



Garden Glories

NOV.
1939

GARDEN GLORIES

Official publication, Garden Club of Illinois, Inc.

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GARDEN GLORIES is published six times annually. Subscriptions run from November to November, payable in advance.

To members of the Garden Club of Illinois \$3.00 per year
To non-members of Garden Club of Illinois \$1.00 per year
Single Copy 20 cents

Advertising rates \$5.00 per inch per issue. Special rates to yearly advertisers. Rate card sent on request.

Subscribers are requested to notify the circulation manager promptly of change of address.

Address all communications to Garden Glories, Box 6, Hinsdale, Illinois.

COMING EVENTS

November 8 - December 12—Annual Chrysanthemum Show, Chicago Parks District—At Garfield Park Conservatory.

November 13—Board Meeting, Garden Club of Illinois, In the Garden Club headquarters in the Palmer House.

November 14-15—Second Judging School, The Garden Club of Illinois—At the Palmer House.

December 4—Conferences with Mrs. T. J. Knudson, resident chairman, Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden—At Headquarters.

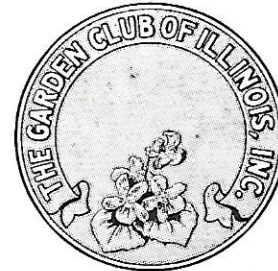
December 12—Board Meeting, Board of Directors, Garden Club of Illinois—At Headquarters.

March 30-April 7—Chicago Flower Show—At Navy Pier.

Autumn winds bring down showers of brightly colored leaves along the bridle paths in Crow Island, a grove of trees in the otherwise treeless expanse of the Skokie. The Winnetka Garden Club is planting native flowers in this five acres of wooded area. The first plantings are along the bridle paths. Later it will be extended to cover the entire area. Photograph by Mrs. Samuel W. McCaulley.

The art work on the cover, was done for the Garden Club of Illinois by Mr. Charles H. Workman.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I was thrilled to see so many of you present at the fine meeting in Freeport. It was a splendid meeting and a happy day for all of us.

The entries for the Chicago Flower Show have almost all been taken. This loyal support by the clubs of our great project is, naturally, a source of very deep gratification to me.

The National Council meeting in Milwaukee was truly an inspiration.

Before our January issue, our two great home-keeping holidays, Thanksgiving and Christmas, will have passed. May I then, at this time wish you and your loved ones a very happy holiday time.

Mrs. George Plamondon

Many Register for Judging School

THE SECOND Judging School conducted by the Garden Club of Illinois, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 14 and 15, will be well attended. There have been many registrations, and the interest in the course is great. Mrs. George S. Parker, chairman of the Community Flower Show Committee of the Garden Club of Illinois, will be in charge.

Many representatives of downstate clubs are planning to attend.

The course is designed primarily for the betterment of the local flower shows. If one is thoroughly familiar with the points which count in judging specimen bloom and artistic arrangement classes, he must of necessity make a better exhibitor. The lectures on presenting a show and compiling schedules by Mrs. O. W. Dynes, general chairman of the Chicago Flower Show, will give an outline of the work necessary to be done when planning a show if it is to be successful.

Those who take the course and satisfactorily pass the examinations will be included in the list of judges accredited by the Garden Club of Illinois. However, anyone who passes the examinations but does not wish to serve as a judge will have only to say so and her name will not be put on the list. And in no case does the completion of the course, and the inclusion of a name on the list obligate a judge to serve at shows whenever requested. It is not necessary to take the examinations, but it is desirable to do so for the satisfaction that comes from a completed undertaking. Those who completed the course in the first Judging School still stand on the list of accredited judges. These rulings were made by Mrs. Parker after a discussion with the Board of Directors.

The success of any Flower Show, from an educational point of view is dependent on the work of the judges. In the membership of the Garden Club of Illinois are many fine and able judges who have given freely of their time and ability to member clubs,—often many miles distant from their home. Many times, also, after the work of judging, they have stayed on to talk to the members of the good and bad points of the exhibits,—in effect, conducting a school in the giving of Flower Shows. These women have done a great service for the Garden Club of Illinois, and the increasing beauty and interest of the local shows, so apparent in the last few years, reflects a great deal of credit to them. It is hoped that this judging course will greatly supplement this list of intelligent, unselfish garden club members.

The classes will meet promptly at 9 A. M. and there is only one hour allowed for lunch. This makes it impossible to plan a large, special lunch for the group each day, as it is necessary for the classes to convene promptly at 1:30 P. M. if the lectures are to be concluded at 4:30.

The instructors, Mrs. O. W. Dynes, Mrs. Maud R. Jacobs, botanist, and Mrs. Mahlon Bradley are so well

known to the members of the Garden Club of Illinois that it is unnecessary to review here their splendid abilities which makes them so authoritative in the courses they are to direct.

The program includes:

November 14th

9:00 a. m.—Presenting a Successful Flower Show, Mrs. O. W. Dynes.

9:30-11 a. m.—Selection and Growing of Plant Material for Exhibition Purposes, Maud R. Jacobs.

11-12:30—Design and Color, Mrs. Mahlon Bradley.

1:30-3:00 p. m.—Specimen Bloom, Maud R. Jacobs.

3-4:30 p. m.—Flower Arrangements and Principles of Table Setting, Mrs. Mahlon Bradley.

November 15th

9-9:30 a. m.—Compiling the Schedules, Mrs. O. W. Dynes.

9:30-11 a. m.—Judging Horticultural Exhibits, Maud R. Jacobs.

11-12:30—Judging Artistic Classes, Mrs. Mahlon Bradley.

1:30 p. m.—Examination.

There will be a question box in the classroom. Every question which is signed with the student's name and address, will be answered.

Tuition fee will be \$3.00 for the course to members of the Garden Club of Illinois; \$6.00 for the course to non-members of the state organization. \$1.50 for an individual period.

Several clubs have paid the registration fee for one or more members, who will take back to the club a synopsis of the course for those who were unable to attend.



Courtesy Wilmette Life.

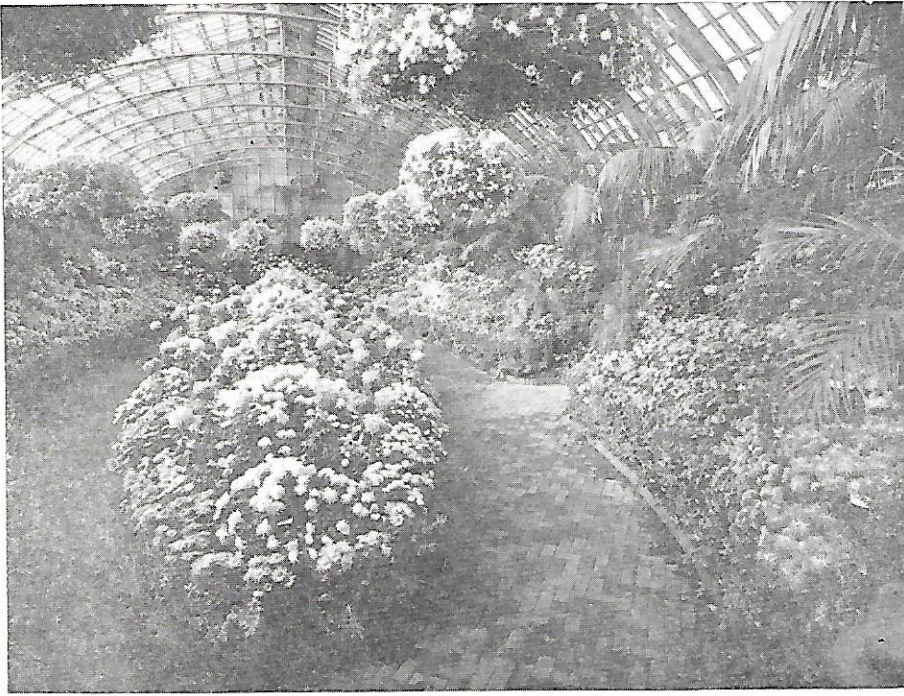
MRS. GEORGE S. PARKER
In charge of Judging School.

