 16, Pansies; 23, German Iris; 30, Single and Double Peonies.

June 6. Columbine; 13, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals; 20, Flower arrangement Delphiniums, Sprays of Climbing Roses; 27, Sweet Peas, Japanese Iris.

July 11. Phlox — Annuals.

August 18. Vegetables, Asters, Snapdragons, Gladioli.

September 23. Dahlias, *open* show.

October 31. Hardy Chrysanthemums.

1917. January 16. Freesias, Lilies of the Valley, bowls of Roman Hyacinths and Paper Whites.

February 27. Forced Daffodils and other bulbs, forced flowering shrubs.

March 13. Annual meeting, forced Tulips, Hyacinths, and potted plants.

*Committee.* — Mrs. Harold W. Nichols, Chairman; Mrs. Glendinning B. Groesbeck, Miss Ethel Wright, Mrs. Thomas G. Melish, Mrs. Carl H. Krippendorf.

MARGARET A. ROWE.

### The Garden Club of Cleveland

#### THE CORRELATION OF THE ARTS

The routine achievements of 1916 sink into the commonplace beside the brilliant opportunity afforded the Garden Club of Cleveland to be of distinct value in the Inaugural of our beautiful Museum of Art.

However, two definite performances stand out in high light; we gave to the Garden Club of America our best — our President, and we chose an artist, yet a gardener, a sculptor and a builder of fountains, yet one of ourselves, to guide our fond adventure through 1917.

Who shall say whither her dreams shall lead us? Perchance even unto the terraces of that very Art Museum, already welcoming association, where we may spread our wares in such a Flower Market as might well be a valuable feature in the annual program of any Garden Club.

But what a place to hold our June Flower Show, that lovely Italian Garden Court, in the new Museum; that cool and classic inner garden; those restful parterres, as purely formal as Vettiuis' own; those vistas in vaulted galleries through which the Boscoreale marbles gleam; those broken Roman columns; those statues from ancient Greece, half hid by shady fountains, beneath the green of trailing vines and spreading palms! There, to the sound of waters playing, all seemed waiting but to awaken within us an appreciation of why that inner garden was builded within the marble walls of an Art Museum. To make a perfect whole is needed but Nature's gloriously brilliant paint brush.

With ruthless hands but willing hearts we robbed our beds and borders of their choicest blooms that side by side with those great Loan Exhibits of Painting and Sculpture we might display the lovely product of our own endeavors in a sister art.

Throughout that Show the conviction grew within us that a Garden Club bound by its charter to encourage civic beauty and betterment was not best organized to develop one fine art alone. Every hour opportunities presented themselves to help the Museum of Art to educate our people to dwell with beauty.

For this, more than to plant flowers to beautify our own lives, did we seem to be a Garden Club.

It seemed wise to appoint a Committee to cement the existing

relations; and in commemoration of this affiliation that Committee has put upon the shelves of the Museum's Library the nucleus of a collection of books on Gardens and Landscape Art, which, as time goes on, will develop into a library of great value to the Art Museum, to the people of Cleveland, and to the Garden Club.

E. SQUIRE.

### The Garden Club of East Hampton, Long Island

The Garden Club of East Hampton has just completed its second year and the increased interest in the Club is most gratifying.

Ten well attended meetings were held, five conducted by our own members, and five by outside lecturers. At each of these meetings informal flower and vegetable competitions were held.

A special meeting was given by the officers of the Club at which Miss Nichols gave an attractive lecture illustrated with lantern slides of old and new gardens.

The Club was most fortunate in having the beautiful grounds of Mrs. Manson as a setting for its first Flower Show. In spite of a very unfavorable season, this was a great success: members were encouraged by what had been accomplished and experience will enable the Club to have an even better show next year. A small admission was charged, which included tea, and we were able to make a donation to the Village Improvement Society and to the Committee on Children's Gardens for seed and tools.

This Committee was appointed, with Mrs. Hollister as Chairman, to interest the village children in gardens. Help will be given the children in starting the work. The Committee will visit the gardens at intervals during the season, and prizes will be awarded for both flowers and vegetables.

The Club, in connection with the Village Improvement Society, has undertaken to interest and assist the railroad in the improvement of our unsightly station. As yet no definite arrangement has been made, but the railroad has promised to submit plans in the near future.

ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD.

### SEASON 1916

Tuesday, June 6. Informal meeting. Prizes for Aquilegia; Asparagus.

Tuesday, June 13. 11 o'clock, Mrs. Manson spoke on Bees. Prizes for Peonies; Radishes.

Tuesday, June 27. Mr. Peterson spoke on Roses. Prizes for Roses, Lettuce, Strawberries.

- Tuesday, July 11. Mr. Fuld spoke on Growing Flowers for Exhibitions. Prizes for Delphiniums, Peas, Raspberries.
- Friday, July 14. Flower Show.
- Tuesday, July 15. Miss Lee spoke. Prizes for Sweet Peas, String Beans, Gooseberries.
- Tuesday, August 8. Prizes for Lilies, Corn, Blackberries.
- Tuesday, August 22. Mrs. Verplanck spoke on Borders. Prizes for Salpiglossis, Egg Plant, Apples.
- Tuesday, September 5. Mrs. S. A. Brown spoke. Prizes for Zinnias, Tomatoes, Plums.
- Tuesday, September 19. Prizes for Dahlias, Potatoes, Pears.
- Tuesday, September 26. Summary of successes and failures of the Summer. Prizes for Asters, Lima Beans, Grapes.

**The Green Spring Valley Garden Club**

No report received.

**The Garden Club of Harford County**

No report received.

**The Garden Club of Illinois**

**THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AT  
LAKE FOREST**

Through the efforts of members of the Garden Club of Illinois, and with the co-operation of Lake Forest University, the first Summer School of Landscape Architecture was conducted at Lake Forest from June 26 to August 5, 1916. The members of the Garden Club undertook to guarantee the success of the school, and the College placed the buildings at the disposal of the classes. Professor Ralph Rodney Root, head of the Division of Landscape Gardening of the University of Illinois, was in charge of the school, and was assisted by Messrs. N. P. Hollister and W. A. Strong.

Three courses were offered: (1) History of Gardens; (2) Design; (3) Plants and Planting. The work consisted of hour lectures, supplemented by field trips to the estates of Lake Forest and Winnetka, which furnished excellent practical illustrations of the points brought out in the lectures. Residents of Lake Forest contributed greatly to the success of these field trips by generously opening their grounds to the classes.

The regularity of attendance of those who registered, and the number of registrations (about seventy), were a sufficient indication of the interest taken in the work. A large number of those registered were students in professional landscape courses in other colleges, and

some were actually engaged in professional work. Sixteen members of the Garden Club attended, and were keenly interested in the courses. It was the hope of those whose efforts made the school possible that the attendance would be made up largely of people directly interested in Landscape Architecture, and this hope was gratified beyond all expectation.

Those who attended were greatly impressed by the scope of Landscape Architecture as presented in the lectures, which were so organized as to reveal the unlimited possibilities in this field and to stimulate interest in comprehensive analysis of the problems that confront those who work for the betterment of environment insofar as the world of outdoors is concerned. Professor Root's lectures indicated a thorough grasp of his subject, such as is attained only through years of highly specialized study by one who possesses that rare though fundamental quality — an instinct for good design.

The success of the 1916 session assures the repetition of the Summer School next summer. Many who were unable to register in all three courses last summer have expressed a desire to make up the deficiency, and to judge from the interest shown on all sides, the attendance at the 1917 session will be greatly in excess of that of last summer. The North Shore suburbs of Chicago provide an ideal environment for this work, and many enthusiasts look forward to a day when this region will be the acknowledged center of thought and achievement in the development of outdoor art.

In July the Garden Club of Illinois invited neighboring Garden Clubs to a luncheon at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Day in Lake Forest, and to a view of certain of the Lake Forest gardens. Acceptances came from the Garden Clubs of Lake Geneva, Elmhurst, Elgin, Rockford, Oak Park, Wheaton, Evanston, Kenilworth and Chicago.

One hundred and fifty guests sat at tables arranged on the porch and on the lawn. After the luncheon a short talk was given by Mr. R. R. Root of the Lake Forest School of Landscape Architecture on the character of the places to be visited, and a printed slip was distributed giving the main points of interest regarding the places, such as their age, style and special features.

Besides Mrs. Day's gardens, the guests visited those of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, Mrs. E. L. Ryerson, Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, and Mrs. Walter S. Brewster.

The interest manifested was apparently the reason for inquiry from many sources as to the way to start a Garden Club, and the subsequent organization of such clubs.

SUSAN F. HIBBARD.

### The Garden Club of Lawrence

The Garden Club of Lawrence had seven meetings during the season of 1916, beginning the first Thursday morning in May at 11:00 A. M. and held each month, at the same hour and day, through November. There was a lecture and a Flower Show at each meeting except the October ones.

Owing to the large number of members (138) there was some extra money in the Treasury, so it was voted to give \$150.00 for a scholarship to the Ambler School of Horticulture. Miss Lee, the directress of the School, selected for us a worthy and promising applicant.

The Garden Club also gave \$50.00 to a Committee who inspected the places of the working people for prizes for clean lots and yards. This Committee gave three prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 each.

The Garden Club also gave \$150.00 to a sub-committee of its own Club for the improvement of highways. This money is to be used for planting trees in the village streets. A house to house canvass is now being made asking storekeepers and householders to put out trees in front of their places at their own expense. A contract has been made with a nursery man whereby for \$2.50 each, he provides and plants the tree. So the money given by the Garden Club to this Committee will not all be used this year, but will be kept to supplement the work of next year. This Committee has also raised money by private subscription to plant two long causeways with willows.

The season of 1917 will begin in May and there will be six meetings; one each month in the morning with a lecture, and four Flower Shows held in the afternoon. Three of them; one in May, Tulips; one in June, Roses; and one in November, Chrysanthemums, are to be held at private houses with professional judges and simple prizes, mostly ribbons.

In September we are planning to have our first large Show for Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, and we expect to ask professionals to compete in classes provided by them. The Show will be held in a public hall, open to the public for a small admission fee, with tea served for the benefit of a local charity, and we are going to work very hard to make it a success and to show what the Garden Club of Lawrence can do in the fifth year of its existence.

CAROLINE G. SANFORD.

### The Lenox Garden Club

The notable event of 1916 to the Lenox Garden Club was the visit in June of its Sister Clubs. The thirty-two Clubs belonging to the Garden Club of America all sent representatives to this, for us, very interesting gathering.

During the season no special activity was manifest, but this fall, in the hopes of encouraging the preservation of birds, an effort is being made to interest the school children in their protection through a competition for the best bird boxes to be made by them during the winter, with a distribution of prizes in the early summer.

GEORGIANA W. SARGENT.

#### The Litchfield Garden Club

The Litchfield Garden Club held nine meetings during the season of its activity, from June to October, beginning with a successful showing of early summer flowers and table decorations, at the Grange Exhibit in June.

An interesting talk was given by Mr. Lindley on the flora of the vicinity, many specimens being shown; a lecture by Mr. Cumming of A. N. Pierson & Co., and on August 4th a most delightful and profitable talk on "Composition and Design in the Flower Garden" was delivered before the Club by Mrs. Max Farrand.

Six new Committees have been formed during the season, all of which are doing good work, one Committee having kept the Community Center and various sick people supplied with flowers all summer.

The activities of the Wild Flower, as well as the Library Committee, have been mentioned separately in the Bulletin. The Civic work of the Club, in improving the grounds in the vicinity of the New Haven station, has been continued, and the planting of trees will be extended next spring.

Several papers were prepared and read by members at the meetings, and on August 25th the Club held a Gladiolus Show which was larger and more successful than that of the previous year. By having open classes the Club hopes to greatly extend interest in the growing and perfection of Gladioli.

The Litchfield Garden Club was represented at the Council of Presidents held in Philadelphia in March.

Several of the officers attended the Annual Meeting of the Garden Club of America at Lenox, in June, while many members motored over for the day to share the pleasure and privilege of seeing the gardens in their variety and perfection.

MARGARET L. GAGE.

#### A GARDEN LIBRARY

Our Garden Club this summer has given special attention to forming a library, which is intended to be useful to the general public as well as to our members. Its interest has been recognized by the local Wolcott and Litchfield Circulating Library, which has devoted

to it particular shelf room. Here it is available for reference to all visitors, while members of the Club may take the books away.

The library is designed to combine a number of different interests: First, come the standard works of reference, among which is the new edition of Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. Second, works on garden design, including several illustrated books of this class. Third, the season's catalogues from standard dealers in seeds and plants, and those of specialists in particular fields. Fourth, periodical literature, including bulletins of the State and other agricultural departments; our most cherished possession in this division being a bound file of the Bulletin of the Garden Club of America, complete but for two numbers which we hope soon to obtain. Fifth, works which are interesting mainly for their association, among these being the flower books of a past generation and in time we hope to add some collections of garden verse. The last division is to include loans and gifts of pressed flowers, both those made locally and by travelers abroad.

The care of this library is in the hands of a Committee, whose principal duty is to obtain all possible accretions. One member is Custodian of the books and keeps them catalogued.

We do not know how many Garden Clubs have instituted special libraries. The interest awakened in ours, shown both by the persons who use it and by friends who contribute to it, would indicate that it is destined to fill a real need.

#### PROGRAM FOR 1917

June 8.— Business Meeting.

June 22.— Paper on "Biennials."

July 6.— Talk on "Roses and Rose Culture."

July 20.— Talk on "Fall Work in the Garden" by Mrs. William E. Verplanck.

August 3.— Talk on "Peonies."

August 17.—

August 29.— Gladiolus Show. Followed in the evening by illustrated lecture on "Gladiolus," by Mrs. B. Hammond Tracy.

August 31.— Paper "Beginning a Garden."

September 14.— Paper "Water Gardens."

September 28.— Annual Meeting.

MAY W. WHITE.



## The Garden Club of Michigan

### ROADSIDE PLANTING

In the last few years much has been accomplished in Michigan in regard to the building of good roads, but very little has been done to beautify the roadsides.

They are for the most part deplorably barren of trees, and it has long been the ambition of the Garden Club of Michigan to help improve this condition.

This year the work has been started.

Besides planting a sample mile of trees on one of the roadways near Detroit, literature is being distributed throughout the State to other Garden Clubs, Women's Clubs, Civic Associations and Automobile Clubs, in an effort to interest them in joining the movement.

These folders tell what trees to plant in different soils and localities, what sizes grow best and at what prices they can be purchased, also the approved method of planting and caring for the trees.

For our sample mile we have, after much thought, decided on the Norway Maple, this being a quick growing tree and well adapted to our sandy soil.

Between the trees we shall plant various kinds of natural Michigan shrubbery as we find space.

The new roads are of concrete, and owing to the low level of the country, deep ditches are required on either side for the purpose of drainage. This encroaches seriously on the area needed for the trees and shrubs.

To surmount this difficulty we have enlisted the co-operation of the Wayne County Good Roads Commission, and have found it most willing to help. Through its influence we are able to induce the farmers to move back their fences sufficiently to allow the planting of the trees and have hopes of educating even those practical folk to the beauty and necessity of roadside planting.

Alice H. Towle.

### PROGRAM FOR 1916

January 21.— Experience Meeting. Mrs. John R. Searles.

February 4.— "Troubles in the Flower Garden," by Mr. Fuld.  
Mrs. Henry W. Dakin.

March 10.— "European and American Gardens," by Mrs. Charles Moore. Mrs. Frederick N. Alger.

April 21.— "Shrubbery and Its Care," by Mr. George L. Perry.  
Mrs. Henry D. Shelden.

May 6.— Daffodil Show. The Country Club.

- \*May 11.—Tulips. Mrs. Sarmiento and Mrs. Cutler.
- May 13.—Grosse Point Gardens. Luncheon at Country Club.
- May 17.—Tulip Show. Hotel Statler.
- May 27.—Bloomfield Hills Gardens. Luncheon with Mrs. William L. Barbour.
- \*June 1.—Trees. Baroness Von Ketteler.
- \*June 8.—A June Garden. Mrs. Sidney T. Miller.
- \*June 15.—Roses. Mrs. Charles A. DuCharme.
- \*June 22.—Perennial Borders. Mrs. Philip McMillan.
- \*July 1.—Lilies and Delphiniums. Mrs. B. S. Warren.
- \*August 12.—Phlox by Moonlight. The Misses Hendrie.
- September 20.—Autumn Show. Neighborhood Club.
- November 8.—Annual Meeting. Luncheon with Mrs. John S. Newberry.

\*These are informal "garden" meetings when there is an especially beautiful display of the particular flowers mentioned.

#### The Millbrook Garden Club

No report received.

#### The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties

The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties have co-operated with The Main Line Citizens' Association in Home Garden Contests; with The Weeders and The Garden Club of Philadelphia in the Annual Flower Market, and in serving tea at the National Flower Show in Philadelphia, but their only original work, of general interest during the year was the garden planning contest held in January, when little models in plasticene and cardboard with or without accompanying plans were entered for a prize.

Only seven entries from thirty-five members was the result of the contest held on January 11th, though those who did not enter had seven times seven excuses why they could not do so. Perhaps it was too soon after the busy Christmas season. Among the entries were a very well planned and practical small fruit garden, with typewritten particulars; a small place with house, garage, and lodge, in miniature; a beautifully laid out Italian garden in plasticene, everything in proportion; an oval garden surrounded by evergreens with bird-dish and pool; a garden on a hillside, and a sunken garden for a small place, 20 by 20 feet. Also one only planned on paper. The others were made of plasticene, sponge, evergreens, etc., some with accompanying charts and some without. There is no doubt of the practical benefits of such a contest and the model making is fascinating.

As a rule the Gardeners have an original paper read at each meet-

ing and the program from September 28, 1915, to November 9, 1916, was as follows:

- September 28.— Question box and Experience Meeting.
- October 12.— Shakespeare Gardens. Mrs. Thomas F. Branson.
- October 28.— Club Flower Show. Prize Paper by Mr. Renwick.
- November 9.— Chrysanthemum Experiences. By all the members of the Club.
- November 23.— Standard Roses, Their Planting, Care, and Winter Protection, by Mrs. Isaac La Boiteaux. Procrastinating Perennials, by Mrs. Henry S. Williams.
- January 11.— Garden Planning Contest. 1st Prize, Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes; Mrs. William McCawley and Miss Elizabeth D. Williams tied for 2nd place. Paper on Evergreens by Mr. Joseph Russell of the Strafford Flower Farms.
- February 15.— Club Bulb Show. 1st Prize, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd; 2nd, Mrs. Charles H. Ludington. Discussion of plans for National Flower Show.
- March 14.— Practical and Useful Experiences in the Garden by Mrs. William C. Ladd. Discussion of plans for Flower Market and Protest against Power Plant at Washington.
- April 11.— Improving a Village. Mrs. John Perot. Discussion of plans for Spring Plant Exchange.
- April 25.— Paper on the Hampton Gardens in Baltimore, by Mrs. Bruce.
- May 9.— My Garden in the Adirondacks, by Miss Sarah Lowrie, with an elaborate model.
- May 23d.— No paper.
- June 13.— Discussion of the diseases of Delphiniums, Hollyhocks and Phlox.
- September 26.— Report of the Lenox Meeting, by Miss Elizabeth D. Williams.
- October 10.— Putting the Garden to Bed for the Winter, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd.
- October 23.— Annual Election of Officers, date changed from March in accordance with request of the Editor of THE BULLETIN. Fall Flower Show. 1st Prize won by Mrs. C. H. Clark, Jr.; 2nd, Miss Lida Ashbridge; 3rd, Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes.
- November 9.— Garden Pests and Their Remedies, Mrs. H. G. Lloyd. ELIZABETH D. WILLIAMS.

The Garden Association in Newport

No report received.

### The North Country Garden Club

The North Country Garden Club of Long Island is three years old, has 35 members, and has held within the year 21 regular meetings plus 8 business meetings. Its district comprises Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Brookville, Wheatly Hills, and Westbury. On April 29th, at a business meeting held at the home of its President, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, a resolution was drawn up and sent to the Board of Regents in Albany. It read as follows: "Whereas, we feel that there is not sufficient distinction in the curriculum for elementary schools between urban and rural communities and whereas we feel that a greater emphasis upon nature studies and agriculture is desirable in the rural sections; therefore the representatives of the North Country Garden Club of Long Island with other organizations in our district urge the State Educational Department to require a definite amount of practical gardening and other agricultural activity as a requisite for the completion of the elementary school course, and we recommend that the minimum requirement be a home garden or the equivalent in farm work."

We have distributed 1200 garden leaflets among school children and laborers, and we give prizes to the horticultural societies' exhibitions in our district.

SUSAN A. O. MCKELVEY.

### The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties

The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties during the summer of 1916 has held thirteen meetings, at nearly all of which there has been an exhibition of flowers in season. Early in July the Club was asked to give a Flower Show in connection with a Fair given by the Village Improvement Society of Cornwall, the idea being to arouse the children of the village to form a Garden Club. Each member did his and her part, and the object for which it was given was accomplished.

A competition was held at Mrs. Fairchild's in June, arrangement of flowers counting one-half. Prizes were given and the liveliest interest shown.

In October, through the kindness of Dr. Partridge, the Club had an opportunity of visiting Bear Mountain, the New York State Park Reservation, and of seeing the wonderful work being done in forestry and the preservation of native shrubs.

At the last meeting of the year, Mrs. William E. Verplanck read a most interesting and enlightening paper on spring work, and the Club parted for the winter feeling that the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs had been stimulated and much progress made.

SARAH C. RUTHERFORD.

### The Garden Club of Philadelphia

The Garden Club of Philadelphia held a meeting in October at which Miss Ethel Mather Baggs spoke on a plan which the Royal Horticultural Society of England has adopted for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and France. The Royal Horticultural Society is now raising a fund to assist in the re-establishment of the fruit, vegetable and flower growing industries of France and Belgium, as soon as peace is declared and the troops have evacuated the regions now occupied.

Before the war, each district of Belgium had its horticultural specialty; for example, Ghent was famous for its flowering plants, especially begonias, Brussels for its chicory and hot-house fruits and vegetables. Every mechanical device used in these industries has been destroyed by the war. Hot-houses no longer exist.

It has seemed to many of us that this movement should interest the Garden Club of America. Outdoor industries will furnish occupation and a means of livelihood for many crippled soldiers. No more constructive work can be done for these unhappy people than to help them in securing the equipment necessary for the re-establishment of their horticultural industries. MRS. B. FRANKLIN PEPPER.

### The Garden Club of Princeton

No report received.

### The Ridgefield Garden Club

No report received.

### The Rumson Garden Club

No report received.

### The Rye Garden Club

During the past year there have been thirteen meetings of the Rye Garden Club. At two of these meetings papers were read by members and there were also special exhibits of flowers when in full bloom, such as gladioli, roses, and the perennials of July.

The Bulb Show in May was a great success, but unfortunately owing to the prevalence of infantile paralysis, the Autumn Flower Show had to be canceled. The absence of many members because of the epidemic and the lateness of the season has made the summer a very unusual one, but in spite of these drawbacks, the Garden Club has had a successful year and has broadened its interests and its influence by undertaking some civic work, of which I shall write next year. The Club also had one Field Day when four gardens were visited.



At the Annual Meeting it was decided that:

"Next year the Bulb Show should be in May and the Annual Flower Show in September.

"At the second meeting in every month there shall be an informal exhibit.

"Every member must exhibit twice during the year or be dropped from the Club.

"The Aster should be the 'Flower of Honor' for the ensuing year, to be grown by all of the members."

#### Program

March 7.— "Famous Gardens." Lecture by Miss Zimmermann.

April 4.— "Perennial Borders." Lecture by Mrs. Wm. Verplanck.

April 18.— Papers by members. Demonstration of planting flats.

May 2.— "Japanese Flower Arrangement." Lecture by Miss Averill.

May 16.— Tulip Show at the Rye Library.

June 6.— "Iris for American Gardens." Lecture by Mr. Arthur Herrington.

June 20.— "Rose Show." Mr. Siebrecht judging.

July 5.— "Dahlias." Lecture by Mr. Stanley Brown.

July 18.— Exhibition of Perennials. Mr. Jenkins, judging.

August 1.— Field Day,

August 15.— Gladioli Show.

September 5.— Papers by members.

September 19.— Fall Planting. Lecture by Mr. Fuld.

October 17.— Annual Meeting.

#### The Short Hills Garden Club

We have had a very active year. Last winter Bird Conservation was taken up in earnest, each member undertaking to feed the birds on her place. The Boy Scouts built bird houses during the winter which were quickly bought up and hung for nesting time — all with the result that we have had twice the number of birds about us this year, to the great benefit of our gardens.

Two lectures on birds were enthusiastically received by the whole community — notably that of Mr. Job and his motion pictures. The proceeds of this lecture were used to plant shade trees greatly needed along the streets of the nearest village. We are to hear Mr. Avis in December, who shows and imitates all our local birds.

Our first daffodil show was a pronounced success. Some of our

members who must go away for the mid-summer months found dahlia growing impossible, and so took up the daffodil, and the interest has rapidly spread among us all.

Our usual dahlia show and luncheon had to be abandoned on account of poliomyelitis, but we did have a show just among ourselves which surprised us all by its size and beauty. We are the first association to become affiliated with the American Dahlia Society, and they presented us with a handsome silver medal for our show — Mrs. Meikleham being the fortunate winner.

Mr. R. A. Young, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, has been most kind in co-operating with our club. At one of our meetings the new vegetable, Dasheen, was taken up, Mr. Young sending us the syllabus and slides for the lecture, and even the Dasheens themselves. The Department has taken great interest in this most valuable vegetable which it hopes to establish as a staple for the masses. After the lecture, Dasheens were served to our members and their guests in the form of soup, entree and dessert, all of which were pronounced delicious.

Our only crusade was against vandalism in our gardens. The enclosed leaflet was sent to every household in the Park, and posters were put up in public places. It was amusing to hear the comments afterwards.

I am sending the program of the past year, as our meetings are arranged from month to month. We expect to have a Daffodil Show, a Rose Show, and our usual Dahlia Show.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

#### LEAFLET REFERRED TO IN REPORT

*The Short Hills Garden Club* invites the co-operation of all flower lovers of this district to uphold the property rights of those who have gardens.

Flowers are ruthlessly broken and carried away by nurses and children who do not realize their value to the owners. Carefully tended gardens are thus destroyed, houses temporarily vacant have their flowers and shrubs despoiled and newly planted gardens have been uprooted.

Will our neighbors help by explaining to all members of their household the gravity of this offence?

