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The Florida Federation Of Garden Elubs

> YEAR BOOK NUMBER ONE 1927 - 1928

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A Field of Roses at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries.

Fine Plants for Florida Gardens

Shrubs:
Abelias
Arborvitae
Azaleas

Bottle Brush Camellias Ligustrums Oleanders Pittosporums Pyracanthas Roses Viburnums



An Azalea in Bloom

Shades:

Dogwoods Hollies (Berry bearing)

> Judas Trees Live Oaks Magnolias Sweet Gums Wild Plums

BAMBOOS

GROUND COVERS

LAWN GRASSES

PALMS

VINES

The best that can be grown.

Catalogue on request.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Year Book

NUMBER ONE

1927-1928

Published By

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS

EDITOR-Mrs. Arthur Gerrish Cummer, 829 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR-Mrs. McGarvey Cline, 2595 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

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Foreword

In presenting this, the first Year Book of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, it is appropriate to include a brief account of the formation of the organization.

During the Spring of 1922, four Garden Clubs were organized in four different parts of Florida, each unaware of the others. Without exception, the members were primarily interested in the improvement of their own gardens and neighborhoods. It was soon apparent, however, that they could not confine their activities to personal enjoyment, for many appeals were made to them for advice and assistance, so that gradually their organizations became civic powers in the communities where they were situated.

It remained for Mrs. Arthur Gerrish Cummer, founder and first President of The Garden Club of Jacksonville, Florida, to recognize the truth of the saying, "In unity there is strength," and, with great vision and foresight, to make the first efforts towards the formation of a State Federation of Garden Clubs in Florida. Having heard, in many ways, of the experience of other garden clubs, and realizing they were all trying to solve the same statewide problems, she invited Mrs. Joseph R. Ellicott, of Ormond Beach, President of The Garden Club of the Halifax Country, and Miss Grace O. Edwards, President of The Garden Club of Winter Park, to meet with the executive board of The Garden Club of Jacksonville, Florida, and consider the formation of a State Federation. During that meeting, in April 1924, three important decisions were made: That a Florida Federation of Garden Clubs should be formed; that The Garden Club of Miami, Mrs. E. B. Douglas, President, should be invited to become a charter member; and that a committee should be appointed to draft a Constitution and a set of By-Laws.

On January 7th, 1925, another meeting was held in Jacksonville, the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and officers were elected. Mrs. Joseph R. Ellicott was chosen President for a term of two years. Under her able direction, the organization of many new clubs was accomplished and great progress was made, especially in the Central District, in the elimination of unsightly outdoor advertising.

Mrs. Arthur Gerrish Cummer followed Mrs. Ellicott in the President's chair. Building upon well laid foundations, she has extended the influence of the Federation to all sections of the State. Thinking that the information gathered from the intensive scientific study of tropical plants would be of untold value to both Nation and State, Mrs. Cummer is perfecting plans which, she hopes, will lead to the establishment of a national arboretum, or botanic garden, at Chapman Field, near Miami. In March of this year the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, in convention assembled, endorsed such an undertaking and pledged to it their unlimited support.

In Florida today representatives of Garden Clubs are found on city planning and planting committees, on Park Advisory Committees, and on State and County Beautification Committees where the fine art of gardening, as sponsored by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs is recognized as bringing beauty to the State and joy to all her people.—Gerda E. Meigs, Corresponding Secretary.

The President's Review

When, in January of 1927, your president accepted the post of standard-bearer for the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, she did so with the full realization that the organization was as yet in a plastic phase; with even many of its policies not definitely decided upon; with no past errors to be lived down; no present schemes evolved; and with unlimited possibilities for the future.

Two years seemed a long time—many things could be done within that period—but now they are almost over your president must give an account of her stewardship. In so doing she begs that you will pause and think of what great things come from the smallest, most obscure beginnings—for she feels that there is little to review save only the beginnings.

Possibly the fact that ours was the fifth State to join her garden clubs together in a State Federation may be peak enthusiasm and a desire to work in harmony and unitedly for the good of the State as a whole.

With promptitude in January 1927, the newly elected officers proceeded to carry out the dictates of the convention that chose them—namely, to mail to the Chairman of the County Commissioners in each of Florida's sixty-seven counties a copy of the Resolution (printed elsewhere in full) which had been adopted. Through this Resolution, the federated garden clubs of Florida had placed themselves irrevocably on record as favoring a one hundred foot right-of-way on all State and County roads, and recommended other steps in highway beautification which they believed might bring about good results. Let not the fact that responses came from but five of the sixty-seven chairmen dishearten you in the least!