Semi-Annual Meeting

THE DAY of the semi-annual meeting in Freeport was a beautiful one, factually as well as colloquially. There was a large attendance, several lovely gardens were open to the visitors, and the Freeport Flower Show, one of the outstanding shows staged by local garden clubs in Illinois, was on view.

For the past several years, the downstate clubs entertaining the state organization have dispensed with the rule that only three may attend from each club and many clubs are represented by a large delegation. At the meeting in Freeport the Edison Park Garden Club and the Freeport Garden Club both had a delegation of twenty.

At this time the nominating committee was appointed. This most important committee will include Mrs. Robert Work of the Barrington Garden Club, chairman; Mrs. L. T. Warren and Mrs. Homer Whitcomb, elected from the Board of Directors, and Mrs. J. Cameron Aspley of the Glencoe Garden Club, and Mrs. Fred A. Clarke of the Garden Club of Oak Park and River Forest, elected from the membership-at-large.



Masses of brilliant blooms effectively staged, make the annual Chrysanthemum Show of the Chicago Parks District, held each year at Garfield Park Conservatory one of Chicago's finest floral displays.

Garfield Park Chrysanthemum Show Ready

THE ANNUAL Chrysanthemum Show of the Chicago Parks District opens November 8 at Garfield Park Conservatory, and continues until December 3. At this show the many varieties of this favorite flower with their great masses of brilliant bloom, are always effectively staged, presenting a spectacle of great beauty; from a horticultural standpoint, the chrysanthemum show of the Chicago Park District is not surpassed in the United States. All garden club members should plan to attend.

During the time of the Chrysanthemum Show, the Chicago Art Institute has as a special exhibition, "A Half Century of American Art". That these two events are being staged at the same time brings to the attention the all-expense tours that are being offered by the great museums of Chicago to out-of-town visitors. A committee of the officials of these museums, formed on a not-for-profit basis, has arranged a series of all-day, all-expense tours. For a cost of \$2.25 a person, (if the group includes 35 or more) a motor coach will meet the group at any railroad station, suburban line or bus terminal in Chicago and conduct them on an all day tour of Chicago's parks and museums.

Such a tour will for the next few weeks, include both these fine exhibitions. The motor coach will meet the group at the station specified about 10 A. M. The tour starts with an extended visit to the Garfield Park Conservatory. After visiting the Chrysanthemum Show a guide lecturer accompanies the group through the other show houses with their ferns, orchids and exotic plants

from every part of the world. One of the special treats for garden clubs will be a visit to the propagating houses where the lecturer will answer any questions on plant culture or propagation.

Returning to the city the party is taken through Lincoln Park and then along the North Side boulevard system along Chicago's lake front, arriving at the Art Institute in time for luncheon in a private dining room. The price of the luncheon is included in the fee. Here a well-known speaker addresses the group on some garden or art subject. After lunch a guide lecturer conducts the party through the galleries. Next the Oriental Museum on the Midway is visited, the motor coach being routed over Chicago's South Side lake front improvement, through the site of "A Century of Progress", that has now been beautifully landscaped. Here again a guide-lecturer conducts the party through the museum. From the Oriental Institute the motor coach returns the party to its station for trains home. Clubs who cannot themselves form a party of thirty-five often combine with clubs from

nearby cities for a joint tour.

Of the many tours offered, this one combining the Chrysanthemum Show and the "Half Century of American Art" exhibition, will prove one of the most popular. It is important that clubs planning tours make early reservations. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Fred G. Heuchling, chairman of the Chicago Tours Committee, 425 East 14th street, Chicago.

Junior Counsellors Meet

The first meeting of the counselors of the Junior Garden Clubs affiliated with the Garden Club of Illinois was called on September 23rd, at the Palmer House, by Mrs. H. J. Whitcomb, Junior Garden Club Chairman.

Those present were: Mrs. E. F. Patterson of Maywood; Mrs. Celeste Fagan of Downers Grove; Miss Blanche Kieff and Miss Sengstrom of Melrose Park; Mrs. Florence Rathke of Bowen Branch High School; Mrs. J. H. Jennings of Joliet; Mrs. Albert D. Farwell of Lake Forest; Mrs. Henry Shedd of Oak Park and River Forest; and Mrs. E. F. Funk of Blue Island.

A meeting will be held on the third Saturday of each month. At future meetings the subjects of miniature flower arranging, herbs, weeds and dish gardens will be given time, also some of the projects of the Junior Flower Show schedule will be demonstrated.

Mrs. Whitcomb is anxious that everyone interested in Junior Garden work take advantage of these meetings, which are especially prepared for those who would like to become familiar with the project of children's work in a garden group. The meetings are open to all who are interested.

The meetings are held the third Saturday of each month at 10:00 A. M. at the Garden Club of Illinois headquarters, Room 312, Palmer House, Chicago.

Civic Projects

Awards Made

THE THREE GARDEN CLUBS receiving the Certificate of Merit from the Garden Club of Illinois for outstanding civic work during 1939, as announced at the Semi-annual meeting, were The Freeport Garden Club, for the great program of conservation; the Itasca Garden Club, for development of waste land adjoining the highway and railroad right-of-way in the heart of the village; and the Winnetka Garden Club for the development of "Crow Island."

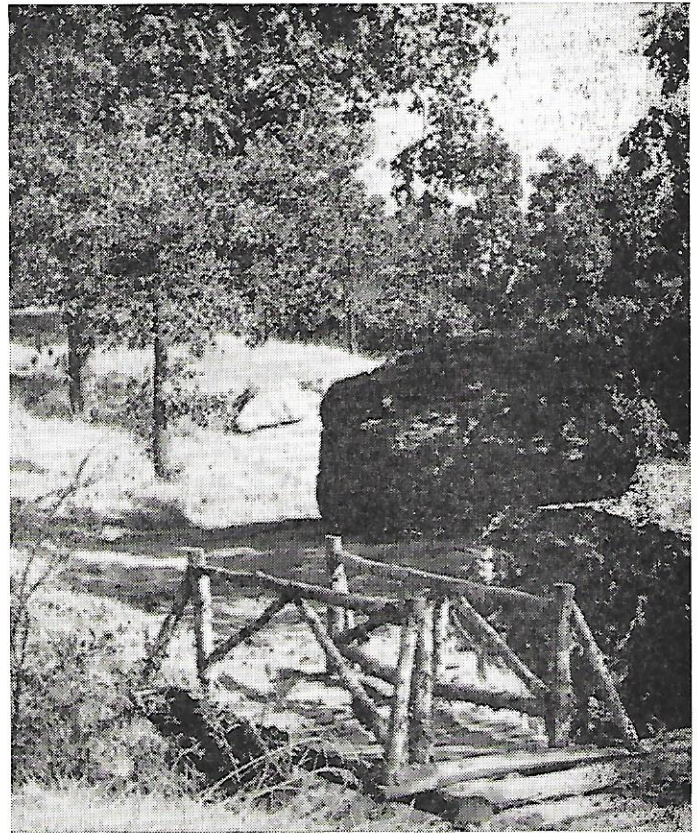
Following action of the Board of Directors to conform with wishes of presidents of local clubs, the preliminary judging, as well as the final, is state-wide.