MEETINGS 1916

- January 12.— Annual Meeting. Scope of Club arranged. Conservation of Wild Birds. Civic Planting.
- February 9.— Paper by Prof. F. H. Hall, "Dahlias and Their Culture."
- March 1.— Lecture and demonstration, Japanese Flower Arrangements. Miss Mary Averill.
- March 8.— Unpublished poem by Kipling, "The Glory of the Garden." Paper by Mrs. Hartshorn, "The Uses of the Garden."
- March 15.— Co-operation of Clubs and Organizations for Road-side Planting for food supply for Birds.
- March 22.— "Summer Flowering Bulbs," Mrs. Hartshorn.
- March 29.— Lord Bacon's Essay on Gardens with Diagram of the Garden, drawn by Mr. Rhodes.
- April 5.— Lecture, "Dahlias" Mr. Richard Vincent, Jr.
- April 19.— Arrangements for Daffodil Show.
- April 28.— Mr. H. K. Job lectured on Conservation of Wild Birds, with Motion Pictures.
- May 3.— Daffodil Show, Judges, Mr. de Graff of Holland and Mr. C. F. Hunt.
- May 10.— Plans to Protect our Gardens from Vandals and Trespassers.
- May 17.— "Flowers and Plants seen at the Exposition at San Francisco," Miss Craig.
- May 31.— "Pruning Shrubs," by Mr. L. Barron.
- June 7.— Testing of Soils for Humus and Acidity. Members brought samples of soils from their gardens, which were tested at the meeting.
- June 14.— Lecture by Mr. Bertrand Farr. "Peonies."
- June 21.— "Tent Caterpillar, a growing Menace." Paper issued by New Jersey State Experiment Station.
- July 5.— Report of Annual Meeting of Garden Club of America. Descriptions of the Lenox Gardens.
- July 19.— "Trees" original paper by Miss Hall.
- August 2.— "Herbs," Mrs. Campbell.
- September 13.— "Garden Tricks." Paper by Mrs. Lloyd, read by Mrs. Renwick.
- September 20.— Arrangements for Dahlia Show.
- October 11.— Small Dahlia Show.
- October 18.— Lecture Mr. C. H. Totty, "Chrysanthemums."
- October 25.— Lecture by Mrs. S. A. Brown, "Herbs."



- November 8.—“Dasheen,” U. S. Dept. Agriculture, illustrated.  
November 24.—Lecture by Mr. J. J. Levison “Backgrounds and Hedges.”  
December 18.—Lecture, Mr. Edward Avis, “Birdland” with Motion Pictures and Music.

#### **Garden Club of Somerset Hills**

##### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GARDEN AT STATE REFORMATORY, CLINTON FARMS, N. J.

On a hill in the western part of New Jersey stands the State Reformatory for Women, known as Clinton Farms. The Garden Club of Somerset Hills has undertaken to develop a garden at the Reformatory, hoping to relieve the bareness of the place and to awaken in the minds of the girls a love of nature.

The Committee is endeavoring to establish a Hardy Garden, which will fall in with the farm-house type of the buildings.

The plants and seeds were provided by the Club. The work is done by the girls, and the bloom shows the result of their labor. It is interesting to work with them and to watch their pleasure over the flowers. One girl did not know the name of the familiar and well-beloved pansy.

We started the garden last May and planted for immediate effect. We are now planning for next year's bloom.

Flower lovers will understand our desire to create in the minds of these girls a love for growing flowers. LILLIE V. S. LINDABURY,  
Chairman Committee.

#### **The Garden Club of Southampton**

No report received.

#### **Trenton Garden Club**

Our season of 1915 and 1916 was most enjoyable, though owing to the indifference of the city officials our one civic effort has not met with the success hoped for.

A committee from the Club took up the matter of vacant lot gardens and was very successful during the summer of 1915, under the leadership of a Club member and some friends outside the Club, as it was our idea not to limit the work to members. At the beginning of the season of 1916 an effort was made, at an open meeting addressed by Mr. Dix, director of vacant lot gardens in Philadelphia, to obtain help from the city, but in vain. The same faithful committee carried on the work to the end of the season amid numerous discouragement.

ments. It is too arduous and expensive a task to devolve upon individuals.

Late in March we had a very successful flower show at the home of our president, Mrs. Frederic A. C. Perrine, every member of the Club showing her interest by making one or more entries.

At special meetings during the winter, we enjoyed talks by Mr. Wildman of Philadelphia, Mr. Otto Thilow, Mrs. Verplanck — twice — Mr. Fuld and Mr. Meyer, plant research explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We were represented at the meeting of the Garden Club of America in Lenox by our president, a delegate and one or two other members of the club.

The home papers for 1915-1916 were:

“Plant Psychology” — Miss Perrine.

“Broadening Use of Garden Clubs” — Miss McIlvaine.

“Strange Flowers and Trees on the Pacific Coast” — Mrs. Kenneth W. Moore.

“Dahlias” — Mrs. Paul L. Cort.

“Garden Books and Magazines” — Mrs. Robert V. Whitehead.

The program for 1916-1917 has been arranged as follows:

“Dahlias” — Mrs. Paul L. Cort (repeated by request).

“Garden Books and Magazines” (not read last year on account of illness).

Experience Meeting.

“Plant Life in the Bible” — Mrs. Karl G. Roebeling.

“Fruit Over the Garden Wall” — Miss Blackwell.

“The Rock Garden” — Miss Dickinson.

“Irrigation” — Mrs. Kenneth W. Moore.

“The Apple Orchard as an Investment” — Miss Perrine.

“The Spring Border” — Mrs. William T. White.

“Wild Flowers of the New Jersey Salt Meadows” — Miss Montgomery.

May 21.—Porch Meeting. Open discussion on seasonable subjects.

Several special meetings to be addressed by well-known people are being arranged. This program is not yet entirely completed.

ANNIE PRATT PERRINE.

#### Garden Club of Twenty

As competition excites ambition, the Garden Club of Twenty found great success in awarding blue ribbons at the Spring, Summer and Fall meetings, for the best exhibit of one specified flower, collection of the same flower, and most artistic arrangement.

Our Flower Exchange proved very satisfactory too, as it enabled the members to obtain, for a nominal sum, strong healthy plants, true to color and name. The proceeds of the "market" to be put back into the members' garden. MRS. J. SAWYER WILSON, JR.

#### The Ulster Garden Club

During the past year the Ulster Garden Club has supervised the school children's gardens, offering prizes as last year for the best flower and vegetable garden in each district. Last year 700 children entered this contest, this year over 900. We found it necessary, for various reasons, to have some one for the final inspection, so the teacher of manual training and agriculture in the high school was selected and proved very satisfactory.

One event which was useful as well as entertaining was our Field Days, one held in Saugerties when we visited, on the same day, the gardens of all the members and another held in Kingston when we visited the Kingston gardens. We thus had an opportunity to see the results obtained from different soils, location, manner of cultivation, etc.

Another interesting day was an Experience Meeting when we told our trials and tribulations and also our good luck—if any. Recipes for sprays and fertilizers, were exchanged, ways of putting the gardens to sleep, etc., suggested. The result was a very helpful meeting.

JANET K. FOWLER.

#### The Warrenton Garden Club

The season of 1916 was probably the most interesting and progressive in the history of the Warrenton Garden Club.

The long season in Virginia enables the members to enjoy the bloom of the gardens from late March to late November. At the last meeting it was found that 56 different kinds of flowers were in bloom in the various gardens at the time — November 14th.

The Flower Show in June was most creditable and inspiring, besides being so successful that it was decided to hold it next year in the Town Hall, instead of the Country Club, which was too restricted to display satisfactorily the beauty of the exhibits.

There is a marked improvement in the beauty of the roadsides since this club started its crusade for this purpose.

At the weekly meetings, original papers and numerous original poems were read by the members. Among the most instructive and interesting of these was the one on "Shrubs" by Mrs. Groome, on "Birds" by Miss Gaskins; on "Color Schemes" by Mrs. Albert Fletcher and some very practical "Experiences" by Mrs. Appleton, also one on "Rock Gardens" by Mrs. Montgomery.

### The Weeders

During the past year The Weeders have tried to have a feature for each meeting. We have had three Flower Shows which have been most interesting and instructive. At three meetings we have had speakers. Miss Sarah Lowrie gave us an inspiring talk about her Adirondack garden, Mrs. Large spoke on Fruit Growing, and Mrs. Sayres, member of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, talked to us about native wild flowers. Two members wrote most interesting papers based on their own experiences; Mrs. Wiley called her paper "A Pennsylvania Farmer's Experiences," and Mrs. Hayward wrote about her cedars which were successfully transplanted when they were fully developed. The papers were read at regular meetings. We have found experience meetings to be a great help, when successes and failures are discussed. Members often bring specimen flowers to pass around.

In September, Mrs. Read, who represents The Weeders on the Garden Club of America Roadside Planting Committee, invited the Club to a picnic and tree planting meeting. Everyone was requested to bring a tree and after the picnic luncheon we planted the trees along a bare roadside.

In October we had a plant exchange meeting, when members brought anything they had to spare and exchanged with someone else.

Under the successful guidance of Mrs. Clay, The Weeders took charge of a Booth at the Philadelphia Flower Market held in Rittenhouse Square in May.

Two or three members are appointed each year to assist the Main Line Civic Association with the Back Yard Garden Contest and The Weeders offer a prize.

We have sent protests to our representative in Congress against the proposed power house to be built near the Capitol: also against the Shields and Juirs Bill to obtain control of the navigable rivers.

During the coming year we expect to work along the same lines and hope to make a feature of road planting. In the future each member will be obliged to write a paper once in every two years.

MILDRED CLARKE WILLIAMS.

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*Bulletin Committee Member:* Mrs. Samuel H. Marshall, Charlottesville, Va.

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*Bulletin Committee Member:* Not yet appointed.

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*Bulletin Committee Member:* (pro-tem). Miss Dora Murdock, 245 W. Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.

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*Bulletin Committee Member:* Mr. Albert Lockwood, 700 Oxford Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Bulletin of  
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March, 1917

No. XIX

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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I know the secrets of the seeds of flowers  
Hidden and warm with showers,  
And how, in kindling spring, the cuckoo shall  
Alter his interval.  
But not a flower or song I ponder is  
My own, but memory's.  
I shall be silent in those days desired  
Before a world inspired.

ALICE MEYNELL.

Calendars say that Spring begins in March, and in more favored spots it does. Here in the north sap begins to rise and garden interests are reborn.

It is the serenest time of all the gardener's year. No memory of past blows, no prescience of future ills disturbs a tranquil faith in nature.

This is truly the last snow storm, April rains will function with the precision of a shower bath, and May flowers bloom buoyantly, undisturbed by frosty nights. Not one of those little green seedlings, pricking through the moist black surface of the seed-pans is going to damp off. Even the gardener is troubled as to where in the world room can be found for so many. And that what is labeled pink should bloom purple is unthinkable! So much was done last Autumn that this year there can be no Spring rush. The deep snows have surely prevented winter-killing, the new method of covering the perennials is undoubtedly a success and no field mouse has dared to eat the still shrouded roses.

Happy March, cold but confident: foolish gardener, boastful but beguiled!

### Unusual Annuals

To the average gardener, the word "annuals" means only nasturtiums, larkspurs, marigolds, stocks, petunias, and other old favorites with which we have all been familiar since childhood and which will probably continue to be popular as long as gardens exist. But, besides these, the immense family of annuals includes a goodly number of flowers which have never won the recognition their merits deserve, which, if we may use such a word, have never "arrived." Many of them seem to be unknown to American gardeners, and the majority are not listed in American seed catalogues. This is a pity because the trial of a few novelties, now and then, adds greatly to the pleasure of garden work.

In my own garden, which is a thoroughly informal one, the planting of which I can, and do, change from year to year, I have tried a large number of novelties—hardy and tender perennials, bulbs and annuals. The word "novelties" is not quite accurate for some, new to me and my friends, are so old fashioned that they are no longer carried in stock by nurserymen.

Each year I try a few experiments. Sometimes they are failures, but, these, on the whole, have been few, and the successes many. It is of the most satisfactory of the unusual annuals that I wish to tell. Though some may be quite familiar with many of them, it is in the

belief that they are not generally well known that I have ventured to use the word "unusual."

Those who like small neat plants with dainty flowers will like the alonsoas which are very pretty annuals, from nine inches to a foot high, with blossoms in shades of pink, brilliant scarlet and crimson. The red varieties seem of quicker growth and are freer-flowering than the pink. They are good in masses or used as an informal edging.

Another good edging plant of more compact habit which has the merit of doing equally well in sun or shade is the pale blue annual *asperula*. There is a perennial *asperula*—sweet woodruff—which is white and very fragrant but the annual form is but faintly perfumed. Its soft, pure color makes it a good substitute for the somewhat hackneyed *ageratum*.

*Browallia* is another and a very valuable plant, which comes in a good shade of blue, grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high, with flowers of a much brighter and deeper color than those of *asperula* and sometimes with a white center. It self-sows so abundantly that it might almost be called perennial, and is, in fact, perennial in a mild climate. The white *browallia* is also very pretty and like the blue is covered with flowers all summer long.

Closely related to *alonsoa* is *diascia* *Barbaræ*, with lovely, long-spurred flowers of salmon pink tinted with lavender in the center. It grows about a foot high and spreads into clumps which if taken up, and wintered over in a cold frame, will make good sized plants for flowering early the following season. *Diascia* is one of the loveliest and daintiest of the smaller growing annuals and it is too bad that it is not more widely known.

In *didiscus* we have an excellent annual, fifteen inches in height, with head of lavender blue flowers. It seems rather a slow grower, especially in a heavy soil unsuited to any but the most robust annual.

I wonder how many modern gardeners know the *datura*. It used to be a great favorite a generation ago—you will find it described in all the older gardening books, where it was known as the "Horn of Plenty," owing to the shape of its flowers. Although rather a coarse plant, it is so tall and bold, often five feet high, and of such striking appearance that it has distinct decorative value. It looks best placed alone with only low-growing things about it so that its outline can be plainly seen. It needs careful attention, however, in the matter of pruning and staking or it gets ungainly. I have tried two kinds, *Cornucopia* and *Wrightii*; the former is the handsomer, the latter the easier to raise. Both have grayish green foliage, purple polished stems and immense trumpet shaped flowers, sometimes a

foot long, which hang down from amidst the foliage. In both these varieties the flowers are white and very sweetly scented; in *Cornucopia* they are double, in *Wrightii* single.

There are delphiniums which may be treated as annuals and with one exception they are of the Chinese type, dwarf, with blue or white flowers. The one exception is delphinium *nudicale*, a foot in height, of spreading habit, with tuberous roots, dark green leathery foliage and many spikes of scarlet and yellow flowers. Although perhaps not quite so beautiful as the blue kinds, it is a showy and effective plant with a very long blooming season. I start my seeds in pots about the first of February and they begin blooming about July; the second season they start flowering much earlier, by the first of June, and are, of course, stronger and better in every way.

It seems strange to get seed of so essentially American a flower as the California poppy from England, but there is a variety of *escholtzia* I have never seen listed except in the catalogue of one English firm. This variety is called *Miniature Primrose*, and is absolutely different from any other California poppy I know. It grows not more than three or four inches high, the delicate pale foliage is erect like grass, and the little cup-shaped flowers, light creamy yellow in color, are also held erect. I like to sow it broadcast and thickly in bare places beneath taller plants where it makes a pretty ground cover.

The orange colored *erysimum* belongs to the wallflower family and comes both as a biennial and as an annual, with flowers that are similar in both forms. *Erysimums* come also in shades of yellow.

*Gilia* is a dainty, rather than a showy annual, but it is worth trying, with its slender stems and foliage and its pretty flowers in mauve, white and pink.

And in *gaura*, we have another of those good things from western America, which are so much more appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. *Gaura* is a perennial of doubtful hardiness; it lives out over the winter, with me, in a sheltered place and in light soil, but is perhaps best grown as an annual. It is a graceful plant with long arching sprays of pinkish white flowers, the stems rising from a tuft of dark green leaves sometimes mottled with red. It is inclined to get a little untidy in wet or windy weather so is best placed behind plants of more compact habit.

*Layia* is a native of California. Its soft, pale green leaves resemble those of the poppy family, but its yellow and white flowers are daisy-shaped. It is a delightful plant, so clean and fresh looking and very full flowering throughout a long season.

I find that comparatively few people know the very brilliant and



satisfactory annual linum or flax. It is a foot high and its single, saucer-shaped flowers are a pure bright cherry red, of satiny texture, excellent for cutting and showy in the garden. It is a slender growing plant and looks best in masses.

To those who have a shady corner where the soil is moist yet not too heavy, I can recommend the large flowering forms of mimulus or monkey flower, with gorgeous, trumpet-shaped blossoms of red or yellow, or red and yellow mixed, spotted and mottled in a most fantastic way. In its unimproved form the mimulus is very dwarf, only about three inches high and creeps over the ground, but the modern strains are larger in every way and more compact. Mine grow about six inches high.

I wish seedsmen would pay more attention to the nemesia, which seems to me sadly neglected. I first tried it a few years ago, after seeing it advertised and illustrated in an English catalogue and since then I have never felt that I could do without it. But a superior strain of seed is necessary or the result will be disappointing. It is not advisable to try to start nemesia indoors or anywhere but in the open ground, as the seedlings have a tendency to damp off and need a great deal of air and light and a low temperature in their early stages. I find, too, that although they can be moved safely enough, they do better if not transplanted. A row of these fine annuals, well grown, is an ornament to any garden and exhibits an unusual range of bright colors—yellow, white, cream, reds and pinks and in the smaller flowering hybrids there are some pretty blues and mauves. These, however, are not as satisfactory as the large flowering strain. Nemesia forms a tuft of leaves from which rise the nine to ten inch stems, crowned with flowers shaped something like those of the snapdragon.

If one is looking for a gorgeous blue, absolutely pure in tone without a trace of purple, let her try phacelia campanularia—an awe inspiring name for a little plant a few inches high. Personally I know of no such shade of blue in any other flower—it is more brilliant, yet velvety, than that of the delphiniums, for instance. Successive sowings should be made, as it blooms itself to death. Another good phacelia is phacelia congesta, which is quite different, being taller, with schizanthus-like foliage and produces all summer long good sized heads of pretty, soft lilac blue flowers.

Platystemon, like layia, is from California, and makes a good companion to that annual, as the leaves and stems are of the same pale green and the flowers too are yellow—a very light creamy yellow, cup-shaped, with a deeper center. They are very lasting, staying on the plant in good condition for two or three days.

I once saw Swan River daisy, brachyome, referred to as "the perfect annual," and indeed, it has every claim to that distinction except perfume. Its exquisite little flowers, which completely cover the plant, are like those of cineraria in miniature and show fascinating variations in details of form and color. They grow about four inches high, and come in lovely shades of pale blue and pink as well as white. I once used Swan River daisy with great success as a carpet for rose beds.

The ordinary verbenas are, of course, too well known to need any word of description, but not equally familiar is the variety called moss verberna, with its finely cut foliage and heads of pretty lilac or white flowers. It grows very freely and self sows with great abundance, in both of which characteristics it differs radically from verberna pulcherrima, a trim erect little plant with rich reddish purple flowers and charming foliage. It is not as easy to raise as the other members of this numerous family and on account of its peculiar color needs to be used with some discretion.

And finally I want to put forth the claims of viscaria, with its flowers shaped like those of a single pink and its gay colors, blue, white, red and pink. It is hardy, quick growing, free flowering, a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory little annual which is best sown, by the way, where it is to flower.

After all, the only way to truly know flowers is to grow them one's self and the gardener who tries such sterling kinds as nemesia, Swan River daisy, layia, viscaria, diascia and linum (to mention only my own special favorites) will not, I am sure, be disappointed. Please do not think that I feel that the less-known annuals I have tried to describe could take the place of our old favorites. They could not, of course; nothing could. But a few of them here and there, will serve to break the pleasant monotony of calendulas and stocks and pinks and sweet alyssum and among them, I am confident, the flower lover will find at least one or two which she will be glad to number henceforth as regular features of bed and borders.

ANTOINETTE DWIGHT,  
*Rumson Garden Club.*

### A Subtler Meaning

If Spring were only song of bird  
And tender green and budding bough,  
Nor fancies light within us stirred  
To leave the furrow and the plough,  
And take the road—ay, beg a meal  
With some delightful ne'er-do-weel,

Would sudden gusts of fierce disdain,  
Mad laughter, or a mist of tears  
Come tugging at our ball and chain,  
When April's renaissance appears?  
Would Life be tuning every string  
If Spring meant nothing more than—Spring?

Mrs. J. P. Burton.

KATE B. BURTON,  
*Garden Club of Cleveland.*

### The Flower Mission

I have been asked to give a short history of the formation and work of the Flower Mission, which I do with a great deal of pleasure. The idea originated with Miss Helen W. Tinkham, encouraged by Dr. Edward Everett Hale and the first work of the kind in the world, I am told, was started in Boston in 1869. The first Sunday in May of that year a brief notice was read in several of the city churches inviting all having either fruit or flowers to spare, or time to gather wild ones from the woods, to send their gifts to the chapel of the old Hollis Street Church, which would be open on certain mornings from eight until twelve, for the reception and distribution of flowers and fruit for the sick and poor of the city. The essentials for work in the chapel were a long table, broad enough to turn the flowers out in heaps, with room for assorting; shallow tanks of water in which to place the bouquets as fast as prepared and plenty of string and scissors. Railroads transported free of expense all baskets and parcels for the Flower Mission and if the baskets were marked with owner's name and address, were returned by the next train.

In 1872, when but a girl of fifteen, I read an account of the Boston Flower Mission and determined to organize a similar one in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Together with a number of my little schoolmates we started the Germantown Flower Mission, which, I am glad to state, is still in operation.

For two years, besides receiving and arranging our flowers, we were obliged to go by train to Philadelphia, carry our large baskets from hospital to hospital and up and down the long wards. Glad indeed we children were to hear in 1874 that the Philadelphia Flower Mission had been organized and that we could confine ourselves to the work of receiving, arranging and forwarding the flowers by express to the city workers, who would attend to their distribution.

It is rather remarkable that it has never been found necessary to make any change in the original simple methods and that, when in

1903, we started on the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R., about eight miles out from Philadelphia, the Haverford Branch of the Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission, the old plan was adhered to as entirely satisfactory. Through the kindness of the Pennsylvania R. R. we are allowed the free use of a small express office at the station for our work. There every Wednesday morning during the summer, from eight to half past nine, contributions are received of flowers, fruit, vegetables or money. Notices to that effect are posted at all the neighboring stations.

A special committee is in charge each week and we are particularly fortunate in having a number of young girls who are untiring in their attention to the work of the Mission. They tie the bunches and place them in tanks of water before packing them in hampers. This we feel to be quite important and we also urge that our contributors pick their flowers over night, leaving them in water in some cool place to "harden."

The hampers, generally five in number, are shipped on an early train and delivered by an express company to the rooms of the Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission in the Parish Building of the Episcopal Church of St. Luke's and the Epiphany in order that the Visiting Nurse Society, District Visitors, etc., may distribute the flowers, while quite fresh, among the various hospitals, homes and private cases all over the city.

From Haverford station alone we send to town each season from eight to ten thousand bouquets and quantities of fruit and vegetables.

No salaries are paid, no rent for the room; our expenses are kept down to about fifty cents a week for clearing up the room, the occasional purchase of a new hamper and the printing of our short report. This enables us to use all money contributed for the purchase of ice and occasionally milk, which is distributed where most needed in the crowded sections of the city. We are assured that the three or four hundred dollars, which we donate each summer to the purchase of five cent ice tickets, brings great relief to the sick poor. All deserving cases are reported to the Mission and investigated through social service workers, who are untiring in their work of love.

Another station on the main line, Overbrook, caught inspiration from us and is doing a splendid work and from other stations and suburbs come hampers of flowers, fruit and vegetables to the central distributing mission.

It must not be overlooked that this short sketch tells only my own experiences during the past forty years with Flower Mission work. There are many Missions all over the country doing similar work, and

I know of nothing more worth while. It has been well said that there is no organization, either social or religious, that brings more sunshine and happiness into the lives of those who are sick and sad.

With other Flower Missions the methods may be somewhat different, but there are two essential points on which I feel sure we all agree—that the flowers be put in the hands of the patients in as fresh condition as possible and with as little outlay of money as practicable.

MARY V. LEWIS SAYRES.

MRS. EDWARD S. SAYRES.

*The Garden Club of Philadelphia.*

### A Bumper Crop

We have in our garden a natural rock which we have made very interesting to us by planting in the earth pockets—in addition to the usual rock plants of commerce—various wild things from the nearby woods—columbine, saxifrage, violets, Jack-in-the-pulpit, ferns, Spring Beauty, hepatica—as well as plants found while on extended automobile tours. Most of these things have lived and are reminders of happy days on which they were gathered.

At the foot of this rock we have two artificial pools, which mirror the rock and the sky very effectively. Two years ago we bought six gold-fish and put them in the pools for the purpose of exterminating any mosquito larvae. Last fall when we took the fish out to drain the pools for the winter, we found we had nineteen baby fish. This fall when they were taken out we counted one hundred and twenty-four fish of various sizes.

I hope all may be as successful in gardening as we have been in fish culture and that without the slightest effort or intention.

TRENTON GARDEN CLUB.

### The Windflower

Happy the frost-white flower, for she,  
Hand in hand with Spring is free.  
They of all the world's upholding,  
Know their hearts in joy unfolding.

CAROLINE EDWARDS PRENTICE.

*Rumson Garden Club.*

## Climbing Roses

In these days of multiplicity, the gardener is often put to it to make a suitable choice from the long lists of varieties which appear in every catalogue. The following list of climbing roses has been condensed (in form, not in number of varieties) from one written for *The Gardeners' Chronicle* by Mr. E. Molyneux. It is interesting to notice how many of the varieties originated in America.

American Pillar (Conrad, 1909)—Flowers a charming shade of deep pink with clear white eye and yellow stamens, single and produced in large clusters. Growth exceptionally strong. Robust, deep green foliage.

Sander's White—Recent introduction. Best white Rambler flowering in July and August. Blooms borne in large masses. Growth strong with true Wichuraiana foliage.

François Juranville (Barbier, 1906)—Wichuraiana of the true form. Blossoms large for a Rambler. Bright salmon-pink with orange yellow at base of petals. Flowering commences at end of June and continues to middle of August. Habit of growth excellent.

Blush Rambler (B. Cant, 1903)—Polyantha. Produces exceptionally strong basal shoots, often 14 ft. long. Scented blush flowers with lighter center, semi-double, produced in large clusters.

Excelsa (Walsh, 1909)—Commonly known as Crimson Dorothy Perkins. Finest of all richly colored sorts. Large trusses, freely produced from base to summit. Height 12 ft.

Sodenia (Weigand, 1912)—Wichuraiana. Brilliant carmine, approaching scarlet. Trusses and flowers large. Vigorous and free-flowering.

Gardenia (Soupert et Notting, 1900)—First of Rambler type to open flowers and last in bloom. Produces several crops of flowers in season. Buds deep yellow, flowers expand to pure white. Fine foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (W. Paul & Sons, 1916)—Vivid scarlet shaded bright crimson. Bloom profuse and growth strong with ample foliage.

Tausendschön (A. Schwartz, 1906)—Strong growing variety. Flowers freely in large, loose trusses. Pink, deepening to rosy carmine with age.

Lady Godiva—Pink sport from Dorothy Perkins, supposed to be identical with Dorothy Dennison and Christine Curle but color in Lady Godiva is deeper and is therefore preferred.

Lady Gay (Walsh, 1903)—Cherry pink. Larger blooms, set wider apart than in Dorothy Perkins. Free flowering and excellent habit.

Dorothy Perkins (Perkins, 1902)—Most popular of all Rambler roses. Has all desirable attributes in growth, freedom of flowering, hardiness and adaptability.

Minnehaha (Walsh, 1905)—Dark rose. Late flowering in large trusses.

Claire Jacquier—Small blooms of nankeen color. Large clusters. Very early. Useful to extend flowering season.

Sweetheart (Walsh, 1903)—Flowering season extends over a long period. Opening buds pink, changing to pure white.

Mme. Alfred Carriere (A. Schwartz, 1879)—Commences to flower in June. Buds pink, developing to pure white. Growth strong and clean.

Hiawatha (Walsh, 1905)—Brilliant scarlet, single-flowered Wichuraiana. Bloom lasts in good condition longer than other varieties. Habit of growth strong but graceful.

Evangeline (Walsh, 1907)—Single-flowered Wichuraiana. Large panicles of large blooms. White with carmine-tipped petals.

*Bagatelle Rose Trials, 1917-18.*—A trial of rose novelties will be made at Bagatelle, near Paris, in 1917-1918, as in past years. Plants sent for competition should have been raised in pots, and several specimens—five at least—must be sent to the Rosary at Bagatelle before April 15, 1917. A note must be attached as to their origin and parentage, and stating any special treatment required. The plants will be placed in the public Rosary as soon as they reach Bagatelle. They will remain there until the month of October of the second year, so that the jury may be able to study, during two seasons, the flowering and quality of vegetation. The address to which plants must be sent is:—Roseraie de Bagatelle au Bois de Boulogne, En gare de Neuilly-Porte-Maillot-Paris.

The following interesting table has been compiled by Mr. William C. Egan, Egandale, Highland Park, Ill.

The roses, forty-two varieties in all, were planted at Egandale in March, 1915. There are three plants of each variety. The record was kept during June and July, 1916.

Var.	No. Blooms	Var.	No. Blooms
La Tosca . . . . .	130	Farbenkönigen . . . . .	30
Killarney . . . . .	81	Lady Pirrie . . . . .	30
Ecarlate . . . . .	80	Mme. Leon Paine . . . . .	28
Radiance . . . . .	78	Mme. Melanie Soupert . . . . .	27
Grossherzog Friederich . . . . .	59	Gustav Grunerwald . . . . .	27
Lady Ursula . . . . .	56	Laurent Carle . . . . .	26
Majestic . . . . .	54	Mrs. Wakefield—	
Ophelia . . . . .	49	Christie Miller . . . . .	27
Mrs. A. R. Waddell . . . . .	48	General McArthur . . . . .	25
Pharisaer . . . . .	46	Mme. Ravary . . . . .	25
Caroline Testout . . . . .	44	Duchess of Wellington . . . . .	24
Willowmere . . . . .	44	Earl of Warwick . . . . .	21
Mrs. Aaron Ward . . . . .	42	Louise C. Breslau . . . . .	21
Lady Alice Stanley . . . . .	40	Mme. Jules Bouche . . . . .	20
Viscountess Folkstone . . . . .	39	Mme. J. Gillemot . . . . .	19
Antoine Rivoire . . . . .	36	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt . . . . .	18
Prince de Bulgarie . . . . .	36	Chateau de Clos Vougeot . . . . .	18
Lady Ashtown (2 plants) . . . . .	34	Mme. Rostand . . . . .	17
Souvenir Gustav de Prat . . . . .	32	Jonkher J. L. Mock . . . . .	14
Florence Pemberton . . . . .	32	Mrs. George Shawyer . . . . .	12
Lieut. Chaure . . . . .	21	Dean Hole (1st year planted) . . . . .	12
Duchess of Westminster . . . . .	31		
		125 Plants	1584

In these stirring times, even the garden should wave a flag!

#### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE FLAG

Upon a square of blue as many stars as States should show,  
 To represent the Union great for which we fight, you know;  
 Then thirteen stripes, first red next white, in alternating row,  
 For that's the number of the States who formed the Union so.

Of these thirteen four red, three white, should run from out the blue;  
 The rest of them come under, to make "Old Glory" true.  
 Be sure to start the stripes with red and finish with the same—  
 You'll have the greatest flag on earth, United States its name!

See, there upon my garden bed "The Colors" in full view!  
 Those daisy stars are what you need, on a delphinium blue;  
 The poppies and the candy-tuft are just the red and white  
 To form your thirteen glowing stripes that make The Flag so bright.



And truth to tell, my garden bed doth something more reveal:  
Besides The Colors there's the Cause, which holds both woe and weal.

Who loves must work, through drought and hurt, for Flag as well as flowers—

Thank God that He who gives the *stripes* gives us the Stars and showers!

MRS. RALPH WALSH.

*The Garden Club of Harford County, Maryland.*

### Suggestions for a Border

This Border bloomed in Newport about July 12th.

1st. Dark and Light Delphinium.

2d. Madonna Lilies.

3d. Pale Pink and White Canterbury Bells.

4th. (Purple Veronica just coming.)

5th. White Pansies, seeded in early Spring.

The other plants are Perennial and Biennial.

Cut this all down about July 30th and fill in these Annuals from seed bed.

1st. Dreer's Late Branching White Aster (1467 catalogue).

Back of these Annual White and Purple Lupines. Between as you think proper, Lemon Queen Marigold. Zinnias, palest pink and yellow.

By this time the second bloom of Delphiniums is up, and you have bloom till frost.

A combination that is charming all summer. Plant on a slope if you have one. Copied by me from Windsor Castle Garden:

Perennial Lavender. Fill all available space with Annual Heliotrope.

META THAYER GRAHAM,

*Garden Association in Newport.*

### A Letter from The Audubon Society

An extremely important measure is now pending in the United States Congress, we urge that you give it your immediate support.

The bill in question, known as Migratory Bird Treaty Act, has been introduced recently in the Senate by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska and a similar bill was introduced in the House by Congressman Henry G. Flood of Virginia.

The object of this proposed legislation is to give power and force to the Migratory Bird Treaty ratified between this country and Canada on December 6, 1916.

Unless the Migratory Bird Treaty Act becomes a law the treaty for which bird conservationists labored so long will virtually become a dead letter! Without an enabling act of this character our previous work for migratory bird-protection will largely come to naught.

The present session of Congress will be a very short one, terminating on March 4, 1917, therefore owing to the crush of work to be considered there is going to be great difficulty in getting the bill properly before Congress.

This can be done, however, if a large measure of interest is manifested by the public.

I earnestly urge that you wire or write at once the Senators and Representatives of your State in Congress and request them to give this measure their support. Ask the Senators to support "Senate Bill No. 7858 known as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act," and ask your Congressmen to support "House Bill No. 20080."

T. GILBERT PEARSON, *Secretary.*

### —And a Bird Story

The civilizing and intelligent softening influence of well directed nature study was brought home to me last summer while spending a half hour at a boys' camp in Maine. One of the counselors, a fine athletic young fellow, pointed out to me, with the greatest pride what he called "the sweetest thing in camp." There beside one of the most frequented paths sat a little Hermit Thrush on her nest! That shyest of all birds! She was alarmed at the interest shown in her, and after a few visibly anxious moments, fluttered from her nest, but only to fly as far as a small bush nearby. A most delightfully unkempt and sunburned boy of the camp standing near, bashfully remarked, "We better not stay here, she might not go back, we fellows don't use this path any more than we can help, and when we do we go still as we can."

What would have happened to the little thrush and her nest twenty-five or thirty years ago when the thoughtless ignorance or an unsatisfied thirst for knowledge made savages of those well beloved, naughty little boys?

ANNIE PRATT PERRINE,  
*Trenton Garden Club.*

## Potatoes

Last year, almost everywhere, in this country and abroad the potato crop was a complete failure. The following short articles from *The Gardeners' Chronicle* may help toward better results this year.

**SEED POTATOES.**—Select and place in single layers all seed-tubers necessary for next season's potato crop. Moderate-sized tubers are best. Those for planting early should be carefully set up on end in shallow trays or boxes, and allowed to sprout in a moderately cool place before they are planted. Sprouting the sets has considerable advantages, for it ensures a better development of the plants and a greater weight of produce. It is advisable to procure a change of seed each season; at least half the quantity of tubers required for planting should be obtained from a distance. It is important that all tubers intended for planting be stored in a cool, well-ventilated place until they are required.

J. DUNN, *Foreman, Royal Gardens, Windsor.*

**FRESHLY-TURNED LAND AND THE POTATO.**—Very much has been, and is being, written to-day in the gardening and daily press upon this dual subject; but seldom is there any mention of the particular food required by the potato—potash. In prepared manurial form this fertilizer is admittedly difficult to obtain, but we have it in a rougher degree in old leaves and wood ashes obtained from burnt prunings. What is of paramount importance just now is the fact that quite near to much of the land to be broken up are quantities of these old leaves in ditches, among trees and lying alongside fences. May I advise those having the above work to superintend or who are breaking it up themselves to seize what is to be had of such material and work it in the trench as digging or trenching proceeds? The wood ashes can also be applied now likewise or scattered over the surface freshly dug, or, as I prefer, kept back until the spring and scattered over the ground just before cropping time.

C. TURNER, *Highgate.*

### The Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum

Enclosed in this issue of THE BULLETIN you will find a subscription blank for the Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum. That we should take it upon ourselves to introduce this publication to Garden Club members seems rather presumptuous, a little like bringing the moun-

tain to Mohammed, but since apparently few of our members go to the Arboretum and still fewer know that its Bulletin can come to them, we feel that steps should be taken to bring the two together.

There follows Professor Sargent's explanation of the Arboretum's Bulletin. That he himself edits this description of the Arboretum, its beauties and interests, is an assurance of its authority and importance. It is published only during the spring and summer months, and if you will enclose a dollar in the conveniently enclosed envelope, the autumn will find you a more informed and enlightened arboriculturist and horticulturalist.

"The Bulletin was started with the idea of telling people within easy reach of the Arboretum what was best worth seeing at the time it reached them. As considerable interest has been shown in it in parts of the country remote from the Arboretum I have tried to talk about new plants as they flower and to give general information about shrubs and trees new and old. The issues of the last two years, at least, contain, I hope, a lot of information which is useful to persons living outside of Massachusetts. There is a good deal of repetition; that is, in June this year there would probably be descriptions of plants which were also described or mentioned last June. This seems unavoidable for we want to keep in touch with local people that they may know what is flowering here. And, after all, repetition from year to year does no harm since there are new readers, and old readers forget."

### Spring Flower Shows

New York Flower Show, March 15 to 22.

St. Louis Flower Show, March 15 to 18.

Philadelphia Rose Show (A. R. S.), March 20 to 23.

Boston Flower Show, March 21 to 25.

### New York Flower Show Award

At the New York Flower Show, to be held March 15th-22d, Mrs. Martin will give a silver cup for the best arrangement of flowers, color scheme and arrangement each to count one half. The prize will be awarded Friday, March 16th, by the following judges:

Mrs. B. Franklin Pepper, Garden Club of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Henry Marquand, Bedford Garden Club, N. Y.

Mrs. Max McMurray, Garden Club of Cleveland.

## Meeting of the Executive Committee and Council of Presidents

A meeting of the Executive Committee of The Garden Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Fairchild, 247 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Friday, March 16th, at 11:30 A. M.

In the afternoon the Council of Presidents will meet at the same address.

### Tentative Program for the Fifth Annual Meeting of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA in Lake Forest, Illinois

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH

Arrival of Officers and Delegates.

Executive Committee Meeting in late afternoon.

(Other Committee Meetings if desired.)

Gardens in part of Lake Forest will be opened during afternoon.

Dinner in evening for Officers and Delegates followed by Garden Party to which all Garden Club members will be invited.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27TH

First Business Meeting in morning followed by luncheon for all Garden Club members.

Winnetka Gardens will be opened in afternoon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28TH

Second Business Meeting followed by luncheon for all Garden Club members.

Other Lake Forest Gardens will be opened in afternoon.

Evening Party to which all Garden Club members will be invited where Presidents will read reports and Lantern Slides will probably be shown.

All meetings and entertainments will be given in the houses or gardens of members of the Garden Club of Illinois.

Arrangements will be made for visitors either in the homes of the members of the Garden Club of Illinois, or at the Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, Illinois. This is about midway between Lake Forest and Winnetka. As the accommodation is limited at that season, members are urged to notify the chairman of the committee as soon as possible of their intention to be present at the meeting.

All details of hostesses, hours for meetings, committee meetings and train schedules will be sent to Club Secretaries and also printed in the May Bulletin.

Names of Committee:

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Chairman,  
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter,  
Mrs. Wm. G. Hibbard,  
Mrs. Louis E. Laffin,  
Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick,  
Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson.

(This program is unofficial and has not as yet been passed upon by the Executive Committee of THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.)

### Book Reviews

ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS, by Gertrude Jekyll. Price \$3.00.

A charming book written so tactfully that it satisfies the experienced gardener and stimulates the inexperienced worker among flowers. It contains most valuable suggestions for distinct groups of people,

(1) The owners of new homes who have dreaded the bareness of their gardens for the first summer.

(2) The tenant, who knowing not who will reap the benefit, refrains from planting perennials.

(3) The social service worker who with a few packages of seed, and guided by the knowledge obtained in this book, can arouse pride in their surroundings among the people she visits.

Miss Jekyll is evidently a foe to bare spots, for she has a remedy for each and every one, be its nature dry or wet, rich or rocky. The praise of annuals was never more happily sung.

A joy of the book is its self-restraint in referring to seed catalogues, while the advice on color scheme is admirably simple, and made one want more of it.

The chapter on "Flowers for Evening Perfume" was original, and makes one impatient to try the suggestions.

The alphabetical list with descriptions is most helpful, while Part III, Chart of Color and Height, will prevent amateurs from falling into many a pitfall.

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

TREE WOUNDS AND DISEASES, THEIR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, with a Special Chapter on Fruit Trees. By A. D. Webster. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. London: Williams and Norgate. Price, \$2.50.

I have just received for review this valuable book. The author claims that there is no other work dealing exclusively with tree wounds and diseases, though references are not wanting to ancient as well as modern works.

This book has the most explicit directions for the care of all wounds, decay, fungus growths, blights, injurious influences, pruning, spraying, feeding and preserving trees.

Each species is intelligently and separately dealt with and the illustrations give a clear idea, to those who have never seen such work done, just how the tree looks "before and after."

Pictures of the Wilberforce Oak and Burnham Beeches show the extreme age of some of the trees successfully preserved for years of further beauty and use.

In this connection, let me suggest that you borrow a copy of John Evelyn's "Sylva," 1695, and read how ancient forestry compares with that of to-day. The "Sylva" covers much the same ground as "Tree Wounds and Diseases" without modern science, yet the vitality and enthusiasm of the elder forester equals the virility of the modern.

ELIZABETH P. FRAZIER,  
*Garden Club of Philadelphia.*

### Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library

It has long been known that the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is one of the finest of its kind in the world. Upwards of forty years have elapsed since a catalogue of it was last published, but a new one has been in preparation for some time past. The President's inaugural speech, reported in Part I. of the Society's Transactions for the current year, states that the total number of volumes now in the library comprises 25,000; truly a remarkable collection. The next in importance is probably the Library of the National Horticultural Society of France, which comprises about 15,000 volumes, of which there is an excellent classified catalogue.

### Asiatic Campanula Seeds

Mrs. Verplanck's plan to sell seeds of her Asiatic Campanula for the benefit of The Arnold Arboretum has been most successful. She has already disposed of \$23.00 worth and the money has been forwarded to the Arboretum.

The following letter comes to her from Professor Sargent who rejoices in each new friend that the Arboretum makes.

"I am very much touched and gratified by your letter and by all the trouble you have taken for the Arboretum. You may be sure I appreciate it and am grateful for your help. I wish there were more people in the country as intelligently interested in the work the Arboretum is trying to accomplish.

"Do you ever come to Boston? If you do I hope you will let me know and give me the pleasure of showing you the establishment you have so generously helped."

More seeds are available at twenty-five cents a packet. They may be planted at any time. Those sown in March would probably germinate about mid-summer, so send an order at once to

MRS. W. E. VERPLANCK,  
112 Mercer Street, Princeton, N. J.

### Garden Planning Competition

For those who intend to submit a plan in the Annual Competition, an exhibition of Garden Models by Miss Mary Rutherford Jay should be of great interest. This exhibition will be held, from March 1st to March 10th at 101 Park Avenue, New York.

### Received too Late for Publication in the January Bulletin

Officers of the Green Spring Valley Garden Club:

President: Mrs. John McHenry, Owing Mills, Maryland.

Secretary: Mrs. Charles G. Fitzgerald, Garrison P. O., Baltimore Ct., Maryland.

Bulletin Committee Member: Mrs. R. E. Lee Marshall, Albion Hotel, Baltimore, and Garrison P. O., Baltimore Ct., Maryland.

### Corrections

The Editor's attention has been called to the following errors which occur in the lists published in the January BULLETIN:

For Miss Ernestine E. Goodman, read Miss Ernestine A. Goodman.

For Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, read Mrs. Bernhard Hoffmann.

For Mrs. Arnold Hagen, read Mrs. Arnold Hague.

For Mrs. Morris Rutherford, read Mrs. Morris Rutherford.

For Hartford County, Md., read Harford County, Md.

If other mistakes have been discovered please notify THE BULLETIN that they may be corrected as soon as possible.



Apologies are also due for the shape of the January BULLETIN. For this mistake, however, the Editor disclaims all responsibility. The entire issue was "trimmed" to the wrong dimensions and mailed before the fact was discovered.

The following correction has also been received:

For

Bright, Miss Anna L. . . . "English Gardens and Others." (Illustrated by her own photographs in projector.)  
 Bryn Mawr, Pa.

read

Mrs. & Miss Bright . . . Gardens of England and the Riviera.  
 Bryn Mawr, Pa. . . . Colored Lantern Slides.

### Back Numbers of THE BULLETIN

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of THE BULLETIN and for extra copies of the current issue. All back numbers can be supplied except Nos. 10 and 14. All other issues are available for ten cents (\$0.10) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

#### GARDEN RECORDS

The Garden Records adopted at the ANNUAL MEETING may be had from the Editor at the following prices:

Mr. Clarke's Plant and Seed Record, per 100 . . .	\$1.50
Mrs. Hibbard's 3 Year Garden Record, per 100 . . .	1.50
Binders containing 50 of each . . . . .	3.50

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Binder with 100 filler sheets . . . . .	\$2.40
Index . . . . .	.60
Extra filler sheets . . . . .	.60

THE BULLETIN can still supply a very few of these but as the price is constantly increasing, the sale of Binders will be abandoned when the present supply is exhausted.

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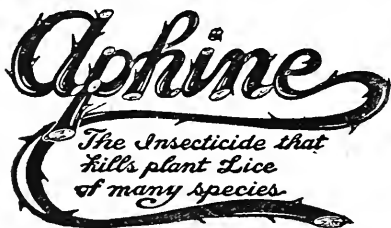
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# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

May, 1917

No. XX

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MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

Gather this harvest that I have sown, as in the past I myself have filled again the furrows my father plowed.

O joyful work of the farmer, for which the sun is as bright as our glistening ox, and the rain is our banker, and God works with us every day, making of everything the best!

Others look to men for their rewards, but we receive ours straight from heaven itself,

A hundred for one, the full ear for a seed, and the tree for a nut.

For such is the justice of God to us, and the measure with which He repays us.

The earth cleaves to the sky, the body to the spirit, all things that He has created are in communion, all have need of one another.

Take the handles of the plow in my stead, that the earth may bring forth bread as God himself has wished.

Give food to all creatures, men and animals, to spirits and bodies, and to immortal souls. . . ."

PAUL CLAUDEL.

*Translation by* LOUISE MORGAN SILL.



### THE GREATER NEED.

FLORA (to Ceres). "ENTER, AND TAKE MY PLACE. THIS IS YOUR YEAR."

—FROM LONDON PUNCH

## An Announcement

America is at war and THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA must assume what responsibility its name implies. Our duties cannot be set aside but our pleasures can.

With this in mind, your Executive Committee has decided to abandon the Fifth Annual Meeting which was to have been held with the GARDEN CLUB of Illinois on June 26, 27, and 28, 1917.

It is with keen disappointment and real regret that this announcement is made but in these troublous times there is much new work to be done. This cannot be undertaken at the expense of established activities. Therefore women everywhere must sacrifice their leisure, amusements and luxuries.

This is our sacrifice and those who have attended the Annual Meetings know how great a sacrifice it is, not only of enjoyment but of inspiration and advancement.

Probably a business meeting will be called later to be held in New York and to discuss plans for the coming year.

For the time, it only remains to thank the GARDEN CLUB of Illinois for its proffered hospitality and to express sincere regret that a pleasure so long anticipated must be further postponed.

ELIZABETH P. MARTIN,  
President.

At a meeting of the Council of Presidents in New York on March 16th, rumors of mobilization were heard. Ours is a peaceful craft but a useful one and when war comes a task of real importance and a service of true patriotism confronts us.

In these days we do not beat our plowshares into swords, but behind the army of fighting men is the great army of tillers of the soil whose service to the nation is scarcely less important.

This spring England is planting her lawns and borders with food crops; France is training her children for service in the fields. The world cannot afford another lean year. In America, we cannot afford to wait until we have been three years at war before beginning a great conservation movement. We must and can do it now. We have the land, we have the money, we are given credit for the energy. We must prove that we have the brains, ability and perseverance.

One question considered in the Council of Presidents was: "What part should the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA take to reduce the high cost of living and what method can the Member Clubs suggest?" The last few weeks have changed the significance and bearing of that

question and now we must ask what part the GARDEN CLUB should take in insuring not only moderate prices, but the production of enough food at any price.

The first move toward this desired end is universal thrift and elimination of waste. Unwise and extreme economy, suddenly practiced, is too drastic a measure for a nation of spendthrifts. We must not lose our sense of proportion because at long last we have decided to shoulder our responsibilities. Rather we must be moderate in our frugalities as well as in our expenditures.

The president of one of our great packing houses suggests two meatless days a week; the governor of a mid-western state recommends a conference of the governors of the grain states with a view to increasing crops; the President says: "Our allies are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

All these point to one duty: the production of enough food stuffs not only for our own needs but for the needs of our fellow-democracies.

The GARDEN CLUB is made up of thirty-four efficient organizations, operating in communities where influence and activity count most. So far, as individuals, we have given more time to flowers than to vegetables, but the time has come to reverse our interests. We cannot let our flowers go but we can use them as our pleasure and relaxation after a day more practically spent.

Each Club has its own particular problem to face. Some are near large cities with little ground around the houses, others in the country surrounded by idle fields. For those who cannot farm there is organization work to be done, allotment schemes to be started, backyard gardening to be encouraged. Several Clubs are already planning canneries where surplus vegetables may be used and methods taught. Towns can do this work even better than country communities because in these days almost every village has a Domestic Science Department in one of its schools with a properly equipped kitchen. If there is only enough to carry each family through the winter we are serving the country by eliminating our own needs.

Where larger tracts of land are available, much space should be given to potatoes and other root crops. A fairly good potato crop can be grown on newly turned ground. That seed potatoes are higher than ever before is the greater reason for planting them. They will be higher next year unless we do and, surely, if we can afford a garden we can afford to spend another ten dollars for a barrel of potatoes. Or even, we could omit a few frills in the way of geraniums and lily bulbs.



Whatever the work each Club shall elect to do, it is certain that each must work earnestly and patriotically, with a clear plan, toward a definite end. In this issue of *THE BULLETIN* is an account of the activities of many already formed organizations and suggestions for other sorts of useful work. Our Country has a job for every one of us and that we belong to a Garden Club should mean that we are fitted to help in the great movement to provide food for ourselves and our allies.

There are other more romantic deeds of war, there are war charities with more sentimental appeal, but three years of war have proved that we stand or fall by our food supply.

At our fingers' ends is a way to help practically and satisfy the desire of our hearts to help patriotically.

### **France Trains a New Army**

The following paragraphs have been translated and adapted from various French garden publications:

The Minister of Agriculture of France has issued the following appeal to the youth of France:

"France has need of your devotion, the land has need of your arms.

"While the fields lie fallow, when women and old men have not the strength to cultivate the soil which their husbands and sons gloriously defend, it is for you, children of France, to reclaim these deserted fields and give to the earth the succor it so pressingly needs.

"Let every school, public or private, organize for this work in the fields. Village by village, city by city, let crews of school boys and girls give willing and well-ordered service.

"Form groups, unify, to the end that your services be not wasted, and that by co-ordinated effort you may draw from the generous earth all the benefits that are hers to give."

In March a conference was held at the Ministry, and arrangements made for instruction to teachers and crew captains.

### **Military Gardens in 1917**

The Minister of War of the French Republic has put at the disposition of the Department of Agriculture under M. Ducrocq, 70 professional horticulturists, many of them former pupils of the School of Versailles, who will direct the making of gardens around

the concentration camps, and at the very border of the front. They will also lecture throughout France.

M. Lucien Chaure, who has reached the military age limit, has offered his services to the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been given supervision of the 78 committees who are organizing vegetable gardens on uncultivated lands in the Municipalities of the Seine.

In Paris, the fortifications have been divided into workingmen's gardens. Ten thousand allotments have been made, and there are demands for three times as many.

In February a Conference of the Mayors of towns about Paris was held, and as a result committees have been appointed to secure the use of and distribute idle lands.

Many municipalities are planting city lands with food crops, and parks and public gardens are being plowed for practical use. Last year, the city of Rennes harvested forty tons of potatoes, and this year the lawns and parterres of its famous Jardin publique du Thabor are to be planted with vegetables.

The supervisors and teachers of the schools and colleges of Paris have organized "La Ligue pour le Retour a la Terre" which encourages not only the care of small allotments, but also undertakes to furnish from among the school children of Paris, hand workers for agriculturists and farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also organized in Paris, under the direction of M. Lemaesquier, a special service of pupils' hand-work: Twenty-five hectares (about 60 acres) of the park at Bagatelle, and large tracts on the Ile des Puteaux have been given over to this organization. Every educational establishment has its square.

Several schools of Horticulture and Agriculture for women have been opened in various parts of France, the first, L'Ecole de Briec-Comte Robert, Seine-et-Marne. There are others at Clamant and Bourg la Reine. Practical courses in fruit growing have begun on lands loaned by the Museum of Natural History.

The Jardinières de la Croix-Rouge are placing gardens at the disposition of discharged soldiers, as are other private organizations.

Addresses of some of the larger organizations follow:

Jardin-Ouvriers de Paris (founded by Abbe Lemire) rue de Varenne.

Ligue du Coin de terre et du foyer. (A committee in each arrondissement).

Jardinières de la Croix-Rouge, Clignancourt, Paris.

Ligue pour le retour a la Terre, 15 rue de la Ville-L'Eveque, Paris.

L'Union pour l'Enseignement agricole et horticole feminin, 43 rue Claude Bernard, Paris.

M. Antoine Rivoire, the great seedsman of Lyons, France, realizing the scarcity of hand labor after the war, has set on foot a project which could be well adapted to American conditions.

A few miles from Lyons there is a huge establishment for delinquent boys. A vegetable garden of 6 hectares (about 18 acres) has up to now been used merely for coarser vegetables, to supply the needs of the institution. The boys who work there have done so as a matter of routine, and have learned none of the principles or processes of gardening. On the other hand, the boys who work in the print or shoe shops emerge with a trade.