There was no attempt on the part of the judges to differentiate between the work of the three clubs. The projects will be judged against each other during the winter by judges, not members of the Garden Club of Illinois, recognized for their work in civic planning, and as landscape architects. Announcement of the result of this judging will be made at the annual meeting, in April.

The work of several clubs on projects which have not been finished, or which have been completed before this contest was inaugurated, except for some details of maintenance, while not considered in this year's contest, are of such merit that special mention was made of them in the report. These included the planting of the avenue of elm trees along Second street in Springfield from the capitol to Oak Ridge Cemetery, wherein is Lincoln's tomb by the Springfield Civic Garden Association; the crab apple planting in the village of Kenilworth, inaugurated by the Kenilworth Garden Club, and now taken up by the Kenilworth Home and Garden Club, the park Board of the village and many of the citizens, the Flora Garden Club, for the development of a park and playground along some unimproved property adjoining the railroad right-of-way.

A report of the project of the Winnetka Garden Club is given here by Mrs. Samuel W. McCaulley.

"Lying Southwest of the village of Winnetka is a parcel



One of the rustic bridges in the park created by the Alto Pass Garden Club along a stretch of overgrown cliffs near the city. This project was awarded first prize in the Civics Project Contest in 1938. The park was dedicated this fall, with Mrs. Leo Hettiger, of the Flora Garden Club, former regional chairman of the Southern District, representing the Garden Club of Illinois.

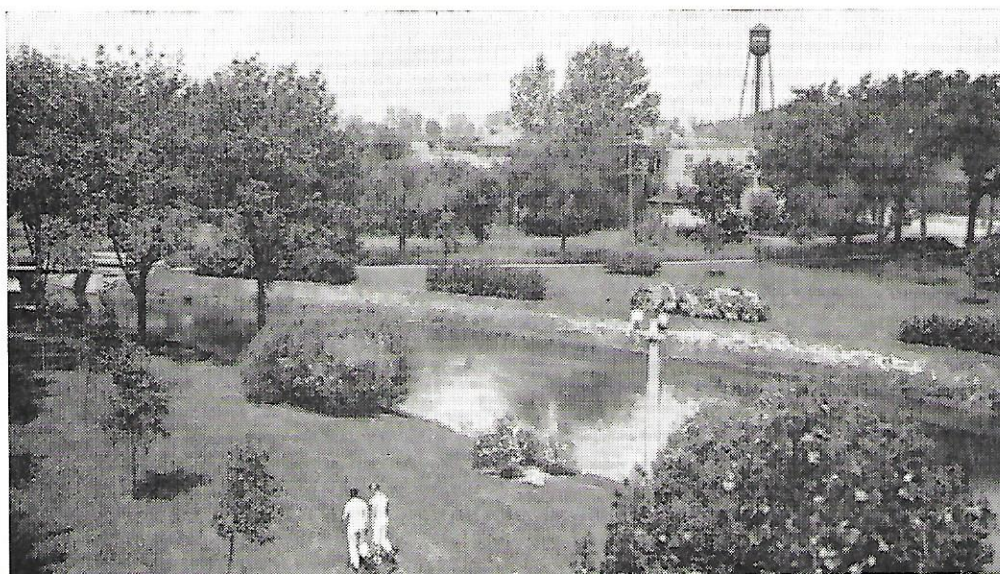
of land, undisturbed from the dawn of time. This tract consists in all of seventeen acres. Five acres of this is known as "Crow Island" and is a clump of native forest in the otherwise treeless expanse of the Skokie. It has long been a favorite roosting place for crows.

"The trees to be found here are the red oaks, white swamp oak, hawthorn, wild crab apple, choke cherry, black cherry, ash, hickory, sumac, gray dog-wood, pussy and dwarf native willow.

"Some twenty years ago a group of wise and far-sighted men, The Winnetka Park District Board, acquired this land at a reasonable outlay.

"Their object was to preserve it for a wild life sanctuary and to keep it in its natural state. This small forest has not stood in vain. Boys of this locality have here played Indian, built temporary tepees, cooked meals and unconsciously absorbed much nature lore. Girls,

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This well kept little park was a dumping ground until the Itasca Garden Club took it in hand as a civic project. Lying along Irving Park Boulevard it is a beauty spot in a conspicuous part of the town that is enjoyed in passing by thousands of motorists.

Raising Herbs and Using Them

By MRS. ALBERT D. FARWELL,
Lake Forest Carben Club

WITH THE REVIVAL of interest in the old Herb Gardens of our forefathers, we need a compilation of scattered bits of information about the culture of herbs, their uses in cookery and medicine as well as the folklore, superstitions and legends connected with them. Every country has long forgotten herbal lore which has always been coincident with its growth and that of its people.

The growing of herbs is as old as the hills, you might say. The Chinese used herbs as long ago as 1100 B. C. and on down the ages herbs have played an important part in plant life. It was not until Queen Elizabeth's time that much was known about vegetables, so herbs were an essential part of the diet to take the place of vegetables. The herbs were also used to rub over the meats as a preservative. There were herbs for medicinal uses, culinary herbs, strewing herbs, sweet smelling herbs and many that old superstitions kept in use. Wild chamomile, called featherfew, perhaps from its finely cut leaves, but more probably as a corruption of feverfew, was a specific for agues, although to be effectual the Magi ordered that it must be picked with the left hand behind one, speaking the name of the fever stricken. Rue was supposed to keep away the evil spirits; rosemary was for remembrance; always a sprig of rosemary in a nosegay a gentleman brought his lady love. Dittany, the old Greek plant, exudes a gas which can be lighted, and it is said that this was the bush that Moses in the burning bush of Bible days stood in. The superstitions and stories of herb history are legion, each one more diverting and interesting than the last.

From the days when at Sir Launcelot's bidding, Elaine gathered herbs to prepare his bath, there have survived some lingering, although fast vanishing traces of this womanly lore. The 18th century retained many of the customs of the middle ages, and even in America, preserved traditions of that medieval usage by which the chatelaine was skilled in leechcraft and in the arts of chiurgeon. It was still held that this beneficent tendance was the truest grace of every woman, stately dame or humble good wife, and the growing of simples, the drying and distilling of medicinal plants, was an essential part of the training and occupation of young women of every degree. Many hours were given to the compounding of ointments and salves, of syrups and cordials and conserves, some of healing herbs and strengthening fruits, others of ingredients foul as ever simmered and bubbled in a witches' cauldron.

These homely arts were not entirely lost within the memory of the present generation, and the memory of their practice fondly lingers in many a country homestead.

My own experience with herbs has been of short duration and is quite limited. It is hard for me to believe that two years ago I did not know one herb from another and cared less, they seem such an integral part of me now. Once having used them to flavor salads, drinks and foods of all kinds, without them our meals taste quite flat and uninteresting.