M. Rivoire realized the unfairness and waste of this arrangement, and now the garden boys are working under a competent master (a mutilé de la guerre), and two assistants, one of whom teaches vegetable growing, the other, the care of fruit trees.

Many more varieties of vegetables are now grown and sold, for the boys must learn the management of all sorts of crops, besides producing enough of the coarser vegetables to supply the 300 inmates. So far no work has been done with flowers, but melons, endive, etc., are being forced.

Instruction is given in such a way that, in spite of themselves, these boys are learning to be efficient gardeners and useful men.

M. Rivoire has added the direction of this enterprise to his many other patriotic tasks.

“Whatever are the other causes for the dearness of vegetables; existing circumstances; the need of the army; mercantilism above all, let us be persuaded of this: the remedy is in a multiplicity of private gardens, that is to say, in the expansion of vegetable culture, each family for itself.”

GEORGES BELLAIR, in *Le Jardin*.

### **Advice from England**

The following paragraphs have been quoted and adapted from various English and French garden publications:

The duty of the gardening world at the present critical time is clear. Mere obstructive criticism is useless. Every pound of food that can be produced will be wanted, and therefore it is every gardener's plain duty to look upon himself as an unofficial officer enlisted in the service of the Director-General of Food Production.

Furthermore, gardeners and owners of gardens must face the present position. Without sacrificing plants of real value and variety

—for such a sacrifice would be an irreparable blow to horticulture—they should make up their minds that for the present luxury gardening should be reduced to the lowest limits. There is no reason why easily-grown annuals should not continue to be grown, nor why Rose beds should not be allowed to remain, but energy devoted to the frequent tending of lawns and paths, the raising of conservatory and other decorative plants, the early forcing of luxury fruits, ought not to divert any gardener from the urgent duty of raising vegetable food.

The quantity of such food raised in gardens and never accounted for in the market returns is enormous, and can undoubtedly be increased. If in every district the gardeners will become members of the Royal Horticultural Society's Panel of Patriotic Gardeners, or put their leisure time at the disposal of local organizations engaged in encouraging food production, they will be at once discharging a duty and rendering a real service to the State.

Nor is it too much to hope that gardeners who can show that they are doing the maximum possible in the cultivation of food crops and in helping their neighbours as well, will be recognized authoritatively as doing work of national importance.

#### **The World's Crops**

If any man needs evidence of the importance of cultivating as much food as possible, he will find it in the statistics of the world's crops. The Wheat crop of the United States is below the average and export will be reduced. The Argentine has produced little more than half its average crop. The yield from the Northern Hemisphere in neutral or allied countries, and in the Old and New Worlds, is about three-quarters of last year's crop, and somewhat under the average. Nor is the shortage of Wheat made good by increased supplies of other cereals. The Rye of the Northern Hemisphere is nearly 5 per cent less than in 1915, Barley nearly 10 per cent less. The World's Oat crop is about 14 per cent less than last year, and Maize, so far as is yet known, has given a poor return. When it is remembered that armies are inevitably, and in spite of every precaution, extravagant food consumers, it will be evident that many people in the world will go hungry during this year, and that it is the duty of every man who has the use of ground to grow all the vegetable food he possibly can.

#### **Comparative Value of Vegetable Crops**

It may be stated with confidence that of all crops grown in gardens the Potato gives the largest return as measured in calories per

unit of area. Next and almost equal to the Potato comes the Beet; well below these is the Jerusalem Artichoke; and below the Artichoke the Parsnip and autumn Cabbage. Among the lowest are garden Peas. So that, when intensive cultivators are urged to grow Peas, they are being told to grow what, in fact, is a luxury crop. It is true that it contains per pound of dry weight far more protein than is contained in an equal weight of Potatoes, but when the relatively low yield of Peas is taken into consideration, the far greater value of the Potato becomes apparent.

Whether Haricot Beans would be a profitable crop from this point of view we have not the data to determine. It is probable that it would; but in the meantime it is evident that the Potato should occupy in these times a large space in any scheme of cropping, and that garden Peas and Brussels Sprouts, which give a low yield per acre, should be grown only on a restricted scale.

There are, of course, other factors to be taken into consideration in estimating the food values of vegetables. One of these is the richness of vegetables in what are known as accessory food bodies—bodies the special function of which is to stimulate and regulate growth.

The relative values of different vegetables from this point of view have not been determined, but it is probable that the instinct which leads men to eat vegetables so relatively low in the scale of food values as Onions, Carrots, and Tomatoes indicates that these vegetables are rich in the essential accessory food substances.

Much more might be done to economize in land by under-cropping in orchards with vegetables. It is better for the trees than luxuriant grass, and the cultivation and manuring of the vegetable crops tends to produce freedom of growth in the fruit trees.

A part of the Royal Park at Richmond has been given over to the culture of cereals and forage crops. The work is being done with automobile plows of which the greater part have been given by private individuals. In many parts of England these plows, equipped with acetylene lamps, are being used by night as well as by day.

Experts have decided that most of the parks of London will not lend themselves to agriculture, but portions of Hyde Park and Regent's Park will be divided and used for allotment gardens.

In all parts of England gardens are being cropped with the greatest care and economy and all unused lands are being divided into allotments. The time has come when the food supply means victory or defeat and a country that has always loved growing things knows how to marshal its experience, its knowledge and its resources to a glorious end.

## **The Effect of the Somme Battles on the Soil of Picardy**

Sir William Matthews, in the course of a graphic account of the state of the ground in Picardy which has been recovered as the result of the Allies' offensive, makes the serious observation that the thin layer of marl which constitutes the surface soil of that district has in large measure disappeared as the result of artillery fire, mining and other operations of war. So churned up are the soil and subsoil that when once again leveled the surface will consist mainly of chalk.

The cost of leveling and creating once again a fertile soil will be undoubtedly beyond the resources of peasant proprietors and farmers. Sir William suggests that the work of leveling might be undertaken by prisoners of war, and the cost reckoned as military outlay. French cultivators will be able, with such or similar assistance from the State, to restore their land to its previous state of fertility. Nevertheless, it will be a slow process, for a natural soil is of slow growth, and to hasten the formation of a surface soil must prove inevitably a costly operation. We are not aware of the existence of any recorded experience of reclamation of this type. It is possible, that after leveling and cultivating the ground, lime-loving plants may prove efficient agents of reclamation — or, rather, of soil reconstruction. Of one thing we may be sure: that if any people can discover a rapid way of rebuilding their devastated soil that people is the French. Of this also we may be certain: that if the British people can help in any way in this work that help will be forthcoming, and in no unstinted measure.

The length of time that must elapse before these devastated lands are again fertile is variously estimated at from fifteen to a hundred years, small comfort, in either case, to the present generation.

From somewhere there comes a rumor of a beautiful and fitting use of this battle-scarred strip of earth: that where the trenches have been a great forest be planted dedicated for all time to those who have died to give it back to France. This great burial place of the honored dead would stretch for miles through the midst of France, everywhere a glorious monument to heroism, patriotism and idealism.

### **America Assumes Responsibility**

On March 16th, the Council of Presidents passed the following motion: That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA recommend to Member Clubs that the growing of vegetables, especially winter vegetables,

be encouraged in every way; that the children of the towns and villages be stimulated to plant home gardens with vegetables instead of flowers, and that canning and storing of vegetables be urged as a means of reducing the cost of living and as a practical step toward preparedness in case of emergency.

The emergency has come and all over the country organizations whose objects are outlined in this motion have sprung up and public interest is aroused to the importance of raising food stuffs as it never was before.

Mrs. Martin, our President, and Mrs. Francis King, our Vice-president and President of the Women's Farm and Garden Association, have been made directors of the Bureau of Registration and Information of the National League for Women's Service. This organization is under the Department of Labor and will itself have a department of Agriculture which will furnish information to Garden Clubs in regard to planting, canning, and kindred industries.

Every Women's Club has a department for garden work, the great newspapers are organizing allotment schemes; universities, schools, golf clubs and individuals have plans for increasing the food supply of the country.

Possibly it will be best for our Member Clubs to join with some national or local organization, rather than duplicate effort. Large cities have had City Garden, for many years and this year the number and output should be increased. Neighboring Garden Clubs might help them. Instructors will be needed everywhere and every Garden Club could furnish a few practical teachers from among its members. The difficulty will be to decide which of the many tasks to take up, and before starting new activities every Club should make a careful survey of those already started in its neighborhood. Co-operation is what will win out at this time rather than multitudinous and conflicting organizations.

It is with this in mind that THE BULLETIN has collected and arranged the following newspaper clippings; accounts of organizations already started, opinions of experts and suggestions for useful work. We must all work but we must work usefully. We must make ourselves a part of the nation's resources and forget that we are individuals. We must supply a link in the chain, always remembering that the chain is as strong as its weakest link.

## The President's Appeal

“Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.”

Short crops, short commons, over much of the world. Millions of men speeding the gun and not the plow. We all know that, and here at home fume at the size of our provender bills. It is in the power, it is the imperative duty, of everybody who owns or rents a bit of cultivable land to “cultivate his garden” with especial industry this year, to raise what produce he can.

Even if, as the undiscouraged commuting tillers and amateurs profess, not always in earnest, to believe, their garden plot beans, peas, potatoes, onions, lettuce, cucumbers, celery, tomatoes, and what not, cost them more than the greengrocer would charge for them, a theory now improbable, their self-supply reduces the demand and the accumulative effort and effect of millions of small producers will result in a great combined crop and keep prices down. Nothing bought tastes half so good as the fruit of your own elbow grease and skill in ADAM'S trade.

This country is rich in women who have much time to themselves and have to kill it, some in paying for tea and cakes by listening to papers on every subject under heaven at women's clubs, some by losing and neglecting GOD'S sunlight at intempestive afternoon games of bridge, some by frittering away time on charitable and war relief concerns and occasions, whose purposes are sufficiently served without them; and so the rosary of idle women might be strung for many a bead.

Votes for women? Food for men, women, and children is a little more pressing, and woman suffrage, prosperous and hopeful, can take a rest. If the inferior and fading sex may dare to make a request of the invincible, won't the women's clubs of every name and kind raise “garden sass” multitudinously this year?

NEW YORK TIMES.



"We hear on every hand of the necessity of mobilizing our industries, but we hear nothing of the mobilizing of our forces of food production. The European war is teaching us that in modern warfare mobilization of food supplies is the indispensable condition of success.

"It is safe to say that our food supplies could be doubled with adequate labor. Means must be devised promptly to insure the largest possible production and it must be recognized that the boy or man who puts all his energies to the increased supply of food is as truly a soldier of the republic as he who fights in the ranks.

"We must, if need be, draw upon the youth of the cities who are under military age to keep the farms running to their fullest capacity. It may be reserved for the Mississippi Valley to make the decisive stand against the dangers rushing upon us from the blackness all around. I suggest that the governors of the food-producing states of the Mississippi Valley confer for the consideration of this great question."

GOVERNOR LOWDEN *of Illinois.*

"If immediate and radical steps are not taken to increase and conserve the food supply of the United States, this country will find itself next fall and winter in as bad a state, so far as food is concerned, as any of the warring nations of Europe.

"Now we have entered the war. Our first duty, as I see it, is to make certain that both our own people and our allies have an abundant food supply.

"With full recognition of the fact that we are facing the most critical days in our national history, I say that the question of food supply is the most pressing and important before us. From a purely war standpoint, even, food preparedness seems to me quite as important and more pressing than military preparedness.

"If we start at once — this week — we still have time to vastly increase our food production not only for the coming fall and winter but for the years which come after, and which may be even more critical."

MR. J. OGDEN ARMOUR,  
*President of Armour & Co.*

The plan to gain an hour of daylight by setting forward the clocks, has received excellent support from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In an interesting report the chamber calls attention to the fact that since May 1, 1916, England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Portugal have adopted the scheme.

Although it thus comes to the United States with the stamp of European approval, it was first suggested by so distinguished an American as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. In 1784 FRANKLIN awoke at 4 o'clock one morning in Paris. Pleased at the appearance of the day at that hour, the philosopher wondered why mankind had acquired the habit of wasting so many good hours of sunlight. In his thrifty manner he calculated that Paris alone could save \$20,000,000 annually in candles if the clocks and the sun could be made to agree.

To the advantages suggested by that original American others have been added by later observers. The greater opportunity for recreation, the lessened eye-strain, the smaller industrial risks due to work in natural light; sounder sleep; greater happiness, more efficiency and widespread economies — these are some of the benefits recorded. Nothing effective can be done, however, until Congress is induced to act.

CHICAGO HERALD.

### More Potatoes

In countries where more than half of the world's crop of potatoes is produced the yield was greatly reduced last year. This year our farmers will increase their potato acreage. Probably there will be acreage gains throughout the country. A greater yield this year will not so affect prices as to make them unprofitable, and the demand, both foreign and domestic, will not be checked.

What the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is doing for the potato crop is an example that deserves to be followed by other railroads. The Lehigh will have on its lines a "potato special," composed of cars in which the latest methods of treating seed, the benefits of spraying, and all that the potato grower should know will be shown. In this potato campaign the company's officers will be assisted by experts from Cornell and other universities, with the co-operation of county farmers' associations in Western New York and Central Pennsylvania. Much useful work of the same kind has been done in the past by railroad companies in the Northwest.

The movement to till unused portions of golf links to increase the country's food supplies reached national proportions with the announced approval of the plan by the United States Golf association. The idea was started by the Dunwoodie Country club, Yonkers, N. Y. It is proposed to use the profits from golf links agriculture for purposes of national defense.

## Mobilization for Food Production

*As Proposed by the University of Illinois  
Prepared by the Faculty of the Agricultural College and the  
Department of Economics—(Abridged.)*

This plan is based upon the following facts:

1. The present production of food in the United States is not increasing in proportion to the increase in population.
2. In going to war the production of food is our strongest asset.
3. The experience of all time indicates that every nation in going to war puts men into active military service without regard to the disturbance of basic industrial conditions, even the production of the food of the people.
4. Indiscriminate enlistment from the farms with no plan for labor replacement is certain to reduce food production below the level of positive need.
5. If an adequate food supply is to be assured, the military plan must include an enlistment for food production as definite as for service at the front. From the first the department of war should as rigorously protect the food production as it does any other means of national defense.
6. America has land enough, if it is properly handled, to feed both herself and western Europe.
7. For years labor has been deserting the land and building up conditions of employment that the farmer cannot meet, for it is impossible to conduct a farm upon the eight hour plan and according to union rules.

Any plan to be safe, must not only make good the enlistment from the country, but must actually add to the present labor supply of the farmer.

### METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Register every farm operator, whether owner, tenant, or manager, together with the number of acres of tillable land, pasture, and timber; the number of men he usually employs, and the number of men he would need to employ in order to insure maximum crops.

Enlist in the civil-military service and under military pay the following classes:

1. Men of military age or older, of good health, but either permanently or temporarily unfit for war service at the front.
2. Boys from 14 to 18 years of age, whether from the country or from the city.

Establish at convenient points on land rented by the government and suitable for intensive farming, military camps where the enlisted

men not otherwise employed may be gathered and housed, such farms to be devoted to the raising of crops requiring a maximum amount of hand labor.

Erect at these centers facilities for drying and canning such food products for preservation and for transportation.

The largest asset for food production is the thousands of farms already organized under the management of experienced farmers.

Here should go the maximum of the enlisted men, and the camps should be ready at all times to furnish lists of available help, it being understood that men under employment by the farmer are on furlough and off government pay.

Enlisted men not employed on private farms should be at the camp farms under military discipline, but under agricultural leadership; such men to devote their first attention to the production of food under the direction of an agricultural leader, chosen in each case for his ability in the particular kind of farming followed at this special camp.

The plan of farming should be such as to afford time for regular military drill for those of military age and below, in order to afford preparation for such as are going to the front as soon as their age limitations or physical disabilities are removed.

Enlistment for civil-military service should not only be considered as a patriotic service, but it should be made attractive through formal recognition, as by uniforms, by use of special organizations, ranks and degrees of efficiency, even promotion and commissions. Especially is this true for the younger men and boys.

### **Course of Lectures at the New York Botanical Garden**

The New York Botanical Garden, in co-operation with the International Children's School Farm League, began in April a series of courses in gardening: a Simple Home Garden Course for those desiring to conduct their own gardens and a Training Course for Teachers for School Gardens.

These courses consist of lectures and practical work, and during the winter Greenhouse courses will be organized.

The great gardens of the Bronx offer an unparallel laboratory for such work.

All correspondence relative to these courses should be addressed to:

Henry Griscom Parsons,  
Supervisor of Gardening Instruction,  
Mansion, New York Botanical Garden,  
Bronx Park.

On May 5th a lecture on the two courses will be given by Mr. Parsons, and on June 2nd, one by Mr. Carl Bannwart on "Vacant Lot Gardening." This is part of the regular free Spring Lecture course delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Museum Building of the Garden, Saturday afternoons at four o'clock.

The Women's Club of the Bronx is borrowing vacant lots, cleaning them up and installing vegetable gardens for the children and grown people of the Settlements and Neighborhood Guilds.

**National Emergency Food Garden Commission**  
**210-220 Maryland Building**  
**Washington, D. C.**

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of The American Forestry Association, is originator of a movement to stimulate the interest in planting small food gardens all over the United States.

As a first step a pamphlet has been published called "The Food Primer" which gives necessary instruction in simplest form.

"The Food Garden," it says, "not only makes the individual family largely independent, but it takes away from the railroads a transportation labor that is needed for the movement of war supplies; and equally important, it allows the general farmer to devote more land to growing breadstuffs."

Thus sensibly and simply, it goes on to explain how, when, what, and where to plant. No smallest step is overlooked, emphasizing always the necessity of "keeping the garden everlastingly at it." It includes, also, a planting table and plan for a model back-yard garden. It does not forget to give comparative dates for different climates.

The work of the Commission which is affiliated with the Conservation Department of the American Forestry Association, and is directed by its secretary, Mr. P. S. Ridsdale, is outlined in the following paragraphs:

"In Washington there are various official agencies seeking to stimulate the cultivation of home gardens this year with the view of relieving some of the demand for rural produce. The Department of Agriculture is making the movement its chief spring endeavor, while the Bureau of Education is urging the cultivation of gardens by graded school children.

"The National Emergency Food Garden Commission at once found its place in this work. It takes the scientific lore of the official departments and retails it in simple, practical form to the prospective

home gardeners through the medium of the daily press, which is eagerly co-operating to make the campaign a success. The official bureaus, too, warmly welcomed the newcomer, realizing their own limitations in the matter of practical publicity.

"The plan adopted by the Commission is first to create garden volunteers by making the dwellers in cities and towns realize the danger in the food situation this year, and then to give these volunteers daily instruction in gardening from the sprouting of seeds in hot beds to the harvesting of the ripe crops.

"The ambition of the Commission to create 1,000,000 new gardeners is conservative.

The Food Primer will be sent on application to the address given above.

### Topics for Discussions

At the Meeting of the Council of Presidents, held in New York on March 16, 1917, the following questions were presented for discussion. Interesting and suggestive answers were given to many of them, but since the GARDEN CLUB must do its share toward conservation and preparedness, answers to those questions having a merely local interest are omitted that more space may be given to larger issues.

1. What part should the GARDEN CLUB of AMERICA take to reduce the high cost of living and what methods can the Member Clubs suggest?

2. In what way can a Garden Club improve civic conditions in its town or village?

3. Can the growing of Medicinal Herbs be encouraged and thereby prevent increase in the cost of drugs?

4. Can the GARDEN CLUB of AMERICA stimulate the increased activity in the preservation of wild flowers, the protection of evergreens, laurel, etc.?

5. How can the destruction of trees by the telephone and telegraphs wires be prevented?

6. In what way can the Clubs encourage their members to improve their gardens?

7. Would it be possible to standardize the prices paid to Garden Club Lecturers?

8. How do the Clubs get the best Professional Judges for Flower Shows and what is the customary charge for such service?

9. Is it desirable to keep a Garden Club restricted in numbers so that there is always a waiting list?

This entire issue of THE BULLETIN is an effort to answer more or less effectually Question 1. Many of the Clubs have already started their patriotic work, others have put the matter in the hands of a committee and all are making plans for the summer campaign.

The Bedford Garden Club will have a cannery, the Ulster Garden Club will raise funds by a spring Flower Market to provide a garden teacher for the school children of the neighborhood; the Garden Club of Philadelphia will help Boy and Girl Scouts and other children to grow vegetables and instead of holding their usual Thursday meetings will devote that day to the work planned. Business meetings will be held twice a month in the gardens of members and refreshments will be limited to tea and cakes.

These are excellent examples and indicative of what may be expected from other Member Clubs.

One suggestion made at the Council of Presidents was that school Domestic Science Kitchens might be used for canneries. In this connection the following Agricultural Department Bulletins are of the greatest value: Farmers' Bulletin No. 359 on Canning Vegetables in the Home, and No. 203 on Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies.

Another good suggestion was that at all local shows hitherto devoted to flowers, prizes for vegetables be offered, thus encouraging gardeners to specialize in that direction, rather than to give all their energy and time to flowers.

There follows Mr. Fairchild's comprehensive but brief report, in answer to Question 3, and Mrs. Farrand's suggestions for coping with Question 4, to which is added a short report of the work being done by the Native Wild Flower Preservation Committee.

### **Report of the Committee on the Cultivation of Medicinal Plants**

#### **Question 3**

Your Committee has given much attention and consideration to this subject since last June.

The very conditions which brought this subject to the attention of the members of the GARDEN CLUB have resulted in a considerable volume of current literature and data of much interest and importance.

Your Committee would say that it considers that its province involves not merely technical details of the cultivation of some suitable plants, but a broad and comprehensive survey of this subject in all its bearings and as to the work which the GARDEN CLUB may profitably undertake.

So far, the investigation all tends to confirm the impression of the Chairman of this Committee that at present the cultivation of medicinal plants can scarcely be successfully undertaken or greatly increased by the amateur gardener. This is a reflection, too, of the opinion on this subject which one sees editorially expressed in trade journals.

We have also to contend with the fact of the cost and scarcity of labor.

We will not here go into the many facts bearing on this—the changes which plants undergo under cultivation, the diseases which they acquire under these new and artificial conditions. There is a hopeful and gratifying status, however, to report—that the exigencies are well understood by those professionally and commercially interested. The cultivation of medicinal plants is being taken up by laboratories, particularly those situated in the country, and pharmaceutical colleges and institutions have already established experimental gardens, etc., and there are many interesting reports. The College of Pharmacy of Columbia University is proposing to found an experimental drug farm.

It is well perhaps to mention some of the plants particularly well adapted for growing, such as digitalis, stramonium, rhubarb, ricinus, delphinium, capsicum, the herbs, such as thyme, lavender and the mints. Belladonna comes naturally to mind, but its cultivation is by no means simple.

With even these well known plants, there are many technical difficulties to be encountered, involving special knowledge as to the period of growth at which the plant gives its best yield, method of treatment, etc.

The *hydrastis canadensis* (golden seal) and ginseng have been much exploited as promising commercial possibilities, but with these, in untrained hands, there is disappointment; the preparation of the ground and the care involve considerable expense.

In short, the Chairman believes that through professional and trade interest the situation is far from discouraging and in fact may ultimately prove a blessing in disguise—insuring an increasing industry and future for the purveying of medicinal plants in our own country.

BENJAMIN T. FAIRCHILD.

## Wild Flower Protection

### Question 4

The protection of native plants can be brought about in the following ways:



1. Teach the nature study teachers to protect and not collect the native plants.
2. Educational talks to school children.
3. Co-operate with an existing society if adequately organized, or create a special department for Garden Club work.
4. Endeavor by example to discourage the use of Christmas greens for decoration, and so reduce the demand for them.
5. Endeavor to secure the co-operation of the florists by appearing before their meetings and asking their help.
6. Employ legislation when the sentiment of the country is aroused.

At its Annual Meeting in New York in August the Society of American Florists will be glad to confer on this subject, with a Committee from the GARDEN CLUB. Such a conference should have excellent and far-reaching results.

BEATRIX FARRAND.

#### Report

The Committee on the Preservation of Native Wild Flowers asks the help of all the Garden Clubs in carrying on its work.

In our native flora we have a rich possession capable of yielding a harvest of joy. Let us conserve it for ourselves and for those who follow us.

Everywhere we see careless destruction of natural beauty. Towns spread without forethought or plan over open spaces which later are wished for in vain. Farmers fail to realize that beauty is an asset with a money value. Motor parties pass through the spring loveliness and leave behind them a desolation. Well meaning people uproot wild flowers, destroy next year's seeds, all unconscious of the havoc they have wrought. Already many favorite species must be protected or become extinct.

What is to be done? The Committee submits the following suggestions:

1. Posters. A variety of these may be had free of charge, to be put up in hotels, teahouses, railroad stations, summer resorts and so on, as well as for use by private owners for the protection of their land. If everyone would take these posters along when touring they might be widely distributed at little cost or trouble.

2. Wild Flower Reserves. It is desirable that tracts of land be secured as sanctuaries for wild flowers. These may be large parks, or small portions of waste land which owners would be willing to turn over to the care of a Committee. If the latter, the owner might

agree to fence the bit of woodland or meadow, which should be attractive and a natural home of the less common wild flowers. Such a spot if well chosen would soon become a paradise for nature lovers.

Should larger tracts be available, so much the better. The Chicago Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America with the co-operation of the Garden Club of Illinois has leased a permanent reserve for the native plants of the southern Lake Michigan region. In this "The Chapter will safeguard the species naturally growing there; bring in all those species that have previously been lost to the area; and allow all persons to visit and enjoy the wild flowers as long as they refrain from picking them. The tract includes naturally forested land, a deep wooded gulch through which runs a winding stream, high timbered banks and a large and characteristic shifting sand dune."

This idea if once successfully started is sure to spread, and whether on a large or a small scale will do more than any other one thing to secure the preservation of rare and rapidly vanishing species.

3. Schools. All school children should be interested in this movement, by means of talks, pictures, illustrated lectures, pledges, and so on. They should be shown why it is necessary to leave blossoms for seed, and about not cutting several years' growth from blossoming shrubs nor pulling things up by the roots. Most children are readily responsive to such suggestion. This work is most important, especially near towns and cities.

4. Publicity. Newspapers, magazines and weeklies are ready to publish popular articles. Much good material is available for the purpose. In this connection let us push the crusade suggested by Mrs. Gage in the November BULLETIN, to discourage the use of laurel as a decoration for next Christmas as well as throughout the year by florists and fruiterers. Every effort should be made to find and advertise an acceptable artificial substitute. A similar crusade is needed against the sale of spring wild flowers and branches of blossoming trees and shrubs.

5. Legislation. It is probable that the sale of laurel, ground-pine and ferns, and of arbutus and certain other flowers can be controlled only through legislation. Several states have such laws already on their statute books. The Garden Clubs in Connecticut have introduced a bill requiring all shipments of laurel to bear a tag certifying the permission of the owner of the land where it was gathered.

6. Co-operation is essential to the success of a nation-wide movement such as ours should be. We need to enlist all possible helpers, Granges, Civic Leagues, Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts,

Automobile Associations, etc. We should work with the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America,\* and any local scientific societies.

Further information, posters and literature may be had through the Committee.

DELIA WEST MARBLE, Chairman.

Bedford, New York.

\* *Headquarters: New York Botanical Garden.*

MRS. EDWARD B. RENWICK

*President of the Short Hills Garden Club.*

Among beautiful modern poems one called "Earth-bound" by Alfred Noyes stands preëminent.

The soul which had so loved home and beauty steals back from the "terrible star-strewn infinite" and comes "under the cloudy lilac at the gate — through the walled garden" and into "some four-walled home with heart elate."

If this could be true of any human soul, it would certainly be fulfilled by Mrs. E. B. Renwick, late and only president since its inception—of the Short Hills Garden Club.

From the first premonition of spring to the last frost of October she rejoiced exceedingly in the unfolding beauty of this old world. Conceiving beauty of form and color in her mind, she carried it out in landscape or minute detail with such success, that walking through her garden was to walk towards one picture after another.

To a garden lover this might seem achievement, but to enjoy alone was for her not enough. Of herself and of her time and of her garden she gave freely, enjoying most what she could share.

With the object in view of enlarging garden knowledge, Mrs. Renwick, about nine years ago, founded one of the first Garden Clubs in this part of the country called "The Nine of Spades." This name embodied one of Mrs. Renwick's strong principles, that no gardener should be counted worthy the name who would not on hands and knees come to close grips with Mother Earth.

Mrs. Renwick encouraged also mutual help, interchange of plants and seeds as well as ideas, and desired that the Club should prove of equal value to the owner of the little plot as to her of the spacious acres. Haunted for years by the grim spectre which stalks those who must never relax physical care lest the bowl of life be suddenly broken, Mrs. Renwick steadfastly faced her life with its deprivations and its limitations without murmuring.

When she could not go to the Spring, which she specially loved, she smiled her deep gratitude at those who brought her tokens of it;

and when unable to look upon the glorious midsummer of her garden, she still smiled when its radiance was described to her. So, glad and patient, she passed to fields of asphodel.

Yet:

*"Is it so strange  
If, even in Heaven they yearn  
For the May-time  
And the dreams it used to give?"*

### **An Endowment Fund for the Arnold Arboretum**

An effort is being made to raise an endowment fund for the Arnold Arboretum sufficiently large to insure its independence and enable it to carry on, in connection with its regular experimental work, further scientific research, and also, to continue its successful foreign expeditions hitherto largely dependent upon private subscriptions. The regular routine work of the Arboretum requires about \$50,000 a year, \$20,000 of which is received from invested funds, so each year these private subscriptions must meet a deficit of \$30,000.

So far almost \$275,000 has been given toward the proposed endowment. This sum comes largely from Boston but it is obvious that the Arboretum has become far too important to rely on local aid and that to raise a sufficient amount subscriptions must be secured from horticulturists throughout the country.

The purpose of the Arboretum is to increase the knowledge of trees and shrubs. To this end a collection of living plants has been made, especially arranged for study and comparison, important investigations have been undertaken in its laboratories, and explorations made with a view to introducing into American gardens, plants hitherto unknown to cultivation.

This last is an important branch of the Arboretum's work. It has made available for our gardens many hundred trees and shrubs previously unknown to cultivators. It has introduced from Japan *Azalea Kaempferi* and *Azalea Japonica*, most beautiful of Asiatic azaleas, and many other trees and shrubs there discovered by its agents. From Western China it has brought more than a thousand trees and shrubs new to cultivation. Among these are seventy-five species of new rhododendrons, many conifers, new lilacs and roses of great garden promise, as well as the buddleias, and the beautiful Chinese lilies, *Lilium Regale* and *Lilium Sargentii*. The last expedition to Japan brought back a complete set of all varieties of flowering cherry trees and the Arboretum now grows and propagates them

successfully. This is one of its greatest contributions to American gardens, for it is believed that these cherries, more than any other plant of recent introduction, will beautify our spring gardens and become a feature of popular interest here as they have been for centuries in Japan.

These expeditions are being continued, and Mr. E. H. Wilson, who has so successfully explored the mountainous forests of Western China, has now carried his work into Korea.

If these important activities are to go on and the Arboretum to continue its valuable educational work, a much larger sum will be needed. It is hoped that THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA will, through its individual members, give generously to the support of so great a national institution. Any sum, however small, will be acceptable. Many have given largely but the interest that goes with smaller contributions is eagerly sought.

HENRY S. HUNNEWELL

87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

(All contributions should be sent direct to Mr. Hunnewell).

To all members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA who have a serious interest in the present and future of horticulture in this country, the above announcement and request will not, cannot, be made in vain. Here is a tract of land of exceeding natural beauty, planned, planted, enlarged and tended with superb intelligence and scientific knowledge, growing with each year not only in botanical value but in rich and mellowed beauty, in loveliness of woodland picture, in tree and shrub-grouping of noblest character. The Arnold Arboretum is vital to American horticulture for many reasons but to me, most of all, because here in full perfection, grown with full knowledge, are the new and rare plants, shrubs and trees which may, eventually become a common property and a common delight.

I am convinced that no finer object than this offers itself for aid to the American horticultural public today. Many new and vitally important uses for money have developed under the stress of war, but these should not prevent us from seeing the present and actual need for preserving and sustaining such a public possession as the Arboretum. It is unique. It is known the world over. It is renowned for its advanced scientific achievements in horticulture.

It is in the firm belief that all members of the GARDEN CLUB who are able should give and give generously in response to Mr. Hunnewell's note, that I write these words. The Arboretum as an object for our consideration lies peculiarly within the province of our interests, and I would beg that liberal response be made to this appeal.

(Mrs. Francis King)

LOUISA Y. KING.

## List of Subscribers to the Arnold Arboretum

Previously subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer . . . . .	\$20,000	Walter C. Baylies . . . . .	10,000
Mrs. Bayard Thayer . . . . .	10,000	Galen Stone . . . . .	10,000
Henry S. Hunnewell . . . . .	20,000	Francis E. Peabody . . . . .	1,000
Walter Hunnewell . . . . .	20,000	Mrs. W. Seward Webb . . . . .	5,000
F. Lothrop Ames . . . . .	20,000	Augustus Hemenway . . . . .	5,000
John S. Ames . . . . .	20,000	Mrs. Bayard Cutting . . . . .	1,000
Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham . . . . .	20,000	Mrs. Henry S. Grew . . . . .	500
Mrs. R. D. Evans . . . . .	10,000	George von L. Meyer . . . . .	1,000
N. T. Kidder . . . . .	1,000	Mrs. W. Scott Fitz . . . . .	1,000
Mrs. Jacob C. Rogers . . . . .	3,000	Mrs. Charles G. Weld . . . . .	1,000
George A. Peabody . . . . .	1,000	F. S. Moseley . . . . .	1,000
Mrs. Winthrop Sargent . . . . .	25,000	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horn- blower . . . . .	2,500
Frank G. Webster . . . . .	10,000	Clarence H. Mackay . . . . .	500
John E. Thayer . . . . .	10,000	Mrs. R. D. Sears . . . . .	1,000
Charles S. Sargent Jr . . . . .	2,000	Miss H. M. Edwards . . . . .	250
William A. Gaston . . . . .	1,000	Mrs. Arthur W. Blake . . . . .	2,000
Ernest B. Dane . . . . .	20,000	Miss Susan Minns . . . . .	1,000
Alexander Cochrane . . . . .	2,000	Mrs. Harold I. Pratt . . . . .	500
Mrs. George Agassiz . . . . .	5,000	Miss Georgiana Sargent . . . . .	1,000
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Mrs. H. A. Lamb . . . . .	1,000	Mrs. Arthur Curtis James . . . . .	500
Shepherd Brooks . . . . .	2,000	Mrs. Walter S. Brewster . . . . .	250
Miss Ellen S. Bacon . . . . .	2,000	Dr. George Kennedy . . . . .	300
Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno . . . . .	1,250	Miss Helen O. Brice . . . . .	1,000
A. Shuman . . . . .	2,000	Dudley L. Pickman . . . . .	2,500
Henry H. Richardson . . . . .	200	Richard M. Saltonstall . . . . .	5,000
N. H. Stone . . . . .	1,000	Mrs. Charles Curtis . . . . .	100
William Endicott . . . . .	1,000	Mrs. Robert S. Russell . . . . .	100
David Kimball . . . . .	1,000		

## Book Reviews

CITY RESIDENTIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT; STUDIES IN PLANNING.  
Published by the City Club of Chicago, edited by Alfred B.  
Yeomans, Landscape Architect.

In a tall and rather sumptuous volume of 137 pages with many plates in color and in black and white, are set forth the results of a "competition for the procuring of a Scheme of Development for a quarter section of land within the limits of the City of Chicago, Illinois." A typical area in the outskirts of the city was selected to be planned as a residence district and the competition thrown open by the City Club to "building and landscape architects, engineers and sociologists." In this book appear some thirty of the plans submitted with explanatory text by their designers.

A generous and far-sighted idea this, of the City Club of Chicago. The result is a book valuable to all people in rapidly growing communities. Town-planning in miniature might serve as a sub-title. Delightfully readable reviews of the plans, written by experts, com-

plete the volume, which is well begun by a bibliography on the subject of Housing and Town-planning. Such a publication is of high value to a Society such as ours because of the true necessity for a better understanding among amateur gardeners of the larger setting for their gardens, the principles of design as applied to the towns and cities which these gardens do or may adorn.

Mrs. Frances King.

LOUISA Y. KING.

THE GARDENETTE OR CITY BACK YARD GARDENING BY THE SANDWICH SYSTEM. Benjamin S. Albaugh. Stewart & Kidd Co., Cincinnati. Price \$1.25.

Particularly appropriate to this number of the BULLETIN is this new edition of "The Gardenette, or City Back Yard Gardening by the Sandwich System." As the author explains, by the "sandwich system," the garden can be made in any city back lot, however stony and poor — on a roof, or even a cement side walk or yard, and by it, a space of ground of say 18 x 45 feet can be made to supply all the vegetables needed for the table of five or six persons during the summer.

A Sandwich Garden is made of stable litter, fine manure and street sweepings, specially prepared and, as explained, the cost seems slight.

As the author assumes that the reader is without practical knowledge of gardening, every detail of the work necessary to become a successful "gardenetter" is carefully given, so that this book ought also to be a most valuable guide to school children who may be interested in making money out of their vacation gardens.

It tells, too, how to test seeds, how to force plants by "incubators" and "boosters," and the best method to protect, transplant and water them. It gives the amount of seed for given spaces, the best fertilizers to use and the correct way of applying them. Also the method by which celery and endive can be blanched and how to grow mushrooms and rhubarb in winter in a warm cellar.

The easy prevention of plant diseases and the destroying of parasites are clearly given; a special article on how to grow strawberries by this "sandwich" gardening, and melons and cucumbers by the "Post Hole" system is of interest.

The latter part of the book is given up to the cultivation of garden and wild flowers.

With the "Gardenette" as guide, the owners of a city back yard, or roof, may feel, with great advantage to their pockets and health, that

they are "doing their bit" to combat the shortage of food supply, so much the topic of the times.

Mrs. George Higginson, Jr.

EMILY W. HIGGINSON.

### Garden Club Day at the New York Botanical Gardens

Through the courtesy of the President and Officers of the NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS, a Field Day has been arranged for Thursday, May 10th.

This is to be a special GARDEN CLUB Day and it is hoped that all members in or near New York will avail themselves of so excellent an opportunity to know more intimately this interesting and beautiful Botanical Garden and to meet Professor and Mrs. Britton.

A May day thus spent, with other garden enthusiasts, should prove an inspiration to us all.

#### PROGRAM

*Thursday, May 10, 1917*

Motor-cars will proceed first to the Flower Gardens at the Main Conservatory Range. The guide car will carry a Garden flag. The time until 12:30 will be spent in viewing the Tulip and Lilac Gardens, and walking to Pinetum Plaza near by.

The motor-cars will leave Pinetum Plaza at 12:35 and proceed by way of the Long Bridge to the Collection of *Japanese Cherries* given by Florence Lydig Sturgis.

Leaving the Cherry Collection at 1 o'clock, the next stop will be at the Mansion, the home of the new Garden School, where a light buffet lunch will be served at 1:15, for which \$.75 each will be charged. An account of the new Garden School in co-operation with the International Children's School Farm League will be given in the new Lecture Room.

Paintings, showing buildings and other structures planned for the future development of the New York Botanical Garden, and of those wild flowers which need protection, will be exhibited.

After lunch a trip will be made to view the new Rose Garden, now being planted a short distance south of the Mansion, in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of New York. A stop will also be made to view the planting of the Convention Garden for the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.



#### TIME TABLE AND DIRECTIONS FOR REACHING BOTANICAL GARDENS:

All members coming by motor-car or by train are requested to assemble at Botanical Garden Station Plaza near 200th Street, Bronx Park, at 12 o'clock, when the 11:35 train from the Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, arrives. The time by motor-car from 59th Street by way of Central Bridge is about forty-five minutes.

A train returning to the City leaves Botanical Garden Station at 3:42. Return may also be made by the Third Avenue Elevated Railway every five minutes.

Members will please accept to Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, New York, and state whether they will come by motor-car or by train. This is essential.

#### Flower Shows of the Early Summer

BOSTON, MASS.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is to hold a great out-door show next June, on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute. These are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent. There will be large exhibits of Rhododendrons and Azaleas from Professor C. S. Sargent and Walter Hunnewell. R. & J. Farquhar & Co., are to build a rock garden and Thomas Roland is going to make and plant a Rose garden. A large pond is being prepared, so that there will be an adequate display of aquatic plants.

Annual Exhibit of the American Sweet Pea Society, at Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, July 7 and 8, 1917. Other Massachusetts Horticultural Society exhibits: June 23 and 24, Rose, Peony and Strawberry; Aug. 11 and 12, Gladiolus and Phlox; Sept. 1 and 2, Children's Gardens; Sept. 8 and 9, Dahlia and Fruit; Oct. 1, Fruit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Flower Show under the auspices of the Garden Club of Allegheny County, June 13, 14, 15, 16

HARTFORD, CONN.—Rose Show by the American Rose Society, Elizabeth Park, June 18-20.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Show of Out-door Roses by the American Rose Society, July 4.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Exhibit of the American Peony Society, June.

On March 16, 1917, the GARDEN CLUB OF WASHINGTON, CONN., was elected to membership in THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

President — MISS ROSSITER

Secretary — MISS DOROTHY ABBOTT

## Notes

The Sweepstakes prize, offered by Mrs. Martin for the most artistically arranged exhibition at the International Flower Show in New York, March 16-23, was awarded to Mrs. A. N. Booth, Great Neck, Long Island. Mrs. Booth's exhibition was a charming group of plants arranged as a tiny garden enclosed by a clematis entwined fence. Daffodils and yellow Azaleas gave the chief color note, but all of the pale colored spring flowers added beauty and variety to the design. White and rose-colored Japanese cherries formed the background. The judges, Mrs. Marquand, Mrs. MacMurray and Mrs. Pepper showed taste and discrimination in their award.

The Annual Meeting and Conference of the Woman's Farm and Garden Association was held in Washington D. C. on April 25, 26 and 27. Mrs. Francis King was re-elected President.

In the July issue of the BULLETIN, Miss Ethel Bagg will tell of the work planned by the Royal Horticultural Society for reconstruction in the regions devastated by the war. Miss Bagg's plea is for a purpose which we, as gardeners, should have much at heart.

The American Civic Association will hold its next Convention in St. Louis, October 22-24, 1917. It is hoped that all other organizations working for civic betterment will be represented, including the GARDEN CLUB.

The Department of Floriculture of Cornell University has published three authoritative Bulletins on the Gladiolus. These are the result of a thorough study of this flower and tell of its history, evolution and cultural methods, as well as giving an exhaustive list of its varieties. These Bulletins will be sent to GARDEN CLUB members on application to Prof. Alvin C. Beal, Dept. of Floriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

At the last Council of Presidents, Mrs. Farrand outlined a plan for comparative study of plants which the GARDEN CLUB could profitably adopt. Through its use, valuable and hitherto unavailable data could be gathered and systematized. In these busy days, however, it is felt that members will have little time for such work, so the plan will be presented in some future issue of THE BULLETIN.

## CHESTER JAY HUNT

MAYFAIR LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Spring-flowering bulbs, including many exclusive offerings in Tulips and Daffodils.

The Blue Book of Bulbs will be sent you on request.

## WILD PLANTS

We have sixty collectors well distributed to secure almost any Native Plant. Last year we collected over 1,125,000, mostly Perennials. Can refer to many satisfied customers among Garden Club members.

Specialties: Trilliums, Mertensia, Cypripediums, Ferns, Lilies and Phlox.

New free list will be ready in May. Orders should come early in time to collect.

Also general line of Nursery Grown stock.

HOPEDALE NURSERIES - Hopedale, Illinois

## Galloway Pottery

*Completes the Garden's Charm*

Send for catalogue of Artistic Flower Pots, Jars, Vases, Bird Baths, Sun-dials, Benches and other beautiful pieces.

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Very Artistic and Unique. \$12.00.

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Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

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## HAVE A ROCK GARDEN

The garden enthusiast knows the beauty and satisfaction of having rare and choice flowers. We specialize on Aubretia, Bellflowers, Rock Pinks, Primroses and Violas, as well as Delphiniums, Hollyhocks, etc., in all of the choice and unusual varieties.

*Write for Catalog*

WOLCOTT NURSERIES, Jackson, Michigan

## Plants and Bulbs

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Lists now ready. General Catalogue of the cream of Dutch Bulbs and Choicest Perennials for Autumn to follow later. May we send them?

FRANKEN BROTHERS

Box 513

Deerfield, Illinois

## BULB BARGAINS

**Save 20 per cent on Darwin Tulips**

Narcissus, Hyacinths and other Dutch bulbs. Place your order before July 1st and thus secure, at wholesale prices, the very best bulbs obtainable in Holland.

Complete list, conditions of sale, etc., in superb catalog. Write today and a copy will be reserved and sent to you in June.

S. G. HARRIS, Box 6, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDEN TOOLS of the BETTER SORT  
—a specialty of flower and garden baskets.  
We will be pleased to send our pamphlet on request

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One of our Portable Lines will water your garden uniformly and thoroughly. Fine mist-like spray. Method is simple, practical and inexpensive.

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Line Booklet SYSTEM

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## Flower and Vegetable Garden, Shrub- bery Beds or Entire Grounds Planned

Special attention given to color and succession of bloom.

Lecture, "Everybody's Garden"; A Plea for Roadside Planting.

Write for particulars

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*In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin*

## Scheeper's TULIPS

awarded THE GOLD MEDAL by the Horticultural Society of New York.

Our Bulb Booklet will be sent on request. Club orders enjoy discount if received before June 15th.

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## Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women

Groton, Massachusetts

Catalogues on application. Choice Rock Plants and Perennials from the nursery for sale.

## ASTER "CLIMAX"

*A grand new Michaelmas Daisy*

Forms shapely, branching plants covered in October with large, graceful spikes of clear lavender-blue flowers, each two inches in diameter. *The finest fall flower of its color.* Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE

Chicago Catalogue Free New York

## LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Summer Course - June 25 - August 4

Special summer courses for owners of private estates, students in professional schools and all interested in gardening and city planning. Instruction by Ralph R. Root, Charles Mulford Robinson, N. P. Hollister. Ideal location on grounds of Lake Forest College, near Chicago. Two excellent arboreta used for plant study. Opportunity to study private estates, gardens and public grounds. Three weeks' course in City Planning. Correspondence invited. Descriptive circular free.

Address, LAKE FOREST COLLEGE,  
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In writing to Advertisers kindly refer to the Bulletin

# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

July, 1917

No. XXI

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*Editor*

MRS. WALTER S. BREWSTER  
1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

The objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

## Magpies in Picardy

The magpies in Picardy  
Are more than I can tell.  
They flicker down the dusty roads  
And cast a magic spell  
On the men who march through Picardy  
Through Picardy to hell.

(The blackbird flies with panic,  
The swallow goes like light,  
The finches move like ladies,  
The owl floats by at night;  
But the great and flashing magpie  
He flies as artists might.)

A magpie in Picardy  
Told me secret things —  
Of the music of white feathers,  
And the sunlight that sings  
And dances in deep shadows —  
He told me with his wings.

(For the sparrow flies unthinking  
And quarrels in his flight,  
The heron trails his legs behind,  
The lark goes out of sight;  
But the great and flashing magpie  
He flies as poets might.)

(The hawk is cruel and rigid,  
He watches from a height;  
The rook is slow and somber,  
The robin loves to fight;  
But the great and flashing magpie  
He flies as lovers might.)

He told me that in Picardy.  
An age ago or more,  
While all his fathers still were eggs,  
These dusty highways bore  
Brown singing soldiers, marching out  
Through Picardy to war.

He said that still through haos  
Works out the ancient plan,  
And two things have altered not  
Since first the world began —  
The beauty of the wild green earth  
And the bravery of man.

BY A SOLDIER, "Somewhere in France."

At its Fifth Annual Meeting, the GARDEN CLUB finds itself with important work to do. We hope and expect to meet the emergency. Our four years of affiliation have been fruitful years. Without this relationship we might have gardened wisely and well, but with a less keen sense of responsibility, a less ardent desire to do ourselves credit. Certainly we should have learned less and been less fitted for the work to come. For if the GARDEN CLUB has done nothing else, it has fostered and enormously increased the great wave of garden-interest that has swept America during the past few years. We of the GARDEN CLUB who have talked gardens and thought gardens and worked in gardens have helped to fit the American people to meet the agricultural and horticultural problems which now confront them. Our enthusiasm was given to the less practical issues, but we have learned and taught the art of gardening and the war finds us with tilled fields and ready minds. Fewer flowers may grow in those fields and our minds be crowded with less beautiful things, but the belief that we have helped to arouse America horticulturally and agriculturally is one that we may cherish truthfully and proudly.

**Fifth Annual Meeting of  
The Garden Club of America  
Held at the Cosmopolitan Club, New York  
Wednesday, June 13, 1917**

The President, Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia, called the meeting to order at 10:30 and opened the meeting with the reading of an ode by William Cullen Bryant:

ODE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL CELEBRATION

*The proud throne shall crumble,  
The diadem shall wane,  
The tribes of earth shall humble  
The pride of those who reign;  
And War shall lay his pomp away; —  
The fame that heroes cherish,  
The glory earned in deadly fray  
Shall fade, decay and perish.  
Honor waits, o'er all the earth,  
Through endless generations,  
The art that calls her harvest forth,  
And feeds th' expectant nations.*

Mrs. Martin welcomed the Members and said: "The fact that so many are present at this business meeting of the Garden Club of America shows that the members of the Club realize the serious part that Garden Clubs of this Country will have in the production and conservation of food for the Nation.

"We had all looked forward with pleasure to holding this annual meeting in Lake Forest — those of us who have had the privilege of seeing some of these enchanting gardens, know how beautiful they are and what you are missing to-day. May it be only a joy postponed to another year when the war clouds are lifted, and we can enjoy to the uttermost the gracious hospitality of the members of the Garden Club of Illinois who have already asked us to be their guests at the next Annual Meeting.

"May I beg of you, as I did at the meeting of the Council of Presidents in March, before War was declared, not to give up your gardens. Many of us are working for our Allies along various lines and the burden is very heavy. Let us find in our gardens rest, peace and inspiration. This year we may not build large walls or buy expensive plants, but do not grow only vegetables, keep up the beauty of your gardens if only in simple annuals — not only for yourselves but for all who may be able to share them with you. Work in your gardens on Saturday, rest in them on Sunday, and you will be better fitted on Monday for the service you are giving to your country."

There were present at the meeting all the Executive Committee, with the exception of one Vice-President and the Editor — 45 delegates from 25 member clubs, and three Consultants — Mrs. Farrand, Miss Lee, Miss Rose Standish Nichols, and about 40 non-delegates.

The following delegates were present:

*Amateur Gardeners' Club* — Mrs. H. W. Turner, Mrs. E. H. Bouton.

*The Bedford Garden Club* — Mrs. Arthur Scribner.

*The Garden Club of Cleveland* — Mrs. John E. Newell.

*The East Hampton Garden Club* — Mrs. W. E. Wheelock, Mrs. E. C. Potter.

*The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties* — Mrs. William H. Hughes, Mrs. Benjamin Bullock.

*The Garden Club of Illinois* — Mrs. T. E. Donnelley.

*The Garden Club of Lawrence* — Mrs. George B. Sanford, Mrs. Henry O. Chapman.

*Lenox Garden Club* — Mrs. Bernhard Hoffmann, Miss Heloise Meyer.

*Litchfield Garden Club* — Mrs. S. Edson Gage, Miss Edith Kingsbury.

- The Garden Club of Michigan* — Miss Hendrie, Mrs. John Dwyer.
- The Millbrook Garden Club* — Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mrs. Henry R. McLane.
- The Garden Association in Newport* — Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss.
- The North County Garden Club of Long Island* — Mrs. W. Emlem Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick K. Pratt.
- The Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, New York* — Mrs. James M. Fuller, Mrs. Walter H. Crittenden.
- The Garden Club of Philadelphia* — Mrs. Charles Biddle, Mrs. Joseph Woolston.
- The Garden Club of Princeton* — Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Allan Marquand.
- The Ridgefield Garden Club* — Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Ransom L. Hooker.
- The Rumson Garden Club* — Mrs. S. A. Brown.
- The Short Hills Garden Club* — Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mrs. Charles H. Stout.
- The Garden Club of Somerset Hills* — Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Miss Richardson.
- The Garden Club of Southampton* — Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Charles Macdonald.
- The Garden Club of Trenton* — Mrs. John A. Montgomery, Miss Anne MacIlvaine.
- The Ulster Garden Club* — Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, Mrs. John D. Schoonmaker.
- Washington, Connecticut, Garden Club* — Miss Rossiter, Miss Vailant.
- The Weeders* — Mrs. J. Howard Rhoads, Mrs. Nathan Hayward.
- The minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting held at Lenox, June, 1916, were read by the Secretary and were accepted as read.
- Mrs. Hugh D. Auchinclose, Treasurer, read the financial report for the year. The report was accepted as read.
- Mrs. Martin read a letter which the New York Liberty Loan Committee had sent to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, after which a representative of the New York Committee, Mrs. Jacob Riis, gave a short address requesting the Members of the GARDEN CLUB to encourage the Loan in every possible way.
- It was moved by Miss Goodman and seconded by Mrs. Hayward that since the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA is not incorporated, the consideration of the Liberty Loan question be left to the individual Clubs or members of Clubs, and that the GARDEN CLUB register our appreciation of Mrs. Riis' able presentation of the subject, assuring Mrs.



Riis of our earnest individual co-operation in the time still before us.  
*Motion carried.*

Mrs. Martin called for the Reports of the Different Committees.

*Committee on Beautifying of Roadsides* — In the absence of the Chairman, Doctor Warthin, the report was read by the Secretary.

*Color Chart* — Report printed elsewhere.

*Committee on Garden Literature* — Report printed elsewhere.