The best way to get to know your herbs is to start a few from seed in the early Spring. After you have trans-

planted from the flats into the individual pots you soon learn to know from their sizes and textures which ones are for smell and which ones to eat. If you have a small space and can have only a few herbs I would recommend the following:

Lemon balm: a hardy perennial. Can be used to flavor cold drinks, has a delicious fragrance and can be used for sweet bags when dried.

Broad leafed thyme: hardy. It is excellent to use in salads, meats or for flavoring of any kind. It is also sweet to add a sprig to a little bunch of flowers which some of the old herbists called a 'tussie-mussie'.

Sweet marjoram: an annual, easily raised from seed. It can be used as flavoring in salads as well as other foods and its fragrance is everlasting.

Summer savoury: an annual, easily raised from seed. It is a great addition in salads.

Rosemary, a perennial. This herb is a slow grower but once established is one of the very nicest herbs. 'Rosemary for remembrance' as the old saying goes. It can be used on meat before roasting and is always sweet and fresh in a bouquet. I am not going to leave my rosemary plants out in the winter until they have become well established.

Chives everyone knows, and they are essential in an herb garden for culinary purposes.

French tarragon: hardy but very difficult to raise from seed. I have taken mine from cuttings of old plants. This is a great addition to salads and of course the tarragon vinegar is almost the best of all the vinegars. Fill a large pitcher with tarragon leaves, pour the plain cider vinegar on top of the leaves, let them remain there for two weeks, then strain and cap your vinegar in a jug or bottle.

Sage: a hardy perennial with lovely lavender flowers that bloomed for almost six weeks in my garden this spring. I would recommend it for the perennial border it is such a handsome plant with its soft grey foliage and upright habit of growth. The leaves of sage are used for stuffings in meats or minced fine in cream cheese balls.

Sweet Basil: an annual easily grown from seed. It combines almost everything; has a delicious fragrance, can be added to salads, is especially good in flavoring tomatoes either hot or cold; a few leaves added to fish while it is cooking adds greatly to the flavor. When dried it retains its fragrance always.

Parsley everyone knows about, also the mints. The mints spread so rapidly they really should be planted in a place by themselves or a piece of tin placed around their roots.

Chevril: one of the best for salads. I have found it difficult to raise. It does not like too hot a place.

These are only just a few to start with. The list is long and varied and it is hard to know where to stop. We dug up a small patch by our kitchen door and planted the culinary herbs there. It is such fun to go out before dinner with a pair of scissors, take a snip of this and a snip of that and add them to our salad bowl which we mix on the table. You have to use your imagination on the in-

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Portable Garden Paths

By MRS. L. T. WARREN,
Treasurer, Garden Club of Illinois

UPON MOVING TO the suburbs some years ago, I encountered the true suburbanite problem—the planning of a suitable garden. It was my first experience in this kind of work, or, rather recreation, and as is usual with most amateurs, I had no very definite ideas as to just what I wanted.

However, I did have some very pronounced ideas as to what I did not want. Cement walks, and huge, cumbersome rock and pieces of broken-up sidewalks made into paths, usually entirely out of proportion in a small garden, not want. Cement walks, and huge, cumbersome rock and pieces of broken-up sidewalks made into paths, usually entirely out of proportion in a small garden, were among my pet aversions; but still, and especially in wet weather, there was the necessity for something solid under foot when working in or roaming about the garden.

After considerable thought, I arrived at this solution: we would have small, light, portable blocks to lay wherever required. The first step was the contriving of a wooden mold, built for the formation at each setting of five octagonal cement blocks, twelve inches in diameter, and one and one-quarter inches in thickness. The ingredients consisted of one part Portland cement and two parts torpedo sand. This rich admixture of cement, coupled with retarded drying, resulted in the formation of a most durable product.

Various colorings may be added to the cement mixture with the idea of so laying the blocks as to have them blend



One of the "portable" stepping stone paths in Mrs. Warren's garden. The octagonal shape of the stones gives a slightly formal feeling, that is pleasant. They really aren't stones at all, Mrs. Warren made them of concrete.

with surroundings to the best advantage. The blocks were made in the basement during the winter months and, therefore, did not interfere with the usual gardening activities.

The easy mobility of this character of path is one of its distinct advantages. When rearranging the garden layout (a quite common habit among true garden lovers), the light blocks may be picked up, placed in a pile, and after the new layout is decided upon and completed, the blocks again laid where desired. In a newly cultivated bed, one step upon the thin block will press it into place on a level with the soil surface, and from a short distance away, especially when using the properly tinted block, the garden highway will hardly be discernible.

Also, in cases where it is necessary to have a path in the lawn, the advantages of this kind of path again become evident. Sinking only to a depth of one and one-quarter inches, the surrounding grass-roots penetrate underneath the edges, the grass itself encroaches over the top, and the mower may be operated over the blocks. And should it be desired to change the direction of the path, with the grass-roots already well developed under the thin edges of the block, the scar left by its removal soon disappears.

And it is so easy when hoeing the garden! Pick up the blocks, hoe, drop them back, and we never are troubled with the quack-grass and toughly-rooted weeds so often associated with the permanent walk.

ATTRACTIVE CLUB PROJECT

The House and Garden Club of Aurora will sponsor a planting of wild flowers this fall at Phillips Park as an educational project, to acquaint the public with the flowers, flowering shrubs and trees native to this region.

The garden will be a place where native flowers will be allowed to grow and bloom naturally along winding stone walks.

The flowers to be planted this fall will include blue, yellow, and white violets, hepatica, wood anemone, blood-root, trilliums, mandrake, lady-slipper, wild hyacinth, Virginia blue-bell, phlox, chickory, fringed gentian, cowslip, monkshood, Solomon's seal, Indian pipe and many more which are seldom seen. Some native honeysuckle will also be planted.

From year to year more plantings will be added.

Mrs. Lisette McLallen, Publicity Chairman.



Closeup of octagonal stepping stones which are easily moved from place to place as desired. The richness of the cement mixture coupled with slow drying, makes a durable product of little thickness, giving a stone easily carried about the garden.

Tulips Are The Glory of May

But They Must Be Planned For Now

By **MONIQUE EWER,**
Wilmette Garden Club

IS THERE any time of the year when we appreciate our garden more than tulip time?

Tulips, as you know, come after the seemingly long days of winter when we, as gardeners, long after the first glimpse of bright color to make us realize that spring is really here.

Tulip time is a distinctive and characteristic season. We feel immediately that we are in the month of May with all its glory—lilacs, sweet viburnum, dogwood, flowering almonds, and crab apple blossoms add to the beauty, but tulips in some manner, like royalty perhaps, are easily supreme.

They are a very simple flower, yet of countless varieties. Every color, shade and hue can be found in tulips, except blue which for some reason Nature has been very sparing of in all flowers.

Tulips grew wild until about 400 years ago and probably originated in Turkey, Persia and Asia Minor (I say probably as it is not definitely known), the bulbs being carried eventually into Holland, where under ideal growing conditions they thrived and bloomed with greater beauty. This was in the Sixteenth Century. Since that time and, in fact, recently, hybridizers have given us numerous new varieties as well as increasing the size and beauty of the tulip.

May I suggest that in the month of May, usually about the middle of the month, you take time to visit the various parks and feast your eyes upon these lovely creations.