*Committee on Historical Gardens* — Miss Goodman reported for the Chairman, Mrs. Groome, that they would postpone this work for another year on account of the war.

*Honorary Award* — Mrs. King, the Chairman, stated the Committee was desirous that this work should continue. The Committee have consulted with a sculptor, Mr. Flannigan, who will make a design for a medal for \$1,500.00. After that the cost would be about \$1.60 each for bronze impressions if 100 were ordered at one time. It was felt with 2,000 members of the GARDEN CLUB that this expense might be met for such a cause.

Mrs. Allan Marquand, a Member of the Committee, felt that it was desirable to have this medal so that it could be given on special occasions and urged the Club, if it were giving a medal, to give a beautiful one.

Mrs. Scribner also spoke in favor of the medal, stating that the artists should be encouraged at this time so that they would not have to suffer as have the artists and sculptors abroad.

A motion was made and seconded that the Committee on Honorary Award be instructed to canvass according to their best ideas for subscriptions for the medal, and report at the next Executive Meeting of the GARDEN CLUB in October. Motion was carried.

*Committee on the Bulletin* — In the absence of the Editor of the Bulletin, Mrs. Brewster, the report was read by Mrs. Stewart.

A motion was then made by Mrs. King and seconded by Mrs. Sanford that "The heartiest vote of thanks of which this gathering is capable be sent to Mrs. Brewster for her unremitting and brilliant services as Editor of the Bulletin." This motion was unanimously carried.

*Committee on Lectures* — Report printed elsewhere.

*Remedies for Pests* — Report printed elsewhere.

*Photography Committee* — There was no report as in war time it has been deemed inadvisable to make any special effort in the line of Garden Photography.

*Protection of Wild Flowers* — Mrs. Hill reported in the absence abroad of the Chairman, Miss Marble.

*Committee on Special Plants* — Mrs. Stewart reported that very little had been done on account of present conditions.

*Testing of New Plants* — No report.

*Committee on Medicinal Herbs.* — Mr. Fairchild, Chairman, read the report.

The following Clubs were then elected to Membership in the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA:

North Shore Garden Club of Massachusetts, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, President, Marblehead, Massachusetts. Proposed by the Philadelphia Garden Club. Seconded by the North Country Garden Club of Long Island.

Philipstown Garden Club, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, President, Garrison, Putnam County, New York. Proposed by the Ulster Garden Club. Seconded by the Lenox Garden Club.

Garden Club of Morristown, Mrs. G. E. Kissel, President, Morristown, New Jersey. Proposed by the Garden Club of Princeton. Seconded by the Garden Club of Southampton.

Mrs. Martin asked Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., President of the Short Hills Club, to take the chair during the election of officers.

The Nominating Committee then presented the following ballot for election:

For President: Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia.

For Secretary: Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia.

For Treasurer: Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, New York.

For Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, New Jersey; Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Michigan; Mrs. John Newell, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, Baltimore, Md.

For Librarian: Miss Ernestine A. Goodman, Philadelphia.

For Editor: Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Lake Forest, Ill.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot. The motion was carried.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to the officers for their work during the past year.

Mrs. Martin, on resuming the Chair, expressed her deep appreciation of the honor conferred in her re-election and asked each Member Club to help the Executive Committee in every possible way in these days which were bringing increased responsibilities to the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

Miss Goodman, as Librarian, requested that Clubs should ask for publications at least one week before they are wanted so that she would have time to post them.

The one change in the list of the Vice-Presidents presented for

re-election had been caused by Mrs. Benjamin Fairchild feeling obliged to resign from office. The following motion was made by Mrs. Bayard Henry, seconded by Mrs. Allan Marquand and unanimously carried by a standing vote:

“THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA herewith express their deep and sincere regret that Mrs. Fairchild felt it impossible to continue to act as a Vice-President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.”

“From the organization of the Club, five years ago, Mrs. Fairchild’s unfailing interest, clear, true judgment and broad, practical knowledge of gardening have been of the greatest possible aid to the Executive Committee, and to all the members of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA. In deference to Mrs. Fairchild’s personal request, the Club has most reluctantly accepted this resignation, and in so doing desires to record its deep regret and send to Mrs. Fairchild this Minute of appreciation and sincere thanks for all the time, thought and unceasing interest she has continually given the Club.”

Discussion followed regarding activities of Member Clubs of which special report has been made.

Mrs. Farrand presented a very strong plea for action by the GARDEN CLUB in regard to the preservation of evergreens — to discourage as far as possible their general use for Christmas decoration. After discussion, in accordance with the request of the meeting, the Chairman appointed a special Committee to take up the matter. Miss Anne McIlvaine, Chairman, Mrs. Allan Marquand, Miss Elizabeth Clarke were appointed.

Mrs. King spoke of the neglected appearance of the American side of Niagara Falls and hoped at some time the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA would try to create sufficient public sentiment to result in its beautification.

Mrs. Henry reported the result of the sale of seeds from Miss Ellen Willmott’s garden, Great Warley, England; as Miss Willmott is taking care of thirty Belgians on her own estate, the proceeds of these sales, which in the past two years have amounted to over \$650, have gone to help provide for these refugees. The Club authorized the Secretary to send Miss Willmott a special message of sympathy and interest on account of the great strain of these war days, and several of the Members made contributions requesting Mrs. Henry to forward the same to Miss Willmott.

After a brief interval for luncheon, Mrs. Charles Thompson of Washington spoke of “War on Waste.”

This was followed by Miss Edna M. Gunnell of the School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pennsylvania, who spoke on the planting of

late vegetables and illustrated her very interesting talk with charts showing methods of keeping vegetables for winter use.

Canning and evaporation were then discussed.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that it had been a very interesting one and many of the members requested that the Club should meet more frequently during the war for discussion and action on food production and conservation and other subjects that the present crisis may bring forth.

The Club wished to record their desire to keep up the standard of good planting throughout the country no matter how great the strain of these war times may be and also to record the policy of the Club — "That the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA undertake to increase the efficiency of existing food gardens, to increase the acreage of ground under such cultivation and to plan for the conservation of the food thus produced."

The business of the meeting being over, Mrs. King moved, Miss McIlvaine seconded the motion that a most appreciative and earnest vote of thanks be given by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA to the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Arrangement for the Meeting, Mrs. Robert. C. Hill, Chairman, Mrs. Frederick Pratt, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, and Mrs. James Stokes, whose hospitable efforts are evident to each one present at the meeting.

This motion was unanimously carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock.

(Mrs. Bayard Henry.)

J. J. R. HENRY, *Secretary*.

### War Activities of Member Clubs

In response to the following appeal from the President of the United States:

"Every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation."

the President of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA wrote to the Presidents of the Member Clubs to ask what their Clubs would do to help in the present crisis. The following replies have been received:

#### ALBEMARLE GARDEN CLUB

The Albemarle Garden Club is working with the state organizations and agricultural schools.

### ALLEGHENY GARDEN CLUB

The Allegheny Garden Club has created a fund to be used by the County Agricultures to aid the farmers of the county in the purchase of seeds and fertilizers, and to urge them to a greater sowing and cultivation of farms — this fund to be kept separate from the Club's treasury. The Club has proposed also to give a vegetable show in the summer with prizes for various classes.

### AMATEUR GARDENERS' CLUB

The Amateur Gardeners' Club has undertaken a Community Garden which the Club has agreed to finance. The garden is situated in one of the poorer districts of the town, and is to be used for the cultivation of vegetables only and to be worked by families who will rent small patches for a nominal sum of money. It is superintended by a trained garden worker who is employed by the Civic League to do similar work throughout the city.

### GARDEN CLUB OF ANN ARBOR

The Garden Club of Ann Arbor is doing no work as a Club, but all members are active in war work. Many have special duties in this crisis and one has been called to active service. Members are putting the major part of their time and gardens into growing vegetables and many are co-operating with other organizations in spreading garden propaganda. Experts on canning, etc., have been secured from the Michigan Agricultural College, whose lectures have been very successful, the attendance being so large that overflow meetings have had to be held.

### GREEN SPRING VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

The Green Spring Valley Garden Club has given away plants and seedlings to about 100 of the poorer people of the neighborhood. The use of a cannery in one of the neighborhood schools has been offered the Club for the canning of excess fruits and vegetables, which are to be sent from the Club to the Red Cross. Jam and marmalade has also been promised to the Red Cross, these to be put up at home.

### HARFORD COUNTY GARDEN CLUB

The Harford County Garden Club still continues the regular meetings, but has given up having lectures; flower talks have been superseded by those on vegetables, canning, etc.

### THE GARDEN CLUB OF ILLINOIS

The Garden Club of Illinois reports that as so much is being done in Chicago by larger organizations, the Garden Club is working in co-operation with them.

### THE GARDEN CLUB OF LAWRENCE

The Garden Club of Lawrence is co-operating with the General Organized Movement on Long Island to encourage the sowing of food stuffs. A plant exchange has been arranged and two money prizes have been offered, one for the best vegetable garden to a person who has never had a garden before and one for the best bushel of potatoes to a person who has never grown potatoes before. Boy Scouts are being organized to help cultivate vacant lots, and community plowing and planting has already been started.

### LENOX GARDEN CLUB

The Lenox Garden Club has decided to make a radical change for the present from the ornamental to the useful and to stimulate the community to take up definite lines of helpfulness. Three Committees have been formed.

1st. — A Census Committee to gather information on the number and acreage of existing vegetable gardens and their capacities throughout the district covered by the Club.

2nd. — A Committee to report on the most economical purchase of seed and fertilizer.

3rd. — A Committee to inquire into the question of food conservation, canning, drying, cold storage, etc.

### THE MILLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

The Millbrook Garden Club expects to start a canning plant for the surplus vegetables and fruits.

### GARDEN CLUB OF MICHIGAN

As one-half the members of the Club live in Grosse Point, we have co-operated with the existing settlement, the Mutual Aid Society and the Neighborhood Club in organizing Home Garden Clubs in the schools of the township under the Federal and State plan used in seventy-two towns in Michigan. The Garden Club has pledged the salary of the supervisor, given an automobile for his use and prizes for the children. There are eight schools in twenty square miles.

The gardens are inspected weekly by volunteers. Free canning and evaporation demonstrations are given weekly in two villages. Land has been donated and plowed for those who have no facilities at home and seeds and plants given. The work is not confined to children, but includes all who want a home garden. A thousand copies of the first planting plan issued by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA were reprinted and distributed through the National League for Women's Service.

#### THE GARDENERS OF MONTGOMERY AND DELAWARE COUNTIES

The Club is interested in plant exchanges where excess vegetable plants are distributed, in food conservation and in community canning centers. Members are acting as judges for school gardens of Ardmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr. One member has given over her newly designed and made garden to vegetables instead of flowers and another has given fifteen gardens, 20 ft. by 50 ft., to the Boy Scouts. The Club's booth at the Rittenhouse Square Flower Market made over \$400.

#### GARDEN ASSOCIATION IN NEWPORT

The Association is co-operating with other local organizations in securing loans of land for planting small gardens. It has been difficult to meet the demands of all applicants for allotments. Through the association, the best gardeners in Newport have volunteered to give advice in planting and the treatment of soil. The Association is also planning to hold a Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Market once or twice a week for the benefit of the poorer population of Newport. The material will be given from the surplus which usually goes to waste and will be sold below market prices. The proceeds will be divided between the local chapter of the Red Cross and the French Horticultural Society. Unsold material will be given to local charitable organizations.

A member of the Association is trying to arouse interest in some practical method of destroying the weeds so pernicious to agriculture. It is hoped that some plan will be formulated before autumn, thereby accomplishing a practical and valuable work.

#### THE NORTH COUNTY GARDEN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND

All the members are growing vegetables on a larger scale. One member has given up her polo field to potatoes, another has added 20 acres of potatoes and corn to her estate, another loaned land to her employees to plant. The Club has given \$100.00 to the Nassau

County Farm Bureau for the purchase of seeds to be distributed through the Boy Scout Commissioner and the Farm Bureau. Each Scout has pledged himself to make a garden and induce nine other persons to do the same.

#### THE GARDEN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

Four plots of ground have been loaned the Club to be worked by the Boy Scouts. The Club has plowed and harrowed the ground and has assigned to each division two or three troupes of Boy Scouts. These boys first construct simple tool houses when needed and then consult with the Club as to further preparation of soil, crops and seed. The Boy Scout Association also has a cannery for surplus produce.

#### RIDGEFIELD GARDEN CLUB

The Ridgefield Garden Club has arranged special work with the Farm Bureau of Connecticut and is distributing pamphlets published by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, and school gardens have been started.

#### THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB

One of the Members of the Short Hills Garden Club has donated to the Township 15 acres of plowed land (supplying also seed and fertilizer) to be worked by the boys of the High School. The Club is also interested in the children's Home Gardens.

#### THE GARDEN CLUB OF SOMERSET HILLS

Some members are on Committees to provide demonstrators to show the village women how to can, preserve and dry all surplus vegetables; also providing seeds and potatoes to village people to plant.

#### THE GARDEN CLUB OF TRENTON

The Garden Club of Trenton is working with the National Food Garden Commission, one of the members being an officer of the organization.

#### THE ULSTER GARDEN CLUB

The Ulster Garden Club has pledged \$150.00 for an instructor and inspector of Home and School Vegetable Gardens and is assisting the Chamber of Commerce in securing vacant lots and people to cultivate them. The Club members are taking lessons in canning.



## THE WARRENTON GARDEN CLUB

The Warrenton Garden Club has co-operated with the Garden and Home Economics Branch of the Citizens' National Service Committee of the County to employ a garden and canning demonstrator, who will direct the work in the County. The Club contributes to the salary and helps in various ways to make the work effective.

## THE WEEDERS

The "Weeders" report that during the past year, they, as a Club, and as individuals, have helped organize and taken part in the activities in their vicinity for the production and conservation of food. They, with other associations, are working on the Canning Committee, the Committee on Harvesting and Disposal of Surplus Produce, the Vacant Lots Association and the Yard and Garden Contests. They have given prizes and helped these organizations both personally and financially. Meetings are held twice a week, including two Flower Shows and lectures on Food Conservation, etc.

## Report of THE BULLETIN Committee

The BULLETIN has had an uneventful year and one of moderate success in all but a financial sense.

Most apologetically, the editor has to announce that even the increased advertising has failed to cover expenses. There are two reasons for this: one the rapid growth of the Club membership, which means a larger issue, added postage and much additional secretarial work, the other the constantly mounting cost of paper, which has added about 10 per cent to the contract price. The increased membership also means a much larger January number to hold the more numerous reports.

Another unforeseen expense was the publication of the special May issue telling of the emergency garden work being done in this country and abroad. Extra copies of this were printed as the GARDEN CLUB'S contribution to preparedness and conservation. A few copies are still available.

It is hoped these excuses will be accepted in explanation of the complete financial collapse set forth in the report that follows.

The plans for next year include a change in advertising arrangements whereby advertisers may engage space for every issue instead

of in two issues, as previously allowed and the omission of the November number. This comes at a time when gardens are least interesting and advertisers least plentiful and would mean a considerable saving.

It would also mean, however, that many interesting articles already contributed could not be used this year. The editor regrets this and assures contributors that their work is not despised or overlooked. They are merely the victims of another phase of war economy. Will those who wish their articles returned for use elsewhere notify the editor, who, though loathe to give them up, will see that they are sent immediately?

All Clubs but the two new members now have representatives on the BULLETIN Committee. Without the interested help of these the BULLETIN could not continue and the editor takes this opportunity to thank them most cordially.

There is still some difficulty with mailing lists, which seems due to the fact that changes in address are not reported promptly. In practically all cases of BULLETINS returned by the Post Office the address is correct according to the BULLETIN files. More careful attention to this matter on the part of secretaries and Committee members is therefore asked. The mailing plan at present is to send the November, January and March issues to city addresses, the May, July and September issues to the country.

The editor regrets exceedingly that it is impossible to hold a BULLETIN Committee meeting this year. That of last year was most helpful. Will members who have changes and improvements to suggest send them in writing since they cannot be presented to the Committee as a whole? All criticism finds the editor meek and acquiescent, all praise delighted but incredulous.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Walter S. Brewster)

KATE L. BREWSTER, *Editor.*

### Report of the Committee on Garden Literature

As this is the first report of the Garden Literature Committee, it may be proper to state its objects and expectations. These are, briefly, to provide the members of the Club with information concerning useful publications in the field of gardening, including not only new books, but also those which, while already current, the Committee feels have not been brought to the attention of the readers as they deserve.

The Committee intends also to make up lists of good books covering special topics, which it hopes will be useful to members desiring to collect a practical library. The Committee already has given out a list of approved books covering the general field.

Mrs. Brewster, as editor of the *BULLETIN*, wrote to seven publishing houses asking if they would send the Committee on Garden Literature their garden books for review. Four answers in the affirmative have been received, the others not responding at all.

Six books so far have been received from this source. The other books that have been reviewed have been suggested by members of the Committee.

Nine books have been reviewed during the last year, and a list published of the hundred best books for a garden library.

Mrs. Frasier and Mrs. Wait resigned from the Committee on account of other pressing work. Mrs. Stout of the Short Hills Garden Club and Mrs. George Higginson of the Garden Club of Illinois, have consented to fill their places.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET DAY BLAKE,

(Mrs. Tiffany Blake)

*Lake Forest, Illinois.*

### **Report on the Standardizing of Color and Color Terms for Use in Gardens**

An informal meeting was held in Mr. Clarke's studio late in February. Present, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Brown, Miss Sargent.

Mr. Clarke showed his plan for a color scale which seemed very simple and practical. Mrs. Brown consented to see various printers and color men to inquire the cost of making such a scale and the possibility of getting the colors correctly rendered. She has since reported that not only was the price prohibitive, but that the New York printers were unwilling to guarantee tones of standard colors. Mrs. Brown therefore considers Dr. Ridgway's chart the best to adopt at the present time, the ideas of the latest accepted authorities, Torrey and Helmholtz being followed in it. Chevreul's chart, known as the French chart, is the most complete, and has the advantage of offering one color at a time, this being less confusing; but his system is very difficult to all but scientists, and he founds it on Newton L. Brewster's theories, which are now generally discarded. The chart of Prof. Munell is very complete, and he advocates the use of a number for

the tone of a color. Mrs. Brown would urge the adoption of the Ridgway chart by the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, and demand its use by nursery-men in their descriptions of color in their catalogues; that Garden Clubs should own a copy for circulation among their members, and that educational work on color nomenclature should be disseminated by the BULLETIN.

Mrs. King agreed with the substance of the report. She would like to know if Chicago printers could do better with the colors.

Miss Sargent thought the designation of color tones by numbers would be very desirable, as doing away with individual preconceived ideas.

Mr. Clarke considered that in the present serious state of national affairs that it would be unwise to undertake any new and unnecessary project.

MRS. S. A. BROWN

MISS G. W. SARGENT

MRS. FRANCIS KING

THOMAS SHIELDS CLARKE

### Report of Committee on Lecturers

It would seem that the Lecture Committee of the GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA had been very inactive during this present incumbency, for comparatively few inquiries for Lecturers have come to the Chairman. She has felt this lack of inquiry particularly, for just in the same ratio have letters come from the lecturers themselves, asking that they be given more publicity in order to secure engagements. As the Bureau is one for reference only, and not for advertisement or unsolicited recommendation, it would be as well to have this fact emphasized in the BULLETIN at the beginning of another season, that a better understanding be maintained between the Committee and the Lecturers. When one thinks of it, it is easy to account for the falling off of requests for Lectures this year, for besides the help that the published list in the BULLETIN last autumn gave the Garden Clubs, they themselves have come to an age of discretion and discrimination, and being familiar with the names and representations of most of the lecturers upon garden subjects, they are able to secure them without the aid of the Bureau. The great activity in other channels also, produced by the war situation, has been a factor in making Garden Club work (that is, of the flower garden) of secondary interest.

The same report of Garden Club meetings being conducted this year without professional help has come from the other members of the committee also, for Mrs. Martin of Lake Forest writes that the programs of the Garden Clubs in her vicinity have been almost entirely supplied by members of the Clubs.

However, we have added to our list the names of six or eight new lecturers with the cordial endorsement of the Clubs before whom they have spoken. Particularly of value at this time are those who are lecturing upon the growing of vegetables. Any club wishing the name and address of any of these before they are published in the BULLETIN may have them by applying to the Chairman after this meeting, or later by sending her a line to The Avon, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. H. W. Turner)

GRACE M. TURNER.

### **Report of Committee on Garden Pests and Remedies**

The Committee on Garden Pests and Remedies reports that up to the present time seventeen clubs have appointed sub-committees; three have undertaken to appoint them, one has refused, and eleven (all the western clubs) have not been heard from.

Those having Committees are:

The Ridgefield Garden Club, The Albemarle Garden Club, The Bedford Garden Club, The Garden Club of East Hampton, The Garden Club of Harford County, The Millbrook Garden Club, The Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties, The North Country Garden Club, Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties, Garden Club of Philadelphia, Rye Garden Club, Short Hills Garden Club, Warrenton Garden Club, The Weeders, The Rumson Garden Club, The Ulster Garden Club, The Lenox Garden Club.

Those having the question under consideration:

The Garden Club of Somerset Hills  
The Litchfield Garden Club  
The Garden Club of Trenton

Those refusing to have Committee:

The Garden Club of Lawrence.

A report has been sent in from the Millbrook Club and the Bedford Club, and a monograph from Mrs. William Verplanck through the Garden Club of Orange and Dutchess Counties. These are being condensed for reference, and, if approved, a summary will be sent to the BULLETIN, or the material simply kept on hand for any Club that wishes advice. If the blanks are taken and filled out, the Committee can see automatically which Club is in need of any information it may possess. The Committee had these blanks, which may be had on application to the Chairman, printed. They will be sold at cost to the committees, and members are asked to remember that the pests for which they have found no remedy are wanted, and form as much a part of the work as the remedies.

The pressing demands of the time keep many away from their gardens, but the Committee would suggest that this work, if seriously done, is capable of being a help towards food preparedness.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCILLA C. AUSTEN, *Chairman.*

*Cockeysville, Md.*

An excellent report giving the laws of seventeen states in regard to planting and beautifying roadsides has been compiled and presented by Mrs. Hughes, president of the Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties. Unfortunately this report is too long to publish, but desired information on the subject may be had from Mrs. William H. Hughes, Morris Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

### Conservation for Beauty

It would be impossible to overstate the ugliness of the present outlook of the world. Hideous passions are rampant and triumphant. In merciful activities one can for a time find surcease from mental suffering. In the energy of self sacrifice one can forget personal anxiety or the national danger. But there come hours when the brain refuses to think, when the heart is worn out with sympathy and pain. Something simple, that needs no thought; something lovely, that makes no demands, must be found as anodyne or tonic.

For such relief we turn instinctively to our gardens.

But, alas! where is the peace that was to descend upon us like a dove? Here, also, we find doubt and unrest. How can we carry out our plans for enlargement and for experiment at the cost of practical patriotism spelled these days by the words "conservation" and "economy"? How can we buy even fine seed while the little children of fair France and bruised Belgium go frightened, naked and hungry?

Enlargement and experiment we must forego. Varieties and novelties in time of peace may be exciting by reason of their uncertainty. In time of war let us have peace through the certainty of conservation and aim only at repetition of our best. Within the reach of our hands lie the possibility of this, entailing little effort and no expense.

See the seed-pod left by chance on your Columbine. It is ready to open and discharge its fresh black dots. Is the seed you used to buy half as good as this? What about your pansies blooming themselves to death? Your sturdy Delphinium to which so many untoward evils may happen before next summer? The special shade of Hollyhock which is so perfect in its present position? Is it not strange that these riches should ever be left ungarnered and that the supreme effort of the plant should be thrown out as rubbish?

There are, of course, limitations in seed gathering. The bees will mix your true colors, and, expecting salmon-pink, you will excrete magenta. Choose, therefore, an isolated plant for your seed, one that grows at a little distance from the groups of varied colors. A properly conducted bee methodically finishes one group of flowers of one type and returns to the hive with his load before attacking another. To obviate this difficulty you can, of course, grow plants in groups of colors especially for seed. Even with these precautions some plants, such as Pyrethrum and Sweet William will revert to original and undesirable colors.

Seeds of Gaillardia, Stokes Aster, Polemonium, all the Poppy and Dianthus families and Escholtzia, among many others can be gathered before August and should be sown at once. Those which ripen too late to permit of the seedlings becoming well rooted before the first of September, should be held until the late winter and started in the cold frame or hot bed.

If you can refrain from cultivating in early Spring around your Delphinium, Columbine, Hollyhock and others you need not gather the seeds, for you will find the tiny plants at the feet of their mother before the trees are in leaf next Spring.

Some seeds, such as Alyssum, can be left until even December to gather, when by cutting the tops you may winnow them over a paper. This is a hardy seed and can be sown very late with only slight covering.

Among flower lovers there is a disagreement on one point. Is it better to pick the seed pod before it is ripe, thus saving every seed from waste and finish the process in the sun? Or is it better to risk the loss of many seeds and let the parent plant perfect the process?

Here the gardener must choose between quality and quantity. The only alternative is to remain seated indefinitely under the plant with an outspread newspaper! In one instance (there may be others), that of the *Antirrhinum*, we have no choice, for there is a certain worm that will destroy the fully ripe seed.

Such a small activity as seed gathering may seem negligible in its relation to the present upheaval of all landmarks, all ordinary living. As an occupation, however, it has been taken up by women in the South and by growers on the west coast. But the supply will be inadequate and we must prepare for a shortage. The great seed-fields of Germany are planted for use, not ornament; the lovely fields of England are the property of the Government and the now arid fields of France and Belgium are sown with dead and watered with tears. The ships that crossed to us with unimaginable beauty in bulb and seed, are laden with sterner stuff.

Nevertheless, there will always be a demand for flowers and it is right that it should be so. From the day when Adam turned from the bitter consequences of his weakness and shrank from the flaming light which closed the gate to the Perfect Garden, have the sons and daughters of men found refreshment in the touch of Mother Earth and joy in co-operation with her in her most arduous and vital task of reproduction.

MILDRED C. PRINCE,

*The Short Hills Garden Club.*

(Mrs. Henry A. Prince.)

### **The War Relief Fund of the Royal Horticultural Society**

Now that the shortage of the food supply of the world has become a vital problem, the War Relief Fund of the Royal Horticultural Society of England should appeal to us in a very special way. This Fund has been organized that the Society may be ready, immediately upon the conclusion of hostilities, to extend financial assistance to the peasants and to horticulturists, in general, in the countries of our Allies whose gardens and industries have been destroyed by the war. Agriculturists will be assisted by a similar fund from the Royal Agricultural Society. Whether the destruction has been direct or indirect, purposeful or unavoidable, on all hands the loss and discouragement have been incalculable. It is difficult to picture the ravages and misery produced by the war. Far removed as we are from the center of action, the accounts we hear give but a faint picture of conditions in Belgium, the north of France, Poland, Serbia and Roumania.



The greater part of these countries has been laid waste, and their commercial, agricultural and horticultural industries, hitherto carried on with great intensity, destroyed. They had solved, especially in Belgium, to an enviable degree, the problem of keeping the people on the land. The following details relate specially to Belgium, but the devastation is as complete, and consequent need of reconstruction as great in the occupied portions of the North of France, of Serbia and Poland.