A million bulbs are being planted in parks and along highways, representing 115 varieties. Some 60,000 have been planted in Grant Park in the vicinity of Buckingham Fountain. Every variety will be labeled with its name for the information of the public.



Tulips in lovely tones of purple and rose greet the spring in the garden of Mrs. O. W. Dynes.

It seems superfluous to suggest method of planting tulip bulbs. However, for the benefit of those who have never before planted them, may I caution them to have the soil left rather loose, allowing the rains to distribute the soil around the bulb. Never allow footfalls over planted bulbs, which has a tendency to pack the soil too firmly, making it very difficult for roots and shoots to force their way through.

The question has been asked, "Why do my bulbs often produce one leaf and no bloom?" The principal reasons are: Either the bulb is too small to produce a flower, or the old bulb, which you may have had for years, is dividing itself, small bulbs forming around the old one, Nature's way of reproducing.

These one-leaf bulbs may produce a blossom in one, two or three years, or after maturity. It is wise to take up the old bulb and remove all the small bulbs which have formed around the parent bulb and plant them in a new situation and allow them to mature. This takes a great deal of garden space. Most of us have to be content with a small garden, so we are inclined to buy new bulbs to replace them. At any rate, the new varieties which are being produced each year are very tempting and we do not mind throwing the old bulbs away.

The best time to select one's tulips is in the spring. Visit the various nurseries who specialize in tulips and see them in full bloom. In this way, you may select the color combination to suit your need. Prowl around in your friends' gardens at this time of the year. You may see just what you would like for yourself, or possibly can see mistakes some of them have made and profit by it.

It isn't too late to plant tulip bulbs now. They may be planted any time this fall while the ground is workable. The selection will be limited as stock is pretty low at this late day.

Tulips grow easily from seed. Of course, one has to be a very patient gardener to be willing to wait two or three years for results. However, some of our loveliest tulips have been developed by just this method. Many beautiful tulips have been developed from the small bulb taken from the parent bulb. Sometimes a flower is developed which is entirely foreign to that of its own variety. This is called a sport. These sports are watched carefully. When after three or more years they reproduce their own kind, they are given a name (if they are worthy) and then catalogued with other tulips.

Don't forget in the spring after the flower has gone that next year's bud is forming while this year's foliage is maturing, so do not cut your tops back until they are dry (if you can restrain yourself that long). They need as much care after they flower as before.

First to appear in spring are the single and double tulips. The stems are short and they are much used for formal bedding in parks. These are followed by Triumph,

Darwins, Breeders, Cottage, Parrot, Lady tulips, together with many others.

It really is quite useless to give a list of tulips to be purchased this fall as there are so many good catalogues describing them more fully than I can—it's interesting reading also. One collection which may be of interest to some of you is called Exhibition Collection. These beautiful varieties of ten bulbs each make a very lovely picture:

Admiral Tromp—bright orange.

Advance—Fiery red, blue base.

Blue Perfection—violet.

Eclipse—dark rich red.

Glacier—white (one of the best).

Insurpassable—lilac.

Jane Aldred—creamy yellow.

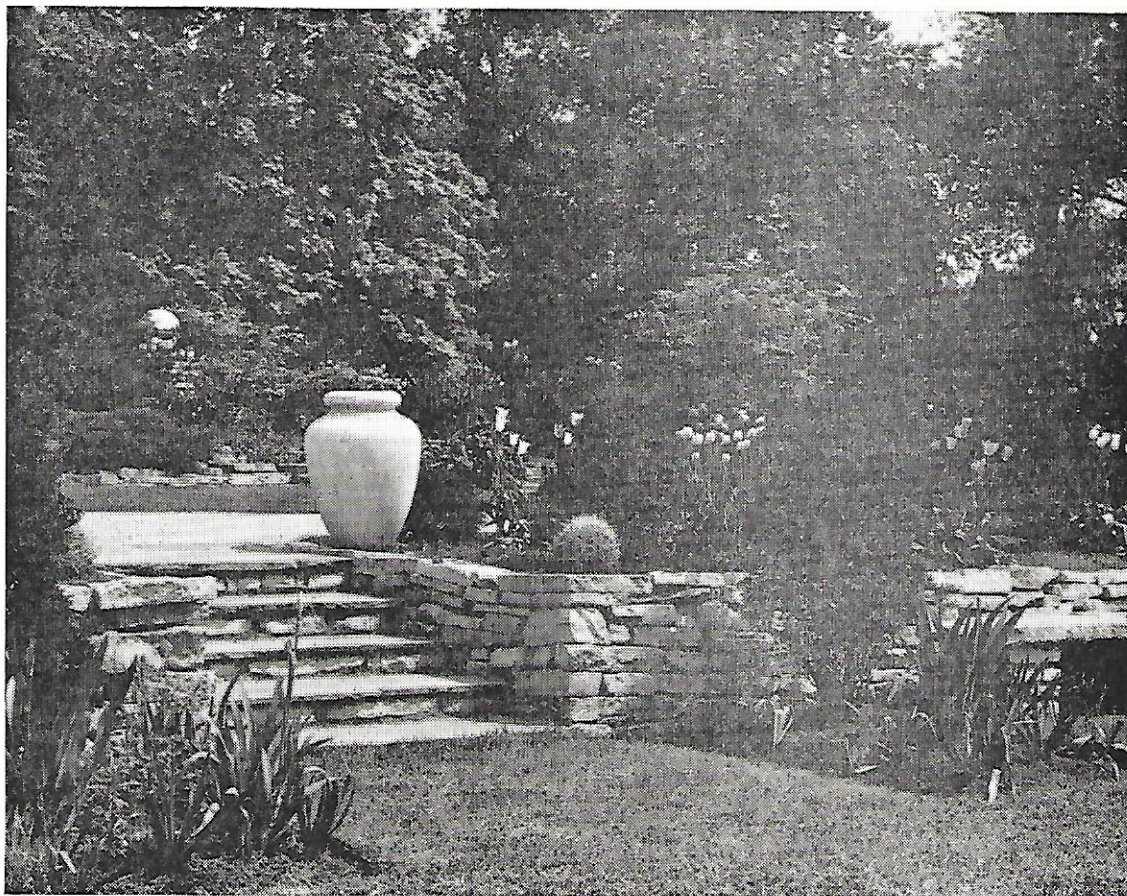
Mrs. John T. Scheepers—deep golden yellow.

Pride of Zwanenburg—spinal pink.

Tantalus—light yellow overlaid with dull slate violet.

In answer to the question that is often asked, "Which is proper, a formal planting or natural planting?" I would like to say:

Tulips for many years were grown and used in a formal way. All our parks, public places and many very beautiful estates carried out the formal idea. To my mind one may use them either formally or informally according to the surrounding architecture or other planting. Informally, tulips are used in connection with other



Tulips are never lovelier than when the pure lines of their bright chalices are outlined against the somber tones of the evergreens. A lovely view in the garden of Mrs. Emanuel Hogenson, of Elmhurst.—Photograph by Ralph Kroscher.

flowers, thus breaking the tall, straight lines of the tulips which lend themselves so well in the formal garden. It has been my experience that adding phlox, bleeding hearts, Chinese forget-me-nots, pansies, etc. adds to the charm of tulips in a garden.

The blending of all colors of pastel shades is very delightful and oft times gives a breath taking effect. But again I say tulips used formally or informally depends entirely upon their surroundings. You are the one to decide which suits your particular need best. There is no right or wrong to either use.

Forcing Tulips and Other Bulbs For Winter Bloom

By MRS. GEORGE S. PARKER,
Chairman, Community Flower Shows

Would you like to have pots of daffodils and tulips from your own bulbs blooming in the house this winter? If so, follow these simple instructions:

Fill a seven inch pot with good black soil, adding a little bone meal. Plant three or four bulbs, depending on size. Bury the pots in the ground in an accessible place, cover loosely with earth and leaves, and forget them until January.

When the spirit moves some dreary day, dig up a pot, take it indoors and put in a dark cool place for ten days, not forgetting to water frequently. Bring it to the bright light gradually, and shortly you will be rewarded for your labor.

If you plant three or four pots, bringing one in every

two weeks, you will have a succession of bloom until Spring.

There is something "very special" in the plants that have developed in your own garden, blooming in such gorgeous colors in your home while it is so cold and wintry outdoors. Some varieties of tulips come into bloom thus early, easier than others, but most catalogues have those varieties marked which force easily.

Among the varieties of tulips that can be depended upon to force easily are: Early Single: Couleur Cardinal, Prince of Austria, General DeWet. Cottage: Bouton D'Or, Gesneriana Lutea, Maiden's Blush, Moonlight, and the Fawn. Darwins: Bartigon, Clara Butt, Dream, City of Harlaam, Farncombe Sanders, Matchless, Rev. Ewbank.

Gourds As A Garden Hobby

By IZETTA RYEDEN,
Peoria Garden Club

GROWING GOURDS is a fascinating hobby. The leisure time of the whole year may be spent pleasantly in its pursuit. Early in the year you study lists in the catalogues, select "good seed" and prepare the soil. When the ground is warm in the spring, the seed is planted. Keeping it watered and growing fast during the summer will take up many pleasant hours.

In the fall, the gourds are gathered and dried, and what an interesting and exciting time that is! Then polishing and decorating your interesting crop will occupy many hours during the winter months.

There are two great divisions among the gourds: *Lagenaris*, or hard shelled gourds, and *Cucurbita*, or ornamental gourds.

The *Lagenaria* are night blooming, and are white flowered. They have green fruit, which last indefinitely when dried. These gourds are used for craftsman articles such as garlands, bowls, baskets, dippers, toys and birdhouses.

In this class belong the bottle, dipper, calabash, Hercules Club, sugar trough, etc.

The *Cucurbita*, or ornamental gourds, are day blooming, and have yellow blossoms. These gourds are much sought after because of their gay colors and the odd shapes the fruits assume. To this class belong the Turks Turban; the Crown of Thorns, the Wharted, the egg, the pear, the apple, etc.

Gourd seed should be planted in the open ground in full sun and after all danger of frost has passed. The seed should be planted about an inch, or twice the depth of the seed, in rich, moist soil. When the little plants begin to grow, they should be fertilized either with barnyard manure or one of the complete commercial fertilizers, kept well cultivated, and not allowed to get too dry while the vines are making their growth. It is essential that the plants should be kept growing rapidly.

While the fruit is developing, give plenty of water. This is important. But later in the season, withhold both water and fertilizer. Too much water may keep the gourds from ripening before frost. If late applications of fertilizer are given, they should not be too rich in nitrogen, as this cause too much vine growth with less fruit.

Ornamental gourds should be picked when fully matured. You can tell when this time comes by the clear, rich and autumn like colorings of the gourds, and the brown-green color of the stems. The tendrils at this time are beginning to shrivel. It is important not to leave fully matured gourds in the hot sun, for this will fade the beautiful colors. Select a clear, dry weather for gathering. Cut from the vines with sharp pruning shears, leaving a long stem, being very careful not to bruise the fruit. Dry thoroughly and coat with white shellac, spar varnish or clear floor wax as desired. The gourds are now ready to be arranged in containers so you can enjoy their beauty. Baskets, wooden, pottery or brass bowls are best for these arrangements.

The *Lagenarias*, or hard shelled gourds, should remain on the vine until both fruit and stem have turned a light brown. They should be cut with long stems, and handled carefully to prevent bruising and scratching, and hung in a warm, dry, well ventilated place, where there is no danger of freezing, until dry. You can tell if they are sufficiently dried by the way the seeds rattle. When fully dry they are ready to be made into useful and decorative articles.

Save a space in your garden for gourds next spring, and watch them grow.

Here are a few of the many varieties that you will enjoy: Peruvian—long handle dipper; Peruvian, Canteen; Guatamalan, Marank or Dolphin; Indian, Gerklin or Gooseberry; African, Horned Cucumber, (new); African, Calabash; Mexican, Medicine; Mexican, Ox Hart; Mexican, Spoon; Holy Gourd or Crown of Thorns; Alley Oop Club; Turks Turban; Guinea Bean, Dish Rag, Sugar Trough, and Bottle. There are many others which you will want after you have raised these few.

Here are a few suggestions for gourd arrangements which I have found effective:

Large bowl of natural brown gourds with autumn leaves.
Crown of Thorns gourds in Chinese setting.
Maranka gourds in a window grouping.
All cream and white gourds used with black accessories.
One perfect specimen of Turks Turban.

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GARDEN BOOKS

MRS. MAURICE MANDEVILLE,
Lake Bluff Garden Club

"Distrust the book which reads too easily because such writing appeals more to the senses than to the intellect. Hard reading exercises the mind."—Says George Apley.

FIRESIDE WINTER READING, selection of books as Christmas gifts for garden-minded friends . . . here is a subject to divert our thoughts from a troubled world, at least temporarily. Thankfulness, which is more than satisfaction, is our privilege, we who are able to work in our gardens or look up at the stars unafraid.

One garden club, very much alive, has requested this column to name *the* book for their book-review program—not the book of the week, or the book of the month, but more enduring — something entertaining as well as informative. The answer is easy: "*The World Was My Garden*" David Fairchild (Scribners \$3.75).

The author has been everywhere and seen everything but is not a bore in the telling. You know the story of the boy in grade school who had to write a short theme on Socrates with this result: "Socrates was a very wise man. He knew everything, he went around telling everybody about everything and they poisoned him."

David Fairchild, without lengthy descriptions, gives one the flavor of many lands, the spirit of many races. He tells of the charm of the old Germany of his student years; of his travels from South America to Japan, from Finland to Greece; he tells of finding seedless grapes in an Italian monastery garden, Persian melons on an island off the coast of Greece; there is romance, adventure back of each article in our nearest grocery store. We have to thank a choice group of naturalists and explorers who have pushed out these food frontiers.

Donald Peattie, who knew David Fairchild as an associate in the Department of Agriculture, claims that the author is more fascinating than the world and the gardens of which he writes. In spite of his contacts with great scientists where fluency in foreign languages made him at ease, his own thorough education in the Universities and laboratories of Germany and Italy, his attitude toward himself is one of the affectionate absurdity comparable to that of Logan Pearsall Smith in "Forgotten Years."

Some readers may not know that the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction in our Department of Agriculture at Washington was founded on appropriations diverted from the scandal of the old *free seed* distribution of congressmen and turned to scientific ends. Under the guidance of David Fairchild the F. S. P. I. grew from a

one-man desk to a staff of technical experts, gardeners, plant breeders and experimenters and above all skillful agricultural explorers. He himself was a brilliant liaison officer with foreign botanical gardens and agricultural stations and to his vision and imagination California owes the avocado industry, and Florida its mangoes.