Space does not permit more than a few figures showing the intensive cultivation of the horticultural part of Belgium, but these will show in a small degree what we owe to that country alone.

Each district had its own horticultural specialty. The land around Ghent was devoted to raising flowering plants, particularly begonias. Around Brussels flowers were extensively grown, not only in the open air, but also under glass. Particularly were roses and lilacs forced during the winter. The value of flowers and flowering plants exported in 1913 was over \$2,500,000. Now most of the beautiful gardens with their valuable glass houses, in some cases containing priceless collections of orchids and other rare plants, have been totally destroyed, or cultivation has ceased, since the men are away fighting and the old men and the women are engaged in procuring the bare necessities of life.

Besides these communities of flower-growers, whose peaceful avocation has been ruthlessly disturbed, there were many small holders who specialized in raising fruit and vegetables. Five million pounds weight of chicory grown in the southwest of Brussels were exported to Paris each winter, besides vast quantities which were sent in cold-storage to America. Around Aerschot the villagers specialized in asparagus growing. Malines alone took 25,000 bundles a day and the smaller local markets each about 5,000 bundles. Around Louvain the peasants raised early cauliflowers, and around Malines early potatoes and peas, the former being sent mainly to Germany and the latter to North and South America.

The cultivation of fruit was also extensively carried on. 170,000 acres — one-thirtieth of the acreage of cultivated land in Belgium, were devoted to fruit growing. In 1913 Belgium sent 25,000,000 pounds weight of apples to Germany, besides large quantities to other countries. Vast numbers of glass houses for forcing have been erected in recent years. In many of the countrysides there is — or rather was — hardly a wall which was not covered with a beautifully trained fruit tree, a method of growing in which the French and the Belgians have excelled. The enthusiasm for fruit cultivation is innate in the

people, and was encouraged by instructors who visited the villages and country towns, to show the people how fruit could be grown to the best advantage. One of these instructors declared not long before the war broke out that he would not be content until every bare wall in the villages and open towns of Belgium supported its fruit tree.

The day war was declared every able-bodied Frenchman of military age was called to the colors, and in Belgium this was also the situation. Their system of conscription is not as comprehensive as the French, but every able-bodied man has now been taken off the land (or deported to Germany).

The present condition of the land in France can best be shown by quoting from reports just received from England.

“Next in point of wickedness stands the cutting down of fruit trees. This is one of the richest fruit districts even in fruit-growing France. Not merely were there orchards and fruit trees round almost every house, and avenues of fruit trees along the roads, but practically every field in the countryside was studded with fine trees, from 20 to 100 years old — apples, pears, and cherries. They stood over all the landscape with the regularity of chessmen on a chessboard. I write with due caution when I say that tens of thousands of these trees have been felled. They lie across the fields in ranks like men lying in extended order, not a branch having been lopped away, and each stump having a white, newly cut top to it. A few trees remain standing, but of these whole groups have rings neatly clipped round them so that they will die.

“Perhaps the felling of the fruit trees is felt by this army of French peasants as the foulest stab of all. As I travelled back through Kent, and looked up from my newspaper and saw an orchard, I found myself exclaiming, ‘Why, there is an orchard standing!’ When you have traversed mile after mile of that vast ruined orchard in France, even a townsman feels as in a nightmare. At the end of a day of it the rage mounts in your throat. It is difficult indeed, but vitally important, to make the people of this island realize the coldly scientific method of the Hun. The war is for him an act of commerce. It begins to appear that, after all, the result of it may not be a capital investment for himself, and, therefore, he destroys systematically the capital of his future competitor.

From Serbia we receive the following:

“With the exception of the remnant left from the little body of men fighting now at Salonika there will, after the war, be hardly

a single grown man left in my country. They have all been purposely killed. What we shall want most from your Fund will be garden seeds, and implements, and instructors to teach the women and growing youths how to use them, and what to plant, and when to sow. Our plum trees, of the produce of which a large part of the exports of the country consisted, and by which the peasantry lived, have been ruthlessly cut down. I do not suppose there are one hundred trees left in the whole length and breadth of my country."

In many parts of the north of France and Belgium, much work must be done to put the soil in a condition to be used again. Where the fighting has taken place, the soil has been so torn up or is so filled with unexploded shells that it will be impossible to use it for a great number of years. Happily this very serious condition pertains only to a small area.

The reconstruction which is here proposed can in most places be easily accomplished if only the funds are forthcoming. The American contributions for the War Horticultural Relief Fund will be kept separate as a separate American subscription.

Here at home we are faced with the necessity of growing more food and preserving it, but our Allies who for so long a time have borne the brunt of war, and whose homes and country have been devastated, have every right to ask our help. We have not been asked to share their suffering, therefore, let us assist them in restarting life when they are once more free from temporary occupation of the Germans.

All inquiries in connection with this fund can be addressed to Miss Ethel M. Bagg, care of the Third National Bank, Springfield, Mass., who represents the Society in America, or direct to the Secretary in England, Rev. W. Wilkes, Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, S. W.

ETHEL M. BAGG.

No act of the Germans has so enraged the French as the wanton destruction of all fruit trees in the recently liberated territory. In the Senate, Mr. Henry Cheron says, "There they have committed an act more despicable, more malicious and more hateful than all the rest. The wretches have felled all the fruit trees and when they have not had time to saw them off they have stripped the bark that they might die. . . . In some districts, notably Ham, they have made the farmers themselves cut down the trees which in the past they have so carefully tended."

From the front come indignant letters telling of this outrageous condition, but suggesting that much can be done to repair what seems hopelessly ruined. Already the trees are being "reconstructed" by grafting. Those that are girdled are having grafts inserted above and below the barked space. Those that are cut down close to the ground are being "crown-grafted," which means that a series of grafts are inserted around the trunk at regular intervals. Espaliers are also being restored and trees that are not quite sawed through are being fastened back onto their trunks with cement, copper wire and "mastique."

In the opinion of French horticulturists, most of the fruit trees less than forty years old have every chance of life and the older trees that are not cut too close to the ground, are expected to make new heads from the shoots they will put out. Fortunately France has grafting material and the energy, optimism and ability to carry through such an experiment. The very late spring increased the possibility of success.

May another and a peaceful victory be celebrated in those scarred fields.

K. L. B.

### Book Reviews

THE BOOK OF THE PEONY; Mrs. Edward Harding. J. B. Lippincott and Co. Price \$6.00.

Mrs. Harding is a sort of Ferrero of the Peony — she makes even its history delightful! But if this pleases, what shall be said of the body of the book? From its opening words concerning the flower "too little known and too seldom sung" there is not one dull word. In fact, negative criticism is altogether out of place; the book is so positively fine and valuable. Better yet, it holds a certain radiance of enjoyment of Peonies which is certain to prove infectious. The author dips her pen into a well of rare knowledge, and felicity and charm of writing; in even the tabulated lists of Peonies one feels enthusiasm for her chosen flower; and at moments, as on page 138, there are word-pictures as lovely as any that may be read in the whole world of garden literature. My advice is to all who love the Peony — do not miss this book. One cannot go into details — but the plates in color merit the abused word, superb; the list, "Details of Types," is a wonderful aid to knowledge of the flower; and all description is so clear and true as to make the book unrivalled among its kind. For myself, I already look forward to June, when with this noble guide-book in my hand, I plan to stand before my own sixty odd plants,

now label-less through too much care, and identify and mark the glorious Peonies, which like men and women, can only be enjoyed properly when their names are known to us.

(Mrs. Francis King.)

LOUISA Y. KING,  
*Garden Club of Michigan.*

STRAWBERRY GROWING. By S. W. Fletcher. Published by the Macmillan Co. Price \$1.75.

A satisfactory book, filled as it is with definite and elementary directions for successfully growing strawberries in a small way, as well as the technical practices of their commercial culture. Mr. Fletcher's evident pleasure in describing the history and botany of the strawberry endows it with a personality. Surely all who read will be inspired to plant.

THE POTATO. By A. W. Gilbert. Published by the Macmillan Co. Price \$1.50.

Written rather for the winter fireside than for the spring field. A book for those who are already growers of potatoes, and for them it is full of information.

MANUAL OF FRUIT DISEASES. By Lex R. Hesler and Herbert Hise. Published by the Macmillan Co. Price \$2.00.

Not only of great value for growers of fruit, but many of the remedies recommended could be used to advantage in the vegetable and flower garden. In the book there is a commendable tendency to simplify. Often one remedy is suggested for a number of allied diseases, which is a step in the right direction, as the remedies have multiplied of late, almost as alarmingly as the diseases.

(Mrs. Charles M. Hubbard.)

LOUISE S. HUBBARD,  
*Garden Club of Illinois.*

THE MYSTERIES OF THE FLOWERS. By Herbert W. Faulkener. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

For you, who studied Botany in school — Botany, with a big B — and hated it just because you loved the flowers — for you, I say, this book was written.

When I was a girl, Botany seemed like dissecting my pet dog, or maybe my best friend. I did not care to study my best friend's main arteries, or her digestive organs, or possibly her third rib, I loved my friend — and my flowers — and that was enough.

But this book tells of the flowers as Maeterlinck tells of the bees, with true love and understanding, as well as that perfect knowledge

which unfolds a world of wonders. The romance of your best friend's life has been told, and now you know why she is so marvelous and so beautiful.

The book begins with a simple description in simple language of how the various types of flowers invite their guests, the bees and flies and moths, to the banquet, in order that their species may continue. Tangle-tongued Latin words are avoided as far as is possible, and even the plants themselves are lovingly called by their English names. Then, as the history of each family is unfolded, and the whys and wherefores are explained, we might wonder why the flowers cannot speak.

The book was not intended as a book of reference, but it has been placed among mine, and I find myself turning to it from time to time for that very purpose.

(Mrs. Charles H. Stout.)

HENRIETTA M. STOUT,  
*Short Hills Garden Club.*

### **Dahlia Show of the Short Hills Garden Club**

Late in September or early in October, the Short Hills Garden Club will hold its Annual Dahlia Show, this year for the benefit of the local branch of the Red Cross. These yearly shows have assumed more than local importance and the Club is to be congratulated that they are not to be interrupted by the War.

The prizes, for which all amateurs are invited to compete, will be principally ribbons. A lecture and demonstration on flower arrangement will be given by Mrs. Chapman. Further details will be printed in the September BULLETIN.

### **Notes**

The American Joint Committee on Horticulture Nomenclature, Harlan P. Kelsey, Secretary, Salem, Mass., has just published an excellent and useful booklet, under the title of "1917 Official Code of Standardized Plant Names." The aim of the publication is to standardize plant names for ordering, labeling and catalogue compilation. No greater service could be rendered the horticulturist, amateur or professional, than to unify, simplify and classify the nomenclature of plant material.

The Code harmonizes practically various authorities and urges its use until a final solution of this difficult subject can be found.

Copies may be had from the Secretary for 25 cents.

The Harvard University Graduate School of Landscape Architecture is offering this summer a six weeks' course on Trees and Shrubs. The course will include lectures and special reading; identification in class-room and field excursion. It begins on July 2nd and continues until August 11th, under the instruction of Mr. Hamblin.

The Lake Forest School of Landscape Gardening, under Mr. Ralph Rodney Root of the University of Illinois, is also being continued this summer. The attendance is smaller than last year, owing to the war, but excellent work is being done by the students.

The Audubon Society is making a special plea for the song birds, which, owing to the high cost of meats, are being killed by the thousands for food. It is doubly important this year when bumper crops are imperative, that these birds should be saved. They are our insurance against the ravages of insects. If you can help, write to the Society, 974 Broadway, New York, and offer your assistance.

Miss Willmott has sent a few more perennial seeds from England. The sale of these helps her to support a colony of Belgians on her estates at Great Warley. The supply this time is very limited, so write to Mrs. Henry at once if you wish some.

### Back Numbers of THE BULLETIN

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of THE BULLETIN and for extra copies of the current issue. All back numbers can be supplied except No. 14. All other issues are available for ten cents (\$0.10) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

#### GARDEN RECORDS

The Garden Records adopted at the FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING may be had from the Editor at the following prices:

Mr. Clarke's Plant and Seed Record, per 100...	\$1.50
Mrs. Hibbard's 3 Year Garden Record, per 100..	1.50
Binders containing 50 of each.....	3.50

#### LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

Binder with 100 filler sheets.....	\$2.40
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THE BULLETIN can still supply a very few of these, but as the price is constantly increasing, the sale of Binders will be abandoned when the present supply is exhausted.

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will need your help next winter more than ever before. \$36.50 supports a child in the home of its mother for a year. "Adopt" a little French orphan or form a summer committee and arrange to have many "adopted".

All necessary information may be had from New York Headquarters, 665 FIFTH AVENUE, or from

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# Bulletin of The Garden Club of America

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No. XXII

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1220 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, AND LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

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THE objects of this association shall be: to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

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Now when the time of fruit and grain is come,  
When apples hang above the orchard wall,  
And from a tangle by the roadside stream  
A scent of wild grapes fills the racy air,  
Comes Autumn with her sunburnt caravan,  
Like a long gypsy train with trappings gay  
And tattered colors of the Orient,  
Moving slow-footed through the dreamy hills.  
The woods of Wilton, at her coming, wear  
Tints of Bokhara and of Samarcand;  
The maples glow with their Pompeian red,  
The hickories with burnt Etruscan gold;  
And while the crickets fife along her march,  
Behind her banners burns the crimson sun.

BLISS CARMAN.

## A Battlefield of a Year Ago

I have just travelled up the line again for the second time. I am not so very far away from the spot where I was last time, but the change that has happened since I left the line towards the end of last year has impressed me very much. I have crossed the old battlefield of a year ago—the ground that we were fighting for so hard—and it is unrecognisable from what it was as I saw it last. Nature has exerted her very utmost to cover up all the terrible havoc that has been done, and it is now a most beautiful garden. It is absolutely covered with flowers as far as the eye can reach, and the effect is most pleasing. The banks of the old trenches are covered with white Dog Daisies, and the vivid red of great patches of Poppies has a splendid effect. There are thousands of beautiful mauve Sweet Scabious, and pink and mauve double Poppies. The loveliest flower to be seen, however, is the Cornflower. It is such a rich, intense blue; there are whole fields of it, and the sight is most glorious. There are some tall yellow flowers, very much like Mustard, and the reddish brown seed of the Dock plant add to the effect. Here and there are large pools of water, caused by the shell holes. The trees, too, that were blown to bits have thrown out shoots to cover up the ugly stumps. The unlevel nature of the ground adds a great deal to the beauty of the scene; truly a most lovely wild garden. Last year it was a horrible inferno; this year a veritable paradise. It proves what the Great Gardener can do.—23004 Private A. SPECK, *British Expeditionary Force*.

Already the fields of Flanders have begun to bloom again. Their martyrdom is over. They strew with flowers the pathway of their deliverers. They make offering, too, at the graves of their deliverers. But, alas, in America our adventures are just beginning. Our fields are filled with flowers this year, next they may be a shot-torn wilderness. Not literally, perhaps, shall we see devastated farms and towns and forests, but we must win grim battles before our battlefields rejoice again.

## The Wounded Garden

A hedge, meticulously trimmed, shuts in this ordered garden, a garden so exact that it seems carved from the unbroken fields that surround it. Carved, then jewel-set with flowers. The vegetable rows are primly straight and the fruit trees are trained with obstinate and skillful severity. The man who works here is a master of his trade. He is standing, thoughtful, before a clump of tulips whose tall stems are crowned with great oval flowers of bold pattern and clear

color. But the weakness of the discolored leaves has spoiled the setting of tufty green. The gardener must renounce his yearly joy in the globes of red springing from emerald bouquets. With his patient fingers he feels the plants to see if a little life remains. Their wound is irreparable. The poisoned gases launched the night before by the Germans have, even twelve kilometers away, attacked the verdure. The war, after killing men, kills the Spring. Nearer the fight than this garden, on the land which the obstinate peasant cultivates to the very trenches, the young pasturage is all lost. Flocks lie dead on the new grass. The fetid cloud, mounting to the sun, has gnawed the fresh green shoots. The teeming fields, where the flowers of May rejoice amid the starting grasses, have perished in the deadly breath of the war. The people of this land have seen the clear flames of distant farms fired by incendiary bombs, by day, bright shafts amidst black smoke, by night, bursting sparks high up in the darkness. They have known dead, shattered bodies and shell-crumbled houses. And here is the assassination of all growing things. Devastating humanity has one thing more to learn: how to destroy the light of day.

The patient gardener reviews the misfortunes of his wounded garden. Only the green is destroyed. The flowers are still alive. His dear Forget-me-nots are yet blue above their wilted foliage. The young green vegetables, the tiny shoots from the roots, the fragile lettuces seem dead for lack of water in a damp country where green things are happy in constant humidity.

The old gardener is accustomed to a house shaken night and day by the detonations of artillery. But the gases have sapped his courage. Yesterday life was evil in that dangerous air and he had felt a desire to go away where the air was sweet and the poison of the war was left behind. Tired and broken, he had said, "I will go." This morning he said, "I stay!"

He puzzles over the best way to protect his plants; perhaps straw, as against frost, or sprinkling with a protective liquid,—he makes plans for the struggle to come. He no longer hears the cannon or the rush of the Red Cross trucks sweeping past his hedge laden with the seriously wounded or those whom the gases have killed.

He had not failed through all the long war to do for his garden all that he had done in the years before. After the German cavalry had kept their horses there in 1914 he had repaired the ravages they had wrought. He had remade his garden as beautiful as before. His spade clinked against bomb casings fallen among his treasured plants. This one spot he guards in perfection and says: "There's enough of this war. If everybody quit his work, then what would happen?"

In this one spot he remedies all the evil that the battle brings. Within the limits of his impeccable hedge, he is victorious. Leaning on his spade he watches the distant prairies that cannot ignore the fact that men are fighting, that suffer in the poisoned air; but for himself and his garden he has confidence in the wind, the sun, and the rain. The unconquerable verdure will return.

His work is to care for his plants. No one can say that during the war he did not do his duty. People would stop to look over the hedge at the magnificence of his flowers. The eyes of women would grow big at the sight of his rose trellis. Their lips would sigh for one flower. The silent gardener can never explain what his work has to do with the war, but he knows what he has to do. More assiduously he devotes himself to his task. The louder the roar of the cannon, the more vigorously he thrusts his shining spade into the beloved earth.

His field of glory is his garden.

PIERRE HAMP in *Le Jardin*.

### Should the GARDEN CLUB Organize as a Unit for War Work?

The following letter has been sent by Mrs. Martin to the presidents of all member Clubs. In the July issue was recorded the work that each Club individually was doing. Would it be wise to organize for concerted action?

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1917.

At the meeting of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, held in Washington, to which the Presidents of all National Women's Organizations were invited, I offered the resolution of the Garden Club, passed at its Annual Meeting on June 13, 1917, offering its co-operation to the Council.

You may be interested to hear that with the exception of the Women's Farm and Garden Association, the Garden Club of America was the only organization out of some seventy-odd national organizations represented which has as one of its activities the "production of food."

I have just received a letter from the Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense asking that the individual Garden Clubs get in touch with the Chairman of the Council of National Defense of their States. I trust that your Club will be willing to offer its co-operation to the State Chairman, Mrs. William

Grant Brown, Hotel Anton, 2350 Broadway, New York. May I ask you to let me know what action your Club takes in regard to this patriotic service?

Since so full a report was given by each Club at the Annual Meeting, it is suggested that the January BULLETIN be devoted to a discussion of this question. There will be no November BULLETIN; therefore the January issue will be published late in December. This will give time for any feasible and useful suggestions to bear fruit before Spring work should begin.

Will all Clubs before closing their club year, give this question careful consideration and have some sort of report ready by December 1st? An organization of active women should be able to give really valuable assistance in this time of national need. It may be that individual work will be the best plan, but the question should be thoroughly discussed and a number of plans of action should be offered before a decision is finally reached.

We are all busy now, but if this is to be a long war we shall be busier before it is over. Shouldn't our interest in gardens fit us to do some large work in that connection, and shouldn't an appreciable part of our time go to such work?

### The Plane Tree

The London Plane (*Platanus acerifolia*), now so extensively planted here and in Europe, is thought to be a hybrid of our native Sycamore (Button-ball; Button-wood) and the Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). It was under the spreading branches of the Oriental species that the Persian fire-worshippers camped, when holding their religious rites, and the tree was sacred to them, as the oak was to the Druids. Only four specimens of our native Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) are now known to be in the western part of Europe. In Worthington, Indiana, is one, the trunk of which is 42 feet 3 inches in circumference, and 150 feet high. As there has been much discussion lately as to the genus of trees here and in Europe, I shall consider only the tree commonly known as, and called, the Oriental Plane, which is really the London Plane. It is of the first magnitude, and has so many excellent qualities that it is the tree par excellence of the twentieth century, and might even be said to be the fashion. Fashions in trees must change to meet new conditions of civilization in cities, where the soil is permeated with gaseous vapors, heated by steam; where concrete and asphalt pavements retain all the poisonous gases, and keep

moisture from the roots, and the leaves are subjected to winds laden with tar oil dust, and sooty smoke. It is for these reasons that this Plane is so universally planted. The leaves develop late, and are not subjected to frost or untoward early spring conditions. This late development makes it undesirable for planting in southern countries, on account of the early, hot spring. The bark of the tree is shed in large plates and does not harbor blights, fungi, or insects. The foliage is large, and is so strong that soot and gas affect the leaves but little. It takes the lead in Pittsburgh planting, and is satisfactory, even there.

Trimmed, pollard, or pleached trees have always had a peculiar fascination for me. They recall the trimmed fruits, trained *en espalier*, on the stone walls of the terraces of my childhood home, where luscious nectarines, apricots, peaches, pears and figs ripened as in Italy and southern France. Partly, the charm may be in making Nature conform to our will. The Plane tree lends itself above all other deciduous trees to trimming. It is planted in long avenues on the boulevards of Paris, trimmed high and shallow, and branched twenty feet from the ground, to avoid interfering with traffic on the one hand, and the air and light of the buildings on the other.

In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the pleached trees meet overhead before the Concert Pavilion, and the seats surrounding a fountain are under this canopy of green. To accomplish this, the trimmers work from high-wheeled scaffolds.

The reasons for trimming city Planes are many. The pavements prevent sufficient water from reaching the roots, and a trimmed tree requires less moisture than one that develops naturally. The leaves are much larger, and the foliage is less straggling and gives a denser shade. The straight, rounded or oblique forms of the trimmed trees are in harmony with the architectural lines of surrounding buildings. The vistas are more impressive, and in many cases they would be lost if the trees were not trimmed. Where space is limited, pollard, mop-headed trees, or tall shafts are most suitable. In the neighborhood of the seashore or where exposed to high winds, the trimming is all-important to preserve a well-balanced symmetrical head and prevent the trees from looking windswept.

Unfortunately, the Plane is not exempt from the blights and insects which modern commerce has brought to our shores from every country. During the summer I have found many leaves, the veins of which are fastened together by finely spun webs. Opening them, one finds a tiny green worm which later eats the leaves and may often be seen hanging from the tree by its web. This is the larva of a small moth belonging to the family Tortricidae. It may be controlled by

using a spray of two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Last summer I noticed a white woolly caterpillar that seemed to have done much damage. This was the larva of the Tussock moth. This species, one season, ate all the leaves of the beautiful Plane trees on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. The white egg masses deposited by this moth must be removed in the winter or early spring from the crotches of the tree, and from the trunk near the ground. Then the leaf blight of the Plane tree, *Gloeosporium nervisequam* caused by late frosts and wet springs, will kill the terminal twigs, and new shoots have to develop from lateral buds a foot or two from the tips of the branches. This blight was severe in 1907, but not so injurious as after the cold, wet spring of last year. It evidently affects only untrimmed trees, as those I keep trimmed have not been injured by it.

On my travels much of my time is spent in parks, and invariably Ober-Gärtners, jardiniers, head-gardeners and sub-gardeners named Hans, Pierre, Andy or Mike become my friends. I asked one of them in Hyde Park why the Planes were so popular. He answered, "Because they are such clean trees; they shed their bark, so do not harbor insects." While it is considered one of its most valuable characteristics, this is, to me, the one unattractive feature of the tree. I do not fancy the mottled bark, or littered lawn at the season of shedding. It is a source of endless amusement in the summer to small boys and tiny maidens, on their daily chaperoned walk under my trees to and from the beach, to assist Nature by peeling off the loosened scales and patches.

In Paris, in June, 1913, I was shocked when driving on the Champs Elysées to see the leaves of the Elm and Horse-chestnut trees dark and shriveled, and many of the branches absolutely bare. The effect was of late Autumn, until, beyond the Arc de Triomphe, the fresh beautiful green of the splendid Planes assured us that it was still Summer. I was interested on my return home to learn that Dr. Murrell of the New York Botanical Garden went abroad that summer to study these conditions, and found that drought, hot sun and tar dust had injured the Elms and Chestnuts while the Planes had escaped. Their leaves develop so late that they are not affected by early inclement Spring weather.

That same Summer we motored from Vienna to London. Along the endless highways of Austria, Germany and France the Planes vied with Lombardy and Bolena Poplars, Lindens, Maples, Apple, Cherry and Pear trees, Hickory, and Acacia and sometimes were planted with them. There were more avenues of Planes in France than in Germany, and I noticed in the neighborhood of the larger

cities and within the cities, that almost invariably the young trees which were set out were Planes.

From Strassburg to Paris our route led us through the now frightfully devastated zone of northern France. I have shuddered to think of the destruction of the beautiful trees we saw then. Frederick Courtlandt Penfield, our Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, after the severance of diplomatic relations with that country, and before his return to America, passed through this region lately evacuated by the German vandals. He writes:

“The most ruthless and revolting thing that a visitor to the evacuated area perceives is the total destruction of all trees, fruit-bearing and ornamental. Nearly every tree in the Aisne department has been felled. Men and money can rebuild the homes and factories in a year or two, but to restore the orchards and other useful trees will call for a half-century. What the Germans did to tree life in northern France was the systematic murdering of Nature, nothing less.”

At Bologne we crossed to Folkestone. We had left the interminable miles of highways on the Continent, and from there to London saw only lovely English lanes, hedges, and parklike landscapes.

In London, the trimmed Plane has the sanction of royalty. From St. James Palace down Constitution Hill to the Victoria Memorial Fountain are shapely, pyramidal trees, six rows of them on Pall Mall; and on the Green Park side there are five rows of these trees.

In New York, many symmetrical young trees are planted on Riverside Drive and in Central Park, and from there along the center of Seventh Avenue. Mr. Frick had Horse-chestnuts planted before his house at first, but they were a failure, and he now has the Planes.

Two wind-swept treeless acres had come into our possession, not three minutes away from the Atlantic Ocean, with only low sand dunes intervening. It was said by those who thought they knew, that we were beyond the tree limit, and as a proof of this assertion they pointed to the few trees in the neighborhood, all of which had succumbed to stress of storm and salt spray, and were barely more than tall shrubs, with tops that bent wearily away from the prevailing winds. And I had had visions! Visions, of shrubberies with a broken skyline framing green lawns; of groups of evergreens for winter cheer, of beautiful specimen trees, and these as the setting of an enclosed garden with flowers blooming around the central gem — a Grecian fountain! Decidedly, the tree line must be changed; and it was, by means of close planting and the protection given by the buildings on the place. Now I could carry out my cherished plan of an avenue of Plane trees similar to those I had seen in Switzerland.