Against department skepticism, Peattie says: "Even over the dead body of Federal quarantine this scientist

went on introducing foreign plants, seeds, cuttings, graftings, budding, seedlings, fruits anyway he could get them across the seven seas and out of the hearts of the continents into this country. To-day the number of these introductions runs into the hundreds of thousands."

This volume will make any gardener appreciate through what perilous seas, by what swaying caravans, his treasured blossoms, trees, and choicest shrubbery have come to him.

Happily many books mentioned in this column are now reduced in price. For instance, Richardson Wright's "Bed Book" (Garden City Publishing Co.) was \$2.50 is now

\$1.00. One dollar for a classic! His "Story of Gardening" has dropped from \$3.75 to \$1.79.

Macmillan has reduced to \$1.00: Clara Leighton's "Four Hedges" (formerly \$3.50) and Helen Fox Morgenthau's "An Artist's Herbal" (originally \$2.50).

But the most startling reduction of this publisher is Louise Beebe Wilder's "The Garden in Color", which was \$7.50 and is now \$2.95. This book has more than three hundred illustrations in color and is choice *plus!*

In a Chapter "The Garden in Winter", the author points out the beauty of evergreens both the board and narrow leaved types and resolves to have more of them; she praises the *Mahonias* for the way its foliage shines, and what sleet does for twigs, branches and old seed heads along the roadsides and neglected fields which offers a beauty all their own. The cacti enthusiast will find gorgeous illustrations along with directions for proper soil mixture for succulents able to survive our indoor drought.

Plenty of ivy about gives a room great charm in winter. A good illustrated article "Fascinating Ivies" appeared in House & Garden November 1938 by F. F. Rockwell. *Hedera helix* is the *mater familiae* with many

(Turn to Page 13)

Winter Woods

They are not cold, the sturdy trees,
With soft white blankets to their knees,
And toes embedded deep in earth,
That shelters them and gave them birth.

Their arms reach up to meet the sun
And then at eve, when day is done,
Their myriad fingers seem to play
With stars along the milky way.

Bertha E. Jaques,
Chicago

Lincoln Garden Nears Completion

By MRS. T. J. KNUDSON, Resident Chairman

THE GROWTH OF the plantings at the Lincoln Memorial Garden this summer and fall has been remarkable, due to the care they have received, and the fact that there was a great deal of rainfall in the spring and early summer. The drought late in the summer did little damage, as the plantings are all well established.

The construction work, particularly the building of the foot bridges along the trails, and the mowing of the trails by a power mower, added to the growth of the trees and shrubs, has sharpened the outlines of the picture of the garden as a whole and now, for the first time, it is possible to really get a visual impression of the entire plan.

Jens Jensen, designer of the garden, visited the garden in September, and was much pleased with the progress that has been made. Mrs. Plamondon, and two other members of the Abraham Lincoln Garden committee,—Mrs. L. T. Warren, and Mrs. Warren Shoemaker, were here in August.

Markers have been placed on the boulders at the three entrances. They are simple bronze plates, 12x20 inches, with the inscription "Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden—The Garden Club of Illinois, 1937." The date 1937 was used because the first large plantings were put in in that year and that date has considerable historical significance, as it marked the hundredth anniversary of the year Lincoln came to Springfield to make his home until he left for Washington as president-elect.

The entire border planting shows up beautifully just now with the brilliant coloring of the sumac and grey dogwood, which is contrasted with the red bud and plum, whose leaves still are a vivid green. This border planting is being studied now with a view of planting for additional touches of color to enhance the fall color.

The little seedling oaks, which, as acorns were planted in the fall of 1936, are now about two feet high, and are waving crimson banners, a promise of the years to come. These will be transplanted in the very early spring from the original beds, as in some places a dozen or more are growing together. The tiny trees will be quickly and carefully transplanted, with no injury to the root system, to the places they will stand for, probably, many hundreds of years.

Beginning at the north end of the garden, we will make



One of the lovely "sod bridges" along the roadside trail at the Lincoln Memorial Garden. These little bridges over small ravines offer great possibilities for effective planting.

a quick survey of some of the new plantings.

The shrubbery groupings around the Western Springs Garden Club sun opening, "The Prairie" have done well, as have the native prairie flowers which the club has sent down. The area is a very large one, and more prairie flowers will be added.

The four large maples put in around the Barrington Council Ring have all, apparently, established themselves happily, and add much to the beauty of that area.

The tulip trees and sassafras planted around the council ring of the Chicago Art League, in addition to the first planting of roses and redbud, have done well.

The Rockford Garden Club extended their redbud lane about 200 feet, and it is one of the loveliest lanes in the entire garden and even now gives the feeling of a trail through the woods.

The Springfield Civic Garden Club area will be entirely completed in the spring, even to the planting of the wild flower borders along the trails.

As soon as the rush of the fall work is over the entire Garden will be mapped out for wild flower plantings, and it is hoped that every club in the state which has not a definite area to develop will contribute to the fund for the wild flower plantings, much of which can be done in the spring.

The areas of the Garden Club of America and of the State Federation of Michigan Garden Clubs will be completed this fall and early spring. It was with much gratification that Mrs. Plamondon received a letter from the president of the Wisconsin state club recently with a substantial contribution, with the friendly greeting of "one neighbor to another."

The drinking fountain which is to be put in by the Garden Club of Illinois in memory of Mrs. Willard Jaques which was designed by Mr. Jensen, is well under way and will be completed soon.

The foundations are in for the large bridge over the lotus pool being erected by Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen. The Garden Club of Illinois is greatly indebted to Mr. G. F. Burch, chief bridge engineer of the state, for his assistance in the building of this bridge. His office supplied the plans, and the work of putting in the foundations

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has been under his constant supervision. He also inspected the timbers which have been creosoted under pressure. Besides all this, Mr. Burch has been ready at all times with needed advice. The bridge will be completed this winter. We are appreciative of the continued help of the WPA.

The Joliet Garden Club is building the bridge over the south ravine.

A contribution has been received from the Oregon Garden Club, which will be added to the wild flower fund.

Areas still to be completed:

Bridge over North Ravine and Ravine planting.

Bridge at South Ravine.

Meadow of Shooting Stars.

Lily Meadow.

Grove around South Cook County Council Ring.

Sun Opening with border of plum, redbud and viburnum nudum.

Sod Bridge and planting of Swamp Roses.

Thicket of Shad.

Three Ravine plantings of wild flowers.

Grove of maple—requiring about 50 trees.

Planting of Iris, spiderwort and wild roses near lake.

Bridge on north hillside through witch hazel trail.

The Garden Club of Illinois hopes to have the entire planting in by next spring so that a new map may be made showing the areas of the different clubs and the clubs contributing to forest or wild flower planting—this map will be mounted, weather proof, under glass at the main entrance with the history of the Garden.

(Note: Mrs. Knudson will be in the office of the Garden Club of Illinois, 312 Palmer House, Monday, December 4, to confer with representatives of clubs regarding the plantings. Those desiring to see her should make appointment as to time.)

Garden Books—

(Continued from Page 11)

heterogeneous daughters and Hibernian cousins with foliage variations—the heart-shaped leaf is *corea-caea*. You may learn what food and sprays they need and why these vines survive indoor conditions better than most house plants.

A new book for herb lovers,—“Magic Gardens” Rosetta E. Carlson (MacMillan—\$3.50).

Please remember that the Library at the headquarters of the Garden Club of Illinois at the Palmer House has much to offer in the way of mental calories for that strong winter diet. Following are a few examples:

“The Complete Garden”—Albert M. Taylor.

“The Garden Month by Month”—Mabel Cabot Sedgwick.

“Practical Book of Out-door Flowers”—Richardson Wright.

“Story of Gardening”—Richardson Wright.

Added to these above mentioned books to be bought or borrowed is a coveted bargain for your permanent reference shelf brought to your attention months ago in this column: “The Garden Dictionary” published by Houghton Mifflin & Co. reduced from \$16.25 to \$7.50!

Those of us who have filed our copies of “My Garden” published in London, may some day find we have collectors items if this titanic conflict continues. The editor, Theo. A. Stephens, urges Britishers, whenever regulations for war-time gardens will permit, to keep the

familiar pattern of floral beauty for the sake of youth—“to be young today is to live in chaos, nothing seems solid, lasting or durable—these young people become strangers to themselves; . . . life permits them no looking backward or forward . . . they cannot know what is to come . . . but *gardens* represent continuity something that belonged to the even flow of natural normal life.”

Do all vocations and avocations seem of little importance these days? Go for a long walk.

Has some one taught you the munition maker's prayer,

“Now I lay me down to snore

I pray tomorrow there'll be war”?

Reach for a book by Richardson Wright.

Does that imp memory recall Thomas Hardy's cynical sentence,

“After 2,000 years of mass

We get as far as poison gas”?

Blot it out with the gay pages of the “Garden in Color.”

The philosophy of Lora Dunsany's latest book “Patches of Sunlight” may help a little. “We can no more go back from poison gas to guns than we could have returned from guns to the sword, or from the sword to the axe of stone.”

The world is not to be wept over but to be understood. Dip into Fairchild's book and then walk out and look up at the eternal stars.

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Herbs—

(Continued from Page 6)

redients and try out all sorts of mixtures. Here are just a few suggestions:

Add a sprig of rosemary to deep fat when frying potatoes.

Use sweet basil with all tomato combinations, raw or cooked.

Mint added to green peas gives a fine flavor.

Try a touch of sweet basil with boiled fish.

Sprinkle marjoram over roast pork before roasting.

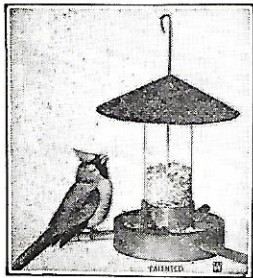
The herbs are best to use when fresh if possible, but the dried ones also add delicious flavors.

For drying, most herbs are best if picked just before flowering. Cut always on a hot clear day, as it is essential that the leaves be absolutely dry. Place them well

spread out on flat trays of cheese cloth, or hang them from a beam, if you have a dry corner, airy and free from dust. Too quick drying means a loss of flavor and fragrance. When thoroughly dry crunch up the leaves and put them through the meat chopper, push them through a strainer removing all hard bits of stems. The finer the mixture the easier to use. Store in a tight container.

The herbs for fragrance are better known. Lemon verbena, geraniums of all kinds, pineapple salvia, mignonette, lavender, heliotrope and a host of others. They all have their place and when you begin to plant herbs you find you want them all. Someone told me that the owner of an herb garden could not do a greater kindness than to send a bunch of sweet smelling herb plants to the blind. Most flowers fade and their fragrance is soon gone, but an herb plant gives forth its sweet smelling fragrance for weeks on end, and the more it is touched the sweeter its fragrance. For the blind to be able to feel a plant of this kind and have it respond so sweetly to their touch means more to them than any of us can realize.

Is it not possible that in this day of more exact work both in botany and therapeutics, some advantages might be gained from the study of that almost forgotten chapter of plant life, a garden of herbs? In histologic research one can be too scientific for any friendship with plants, and biology may easily crowd out the personal element. There is for the lover of herbs, almost unlimited scope in the preservation of this half forgotten lore, in which eliminating medieval elements of astrology and magic, there is much of genuine worth. To him to whom 'Comes the lure of green things growing', a new world of interests may be opened by even these suggestions of the older point of view.



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PLANT LIST

The list of fine plant material, given by Richardson Wright, during his lectures here, will be printed in January.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
Of the Garden Glories, published bi-monthly at Hinsdale, Illinois, for October, 1939.

Garden Glories
County of DuPage } ss.
State of Illinois,

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Raymond Knotts, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of the Garden Glories and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of Publisher—	Post Office Address
Garden Club of Illinois, Inc.	Hinsdale, Ill.
Editor—Mrs. Raymond Knotts	
Business Manager—Mrs. Vernon Cultra	

2. That the owner is: Garden Club of Ill., Inc.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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

MRS. RAYMOND KNOTTSS,
Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of October, 1939.
Hildur Deerinck,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires December 4, 1940).

Civic Projects—

(Continued from Page 5)

as well, have loved this shady and friendly wood.

"All wise and far-sighted people are not men.

"One might say that a group of women who had organized with so lofty an aim as to wish to simulate gardening, to share the advantages of association, to aid in the protection of native plants and birds, and to encourage civic planting would be the group to carry on.

"The Winnetka Garden Club is privileged to belong to two such bodies: The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. and The Garden Club of America, and in its desire to carry on these aims and to add to the enjoyment of local life, it has chosen for its project this year and for years to come planting this wood to native wild flowers.

"This plot is crossed by bridle paths which are in daily use. It was thought best to plant in natural order along the paths for the present.

"A grower of wild plants furnished splendid stocks of ferns, martensia, trillium, blood root, hepatica, shooting stars, jack in the pulpit, wild ginger, yellow, white and blue violets, and blue phlox. These plants have thrived, having been watered and cared for by the park board.

"About seven thousand five hundred plants have already been placed.

"The plan is to continue planting deeper into the wood from the start made this year along the bridle paths, and to provide seats for resting and grills for picnickers.

"Money for this venture came from the regular amount reserved for civic use from the Club's treasury and from the proceeds of a garden pilgrimage in July.

"'Crow Island', undisturbed by man, is a haven for birds and wild life."

Moods In Arrangement

By MRS. CLAY HARKNESS

The Tuesday Garden Club of Aurora, a new member club of the Garden Club of Illinois, took first prize on its club project at a September flower show staged by the Aurora Men's Garden Club.

The Tuesday Club chose as its subject, "The Moods of Life", expressed in flower arrangements in clear glass containers, grouped on an oblong table with a white cover. "Joy" was expressed by a tall arrangement of pink asters and pale blue delphinium, supplementing stalks of rubrum lilies.

"Grief" was composed of grey blue lupin, purple asters and gladoli of the same shade, with lavender asters at its top and velvety purple petunias at its base.

"Triumph" was expressed in yellow zinnias; "anger" blazed in a mass of huge orange scarlet zinnias.

"Despair" was portrayed by drooping grey celosia tipped with dull rose, against a background of artemesia "Silver King. "Envy" was represented by a massed arrangement of pine needles, sprays of vinca, grasslike Japanese iris leaves, and huge seed pods of mignonette, as its focal point.

Loveliest of all was "Contentment", in the center of the table. Two flat square bowls were set with their sides touching, making two shallow pools. In one floated a full blown white rose with its stem and leaves, and in the other drifted a few white petals from it.

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