As I found it impossible to procure young trained trees from the nurseries, in the Spring I ordered some of the regular stock, insisting, however, upon absolutely straight trunks, headed high. These were planted twenty-three feet apart. The "tree limit" specter caused me to superintend every detail of that important function. Holes larger than the diameter of the roots were prepared, with broken sod at the bottom. Then six inches of well decomposed manure was covered with a layer of top soil, upon which the tree was placed. As the finished planting must be exactly as it was in the nursery, a lath laid across the hole decided the right depth, and special pains were taken to have the tree perfectly erect. White sand was then sprinkled over the tiny rootlets, and fine earth solidly tamped in among them with a rounded stick. When the roots were firmly covered a few inches of manure was added, and the hole filled with earth to within two or three inches of the top. Much water was then allowed to run in from the hose, and the following day the earth was made level around the tree. A few weeks later, the trees were again thoroughly watered, and, after cultivating the next day, a thick mulch of compost was put around them. The only pruning at the time of planting was a little root and enough top-pruning to balance it. In the late Autumn each tree was anchored to the ground, by means of wires passed through a small piece of rubber tubing to protect the tree. The wires were attached to three strong pegs driven firmly into the sod.

So, they defied the Winter storms, and early the following Spring the training began. Taking a rod twelve feet long, the top of each tree was cut off at that height, and the lower branches trimmed off to an equal distance from the ground, about seven feet, leaving the remaining branches as long as possible, but of the same length. The upper branches were trimmed to make the tree the shape of an expanded mushroom. The next year the upper trimming was about the same, leaving on each branch two more eyes while the lower branches were allowed to grow out, always preserving the mushroom form. [TABLEAUX: Our old gardener on a ladder, head and shoulders above the middle of the tree, with shears in hand; standing below, the enthusiastic superintendent directing each fateful cut. "A little higher up, no that is *too* high, — there now, yes, that is just right, fine!"] So I would direct as I walked around the tree, viewing it from all sides, to attain perfect symmetry. By the third year, the framework of the trees was established, and the veriest tyro could trim them and give the necessary summer pruning of the small boughs from the lower plane of the trees, as this line must be perfectly horizontal, for the pleached arbor effect.

The lower branches of the trimmed trees now have in Spring a spread of sixteen feet diameter. The canes of the past Summer's growth, which were cut off, measured nine to ten feet. The annual pruning, besides being necessary to preserve this hedge in the air, is the cause of trebling the size of the leaf. My patience and perservice have been rewarded by shapely, rounded, well-balanced domes giving broad shade and protection from sun, rain and wind.

MARTHA PRENTICE STRONG.

*Garden Club of East Hampton.*

Mrs. Theron G. Strong.

### **Purpose, Organization, Accomplishment and Results of the National Cash Register Company's Boys' Garden Movement**

The N. C. R. Boys' Garden Movement was started in 1893. At that time there were many bad boys in the surrounding neighborhood who did much damage to the N. C. R. plant and caused all sorts of trouble. The officials of the company surmised that the reason for all this mischief was a lack of definite and interesting employment.

Since it was necessary that the nuisance should stop, this theory was put into practice, and a little house was bought and equipped as a House of Usefulness. A well-known settlement worker of the time was put in charge and a school started. An invitation to attend was sent out to the boys, but at first they did not respond. They suspected the company wanted to get them into the house to punish them in some way.

But finally they began to come and a sort of trades school began. All sorts of things were taught that might prove of practical value. What seemed to interest them most were the "egg-shell gardens." These were just a lot of egg-shells filled with soil and a seed or two planted in them. They were effective because they showed quick results and taught the boys what a small personal effort could accomplish. They were not satisfied long with these tiny gardens, but asked for bigger things to do.

Since the factory is located in the outskirts of Dayton, Ohio, it had much vacant ground around it, most of which belonged to the company. A part of this available land was cleared and plowed. Then the boys were furnished with seeds, plants and tools and were put to work making vegetable gardens.

That was the beginning. To-day the boys have an organization that is complete in every respect and modeled exactly upon that of the National Cash Register Company. There is a stock company incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio. There is a president, board of directors and other officers.

Stockholders' meetings are held regularly at which problems relating to the gardens are discussed. All produce is sold and the money put into the treasury. At the end of the season a cash dividend is declared. By this method the boys get an excellent business training, since the affairs of their organization are entirely in their hands.

Not only do the boys raise enough vegetables to sell, but they also supply their families during the summer months. This is a great help to their parents.

The garden plot contains about one and one-quarter acres. On this plot about eighty boys have gardens. These are fifty-three feet long by eleven feet wide. All of the boys raise the same varieties of vegetables. Last year they made almost \$1800. This seems a large sum for so small a space: it is only through their excellent organization that they are able to do so well. A strict account is kept of each garden, no matter how small the amount. Each boy must keep a record of his own garden.

When the season is over the company entertains the boys at dinner in the N. C. R. Dining Hall. Afterward an entertainment is given at the Industrial Hall of Education, the principal feature of which is the declaration of the cash dividends and the distribution of \$100.00 in cash prizes given by the company to the most successful gardeners. This acts as an incentive for the coming year and encourages the boys to make the most of their time.

The highest cash dividend received by an individual was \$8.22. This may not seem very large, but when it is remembered that the boys have used at home all the vegetables they want and that there are eighty boys to divide the profits it seems a very fair return.

As a result of this work, the National Cash Register Company to-day is raising men for the factory in its own neighborhood. Many of the men who now hold important positions were once N. C. R. boy gardeners. Then, too, there are no longer idle boys to cause trouble in the community.

That the gardens have done these things for the company and the neighborhood is proof positive that the plan is a practical and a paying proposition.

War gardens are, of course, a new idea; and city, school and community gardens are looked upon in most localities as a recent development. But here, at the National Cash Register Company, just outside of Dayton, Ohio, is a community garden twenty-four years old. In the Industrial Hall of Education pictures are shown of the naughty and dirty little boys of twenty years ago, the wretched houses, the disorder and dilapidation of the neighborhood. Then come charming pictures of busy youngsters digging and hoeing and occasionally eating their crops, of pretty houses set in tiny, flowery gardens, and a neighborhood so neat and pleasant that the change seems incredible.

And most of this has come about through the making and tending of gardens. The boys who were naughty and dirty are successful men now. They were wisely and kindly directed to shoulder their own responsibilities. They were amused and entertained while at it; and whereas it is to be hoped they are not too completely reformed characters, they at least are characters and not little hoodlums.

We who are a little discouraged over newly organized community gardens and the vague ways of still disorganized community gardeners, may draw much encouragement from the complete success of this well-tried plan.

These gardens are only one of the welfare movements started by Mr. John H. Patterson, president of the company, to increase the usefulness and happiness of his thousands of employees. Most interesting is his attitude toward the really great things he has accomplished: that all these added comforts and adornments pay; that they are not philanthropies, but investments; that contentment and well-being in its employees is a company's best asset.

We might take that to heart in our efforts to increase practical gardening by an unenlightened public who plant eagerly but tend languidly. Perhaps if both parties to the plan regarded it as a business proposition enthusiasm would wax instead of wane during the summer months. A bumper crop would clinch it, but never was bumper crop the result of a summer of indifference. K. L. B.

“The mellow year is hastening to its close;  
The little birds have almost sung their last,  
Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast —  
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows;  
The patient beauty of the scentless Rose,  
Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glass'd  
Hangs a pale mourner for the summer past,  
And makes a little summer where it grows.”

— HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

## Winterthur in Daffodil Time

To translate into words the impressions of part of an April day at Winterthur is an undertaking beyond my powers. But pleasures such as these will effervesce and the overflow must sometimes be caught in the cup of written expression.

Now in the first place the light was perfect. A fine garden requires its own atmosphere to be seen at its most perfect point. Could there be for Daffodil time at Winterthur a more wonderful thing than alternating sun and shade? My hour there was late afternoon. No sooner had the eye rejoiced in the delicious pictures of that noble woodland, carpeted with tones of cream-white, yellow, and orange flowers, than the pale glow of an April sun spread over the whole, threw the long shadows of the tree trunks athwart the Daffodils and gave an effect of supreme loveliness to the picture.

The Daffodils at Winterthur — and there are thousands upon thousands of them — bring England into America. How I wish my English friends in gardening might see this transatlantic sight! Mr. du Pont follows an original plan of planting Daffodils (he has described it in this Bulletin and in the Daffodil Yearbook of the Royal Horticultural Society) by means of laying down branches and twigs to outline his groups or drifts of flowers. By this means he has on the ground a visible plan, yet to all intents and purposes an invisible one. By this means also he secures a most unstudied and charming effect when bloom is due. The flowers are planted in irregular colonies, sometimes tightly packed, sometimes rather loosely set — always with an eye to those two great matters of color contrast and contrast in form, in height and habit. Also, let me add, the color of foliage is made note of, as in Daffodil Spring Glory, a beauty of a flower which for the first time I saw at Winterthur.

As one stands below the slope of wooded hillsides and looks upward, the Spring picture of those drifts of delicate color in Daffodils has an almost unearthly beauty. Paradise itself could give no more.

To dwell for a moment upon varieties here: the aristocrats among Daffodils are used freely for fine groupings: William Goldring, Autocrat, Spring Glory, Firebright, Lucifer, Mrs. Langtry, Queen of Spain are among the many kinds. Now and again a very rare and precious variety is seen — a few bulbs for trial, perhaps.

Thus far I have only made mention of the Daffodils, and these are the important April picture in one part of this place; but look down the walk along the hillside which drops entirely away from the Daffodils to a stream below, — here are Daffodils again, grown in masses,

but with sheets of other Spring flowers near for contrast. Here is *Mertensia*, in full blueness of its beauty; here is *Anemone Apenina*, that charming and little-grown flower. *Eranthus*, too, and here the late *Muscari* with its rich violet blue. All among these you may see the fine fronds of *Bracken* proudly lifting themselves before unfurling. Sheet upon sheet of *Narcissus poeticus* is here too, in full purity of bloom. Beyond the brook and farther down the little valley, masses of *Forsythia*, a vivid glory in the wood, used as *Forsythia* only should be used — in large effects of Spring. There is room for it here; but how often, even under like conditions, do we see this heavenly subject enduring the hardship of becoming a mere blotch of yellow interruption among green. How glorious it can be is known only to those who see it as at Winterthur, backed by the strong dark greens of *Rhododendron* or of *Cedar*, the whole picture cut in panels by straight tree-trunks in the foreground.

Down a curving drive are rose-pink trees like sunset clouds glowing against the blues and violets of distant hills and valleys. The faint promise of leaves is on every bough of every tree, — the very poetry of Spring is here.

LOUISA Y. KING.

Mrs. Francis King.

### Moles

The most discouraging of the natural enemies encountered in making a new garden are Moles. This was my initial experience, and on the point of despair I told my trouble to a "gentleman farmer" in the neighborhood. He advised me to try calcium carbide, and himself brought me a jar of this rocky-crystal substance, having an acetylene plant on his farm in which it is used. The directions which I followed were these:

Lift carefully a small portion of the ridge made by the mole. When the "run" is exposed, place several pieces of the calcium carbide in each direction of the run, pushing it in as far as possible without disturbing the earth. Then pour water into the hole, quickly closing the opening. Mice, which are so destructive to roots and bulbs, always seem to inhabit the mole tracks, often making several outlets, so it is well to have one or two helpers armed with a rock or clod of turf (my children think it great fun) to watch for the escape of the gas at some other point of the track. This, of course, has to be immediately closed, as it is the gas that either suffocates or drives away the mice and moles, while not in the least harming the plants or grass.

My gardener always keeps a can of calcium carbide ready for use. In reading one of the Baltimore newspapers last August, I was interested to note that in the trenches in France the rats and mice had become such pests that the army was using calcium carbide to try to exterminate them. I felt that this was a good indorsement of my gentleman farmer's advice.

VIRGINIA W. SMITH,  
*Green Spring Valley Garden Club, Baltimore Co., Md.*

### **The Chinese Witch Hazel**

Of the several shrubs which bloom during late December and in January, the Chinese Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis mollis*) is one of the most beautiful. In addition it is the best of the Witch Hazels, and anyone wishing to grow but one plant of this remarkable family would do well to try this. Although it was introduced as long ago as 1879, it has only been well known for about fifteen years, its merits being unappreciated previous to that time. It can be distinguished from other Witch Hazels by its rather large, rounded, hairy leaves and by its golden petals being flat, with a hooked end instead of twisted, which is a familiar feature of other species. The flowers are borne very freely and are Primrose-scented. It should be given a position sheltered from cold winds, and thrives satisfactorily in well-drained loamy soil containing a little peat or leaf-mould.

### **Berberis Sargentiana**

*Berberis Sargentiana* ranks among the finest of the plants introduced by Mr. E. H. Wilson from China, and is well worthy of the name which has been given it. The bold leafage and conspicuous white spines render it a most effective plant for the shrubbery. At this season of the year the foliage assumes gorgeous tints.

### **New Roses at Bagatelle**

The report of the annual trial of new Roses at Bagatelle, near Paris, has just come to hand. The gold medals have been awarded to two yellow Roses, one from Messrs. Pernet-Ducher, named Mme. Caristie Martel; the other from Messrs. Alexander Dickson, of Newtownards, Margaret Dickson Hamill. The judges report that both these Roses have shown, during the period of their cultivation at Bagatelle, all the points of good Roses, including continuous flowering from Spring to Autumn. Certificates were awarded to the following:

Mrs. Mackellar (canary-yellow), Red Star (brilliant red, from a Dutch grower named Verschuren), Henriette (hybrid Tea, orange-colored, from Messrs. H. Merryweather and Sons).

In spite of difficulties of transit, seventy-six Roses have been received at Bagatelle this year to be judged in 1918. Two were from America, one of which has not yet flowered. The other, Los Angeles, was raised from Mme. Ségond Weber crossed with Lyon Rose. It appears to be a valuable Rose, with the good points of both parents combined. Imogen, sent by Messrs. W. Paul and Sons, Waltham Cross, has maintained its pale yellow color very well, even during the hot sunshine of the past few weeks.

### Hardy Chrysanthemums in Pots

A member of our club has a way of brightening the dark November and December days by having around her front door, just inside the storm door, a collection of potted hardy Chrysanthemums in full bloom.

In the Spring she takes from her garden clumps some of the outlying shoots with their roots, pots them in rich soil, plunges them in the sun, keeps them well watered all Summer, and after they have grown about a foot high she pinches off all terminal buds constantly until about the middle of August, when she lets them grow.

As soon as the flower buds begin to show color, the plants are well watered with manure water about twice a week. When in full bloom and before heavy frosts, they are placed on the porch or anywhere under cover. They hold their flowers, and look cheerful and thankful behind the storm door until near or quite Christmas.

They are taken care of anywhere — generally plunged out of doors — until Spring, when they make useful plants for starting new clumps in the borders.

TRENTON GARDEN CLUB.

### Book Reviews

BOOK OF GARDEN PLANS. Stephen F. Hamblin; Doubleday, Page and Co. Is it too Irish to say that since this volume came into my possession I have not had it? It has been lent in every direction; and this more than the most flattering comment must prove its use and the need for it which exists. It is a tall book containing twenty blue-print plans for planting, sixteen illustrations, which are no good at all (except a lovely picture of Oriental Poppy on page 52), and such delightful titles for its chapters and plans as "Border of Fragrant Flowers," "Small Informal Garden," "American Wall Garden," but



best of all "Formal Garden of Japanese Plants." This last plan is one that the most advanced gardener of us all would do well to try out. It marks a long step forward in horticulture to-day and cannot be too highly commended. The blue-print "Plan for a Small Suburban Lot" is exceedingly valuable. The "Plan for a Poppy Bed" is delightful; so is that for a "Small Informal Garden." There is most excellent ability and taste shown in these plans — such interest in the subject in the text that it is a pleasure to commend the book. There is no gardening subject of which we are all so ignorant as of garden design; and the Book of Garden Plans must prove an educational force among amateurs as well as an immense pleasure to all who consult it seriously.

LOUISA Y. KING.

**THE GARDEN UNDER GLASS.** W. F. Rowles; J. B. Lippincott & Co. This book is written by one who understands the subject from its very foundation. The beginner will do well to keep it constantly at hand, for the mysteries of greenhouse culture are made so simple and clear that anyone may understand. As a book of reference it is so well arranged that an answer may quickly be found for almost any question. It is probably the only book of its kind.

HENRIETTA M. STOUT.

#### A List of Necessary Garden Books

1. **A HISTORY OF GARDENING IN ENGLAND.** Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil; Dutton. A delightful review of "the changes which have taken place and the fashions which have prevailed" in English gardens.
2. **THE SEASONS IN A FLOWER GARDEN.** Louise Shelton; Scribners. By all odds the best book for the ignorant enthusiast.
3. **BOOK OF GARDEN PLANS.** Stephen Hamblin; Doubleday Page and Co. The possessor of this book has the equivalent of a good landscape-architect beside him in his garden.
4. **GARDEN DESIGN IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.** Madeline Agar; Lippincott. A clear exposition of the first principles of landscape gardening, very valuable for the amateur.
5. **ART OUT OF DOORS.** Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer; Scribners. A sound and distinguished work on the first principles of landscape gardening and fine gardening from every point of view.
6. **THE ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN.** William Robinson; John Murray. This gardening classic needs no descriptive word.
7. **COLOUR IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.** Gertrude Jekyll; Country Life Library. The most advanced of all books on artistic arrangement of flowering plants.

8. FLOWER GROUPING IN ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND IRISH GARDENS. Margaret Waterfield; J. M. Dent and Co. Filled with delightful suggestion concerning colour and form as related to flower-growing.

9. The three books of E. A. Bowles (to be considered as one work) — MY GARDEN IN SPRING, MY GARDEN IN SUMMER, MY GARDEN IN AUTUMN. Learning and charm are combined in these three books in a most unusual manner.

These may be described as among the best books on gardening and should be in the library of all who seriously practice that art.

The list is printed in this issue as containing helpful suggestions for Christmas.

**THE LITTLE PRUNING BOOK.** The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company are printing an excellent little book on pruning. It tells in a manner easily understood, when, how and what to prune. It gives simple and well-classified information on what is, to the amateur, a difficult and somewhat obscure subject.

**OUR GARDEN JOURNAL.** In June, Mrs. Herbert Harde published the first number of what is described as "*Our Garden Journal*, an illustrated quarterly conducted and controlled by amateur flower gardeners, devoted exclusively to the art of flower gardening for the amateur gardener." The magazine is beautifully printed and charmingly illustrated. This first number is devoted to roses, and excellent advice is given on the subject. The Journal is published at 56 West 45th Street, New York. The subscription, by invitation only, is \$6.00 a year.

### **Ninth Annual Dahlia Show of the Short Hills Garden Club**

The Short Hills Garden Club will hold its Dahlia Show this year on Wednesday, October 3d, from 2 until 7 o'clock at the Short Hills Club, Short Hills, New Jersey.

During the afternoon Mrs. O. P. Chapman of Westerly, Rhode Island, Dahlia specialist, will demonstrate artistic arrangements of Dahlias, and will speak informally on their culture, gladly answering any questions on the subject.

This show has ceased to be a merely local event and all Club members who possibly can should go to see the really beautiful and interesting exhibits.

All prizes, except where indicated, will be ribbons, as the Club feels that, on account of war conditions, expenses should be curtailed as far as possible. The Short Hills Garden Club medal, however, will be awarded as usual to the most meritorious Dahlia exhibit in the Show.

Tea will be served at 4:30 and at 6 the blooms will be sold at auction.

Only amateurs may exhibit and all entries and fees must be in the hands of the secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Stout, no later than October 1st. The Exhibitors' Entry fee is \$1.00, which includes admission.

The proceeds will be donated to the Short Hills Branch of the American Red Cross.

### A Belated Report of War Activities of the Cincinnati Garden Club

Eleven acres, plowed, harrowed and loaned through Club members, were divided into plots fifty by one hundred feet, forming a community garden.

Sixty grantees signed for its use. These made their own plantings. Owing to the invasion of the many-colored *Aphis*, and the difficulties of freshly turned sod, only a partial crop is being realized. Weekly inspections from Club members, two visits from a Government inspector, and a gift of six quarts of "black leaf 40" with a Paragon sprayer for community use, have somewhat lessened their difficulties.

The grantees have learned a lesson in watchfulness, care and application which will tend to make them better citizens. In connection with the garden, a canning station has been provided through the League for Woman's Service.

Four acres given the Club through the League were plowed and fertilized and, with seed provided by the Club, turned over to the Boy Scouts. Each boy has a plot his very own; the rest of the acreage has been sown in corn and beans and promises a big yield. This will be sold for the benefit of the Scout organization. The boys have been faithful and industrious, and are much interested in the looked-for result. The use of this same ground may be had for 1918.

MARGARET A. ROWE.

NOTE — A yield of twelve bushels of potatoes to a planting of two bushels to a fourth of an acre is our best record.

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster,  
Lake Forest, Illinois.

August 27, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Brewster: Referring now to your letter of August 22d, to Mr. Nash, relative to some matter for publication in Bulletin of the Garden Club of America relative to the fund for the relief of French Fruit Growers being raised by the Horticultural Society of New York in co-operation with other bodies, I would say that Mr. Frederic R. Newbold, the Treasurer of the Horticultural Society of New York, has sent me data concerning the present status of this fund, which I I enclose you herewith. Our Committee believes that the publicity you can give this effort in Bulletin of the Garden Club of America will be very helpful.

Yours respectfully,  
N. L. BRITTON.

### Fund for the Relief of French Fruit Growers

#### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED UP TO AUGUST 27, 1917

From members of the Horticultural Society of New York . . .	\$2,275
Garden Club of Short Hills, New Jersey . . . . .	5
Garden Club of Lawrence, Long Island . . . . .	25
Albemarle Garden Club of Virginia . . . . .	10
Wyoming Valley Chapter of American Revolution . . . . .	200
Monmouth County Horticultural Society of New Jersey . . .	10
Horticultural Society of Lenox, Massachusetts . . . . .	200
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,725</u>

The Newport Garden Association is to contribute half the profits of an entertainment to be given later.

The Short Hills Garden Club will give part of profits of their fall flower show.

The National Flower Show Committee have given space for a booth at the National Show to be held at St. Louis in 1918.

Several other garden clubs and horticultural societies have promised aid and are now organizing entertainments and exhibitions, the proceeds of which are to be given to this fund.

The Nurserymen's Association of the United States are arranging to donate some 250,000 apple and fruit trees.

The fund is to be distributed in France through the American Red Cross, in co-operation with the National French Horticultural Society, and a member of the Horticultural Society of New York is now in France and will make the detailed arrangements.

The Committee of the Horticultural Society of New York in charge of this fund consists of T. A. Havemeyer, F. R. Newbold, and N. L. Britton.

## Notes

The School of Agriculture at Ambler, Pennsylvania, has during the past summer, given two excellent short courses in practical horticulture for amateurs. A third Fall Course begins on September 11th, continuing for ten weeks until November 17th. The subjects for study include Flower Gardening, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Gardening, Bee-keeping, Canning and Preserving, and Poultry Work. There is also a class in elementary Landscape Gardening and Drafting which begins on September 14th.

A Jam Kitchen also has been established where fruits, vegetables, honey, marmalade, pickles, etc., may be purchased.

These courses have been designed especially to meet the present food emergency. Each course consists of lectures and practical work.

The excellent report on Roadside Planting Laws presented at the Annual Meeting by the Garden Club of Montgomery and Delaware Counties and read by their president, Mrs. Hughes, was compiled by Mrs. Robert E. Griffith of Haverford and Mrs. Rodman L. Page of Bryn Mawr, assisted by Mr. Griffith. These ladies are members of Dr. Warthin's Committee and will give information in regard to the report to those who wish details.

Mr. Lee R. Bonnewitz, of Van Wert, Ohio, who is an enthusiastic member of the Peony Society, has printed an interesting little pamphlet describing the Peony Show held in Philadelphia in June and telling of his success with some of the newer varieties.

More seeds of Mrs. Verplanck's Asiatic *Campanula* will be ready to ship in September. These are 25 cents a packet and are sold for the benefit of the Arnold Arboretum. They may be had direct from Mrs. W. E. Verplanck, Mt. Gulian, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., or after November 1st, 112 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.

"According to news from France, out of 700 regular employees of the firm of MM. Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie., Paris, 400 have been called up. Of these, so far as is known, 43 have been killed, five are dead of disease contracted on active service, 14 are reported missing, and 27 are prisoners; 49 have been awarded the Croix de Guerre. From the beginning of the war the firm has remitted to the family of each of the married men under arms 50 francs for the wife and 15 francs for each child (monthly). The amount of assistance dis-

tributed in this way is 13,000 francs monthly. A small gratuity of from 10 to 20 francs is made to each unmarried soldier on leave (three or four times in a year) when he comes home. The places of these 400 employees are now filled by about a hundred over-age or very young assistants (13 to 18 years) and 150 women over and above those normally employed."

Since the above note appeared in one of the English garden magazines, M. Phillippe de Vilmorin, head of this well-known firm has died of pneumonia contracted while on government business in England. He died for France no less than his many employees who have been killed at the front. His eldest son who is fourteen will be trained to continue his father's business, the fourth generation of de Vilmorin to occupy this honorable position.

### Lantern Slides of the Arnold Arboretum.

The Arnold Arboretum has had prepared a series of a hundred colored lantern slides showing the most interesting and beautiful features of its interesting and beautiful collection. These slides should be of the greatest educational value and an excellent introduction to a visit to this wonderful place. They are tabulated and arranged as lecture illustrations. They may be purchased for \$1.00 each or rented for five cents each. In the latter case, all damages are to be paid by the borrower. The slides will be sent, C. O. D., to arrive two days before the date specified for use and are to be returned, prepaid, immediately after. Full particulars, as to subjects, plans for lectures, etc., may be had on application to the ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

### Back Numbers of THE BULLETIN

Many requests reach the Editor for old copies of THE BULLETIN and for extra copies of the current issue. All back numbers can be supplied except No. 14. All other issues are available for ten cents (\$0.10) each. For convenience, payment may be made in stamps.

### GARDEN RECORDS

The Garden Records adopted at the FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING may be had from the Editor at the following prices:

Mr. Clarke's Plant and Seed Record, per 100 . . .	\$1.50
Mrs. Hibbard's 3 Year Garden Record, per 100 . .	1.50
Binders containing 50 of each . . . . .	3.50

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THE BULLETIN can still supply a very few of these, but as the price is constantly increasing, the sale of Binders will be abandoned when the present supply is exhausted.

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Short Hills Garden Club

*Ninth Annual Dahlia Show*

at the Short Hills Club, Short Hills, N. J. Proceeds to be donated to the Short Hills Branch of the American Red Cross, Wednesday, October 3, 1917, from 2 until 7 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents Children under 12, 25 cents

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