Our mite was done in an effort to aid in the abolishment of unsightly signs, multigraphed letters being mailed to many prominent billboard advertisers already being besieged by similar letters from numerous other groups of likeminded people. Take courage from the long list of firms which have now promised to abstain from defacing Nature's beauty. Public opinion is a marvelous instructor and the force of example carries far. We cannot measure our help in this work.

Serious thought was given to the program for the Convention which was held in Winter Park on March 28th and 29th, 1928. A report of it follows. Some changes were authorized in the Constitution and By-Laws, chief among them being an alteration in the representation of the clubs, and an increase in the annual dues from ten to twenty-five cents per capita. This move had been found obligatory in order to finance the activities of the standing committees, and also to meet the demands pertaining to the conventions. Directors were elected who will serve during the next two years.

In all probability the presence at this convention of Dr. David Fairchild—who is in charge of the Agricultural Explorations of the United States Department of Agriculture—gave more impetus than could have been generated by the aid of any other one person to the consideration of establishing an Arboretum or Botanic Garden in Florida. He talked to us on this subject most intelligently, convincingly and enthusiastically. At the close of his remarks, we passed a resolution and pledged ourselves in earnestness and sincerity to work for the consummation of this idea. Since the South of Florida is the only truly subtropical section in the United States, we are unanimous in our belief that not only our State, but the whole

Country, will reap great benefit from such an institution.

Your president has worked unceasingly in this cause and shall continue to do so, you may rest assured, until it is un fait accompli. But more effort is needed than her own. It will be a long pull—a

hard pull—and it must needs be a pull together.

Opportunity was given for each member of the Federation to solve the gardening problem which most troubled her through the medium of a Question Box. This was most creditably presided over by Norman A. Reasoner, president of The Royal Palm Nurseries. The tribunal to whom he referred all questions for answers was composed of the following: Dr. H. Nehrling, Theodore L. Mead, J. Horace McFarland, H. Harold Hume, M. J. Daetwyler, W. W. Sterling, and Dr. David Fairchild. The privilege of having present such a galaxy of distinguished horticulturists may cause us just pride.

Not often can one have more accurate and complete information than was given here by Dr. Theodore L. Mead in an informal talk on orchid culture. Dr. Mead has experimented with orchids for several decades and his knowledge has been greatly augmented by his personal experiments. He brought to the convention several beautiful

specimens in full bloom for all to enjoy.

The convention was also made more interesting by the presence of Mrs. Fred Joel Swift, president of the New York State Federation of Garden Clubs, and of Mrs. Kermode F. Gill, president of the Ohio Federation of Garden Clubs, among other distinguished guests.

Most of us have read many of the excellent books written by Frank A. Waugh, professor of horticulture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, hence it was a great satisfaction to meet Mr. Waugh personally and to hear his lecture on "A Better Place to Live" demonstrated by illustrations. Mr. Waugh was wittily introduced by Irving Bacheller.

The social functions, which were delightful, gave pleasure to the many guests from all over our State. Winter Park citizens proved their hospitality by generously opening their gardens.

Other high lights of the sessions were the exhibits of some forty named varieties of azalea blossoms; mounted specimens of Florida ferns; water color sketches of our native flora; and a model garden—the work of the Garden Club of the Halifax Country.

Undoubtedly, inspiration was derived by all who were present at this convention. The next sessions will be held in Miami on the 20th and 21st of March, 1929. Let us try to have a very large attendance.

The Federation is now showing the growth that might be expected from the type of foundation which was laid. During the period covered by this year-book our membership has increased from five clubs to twenty, though only fourteen will be reported here, as the balance have joined more recently.

Although it might seem that the achievements thus far are few, there has been built a framework sufficiently strong to support all of our efforts for the good of Florida during many years to come.

Your president labors ever in behalf of Conservation and Beautification, and she would leave as her legacy to the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs the spirit of optimism and the desire for efficiency.—Ninah M. H. Cummer.



"A city, like a man, has a soul to save; unlike a man, it has a face of its own choosing."—Irving Bacheller.

FLORIDA, THE BEAUTIFUL

O, Florida, the beautiful,
The land of palm and pine,
I love thy lakes and fruited fields,
I love thy tempered clime.
O Florida, fair Florida,
God's gifts abound in thee.
Thy soil is clad in beauty rare
From sea to sunlit sea.

Thy splendrous nights of starry skies.

Thy days of mellowing light,
Thy tangled woods and flowered
scenes
Will age to age delight.
O Florida, my Florida,
Earth's paradise to me.
Thy springs and lakes and limpid
streams
Flow to eternity.

-Civitan S. F. GAMMON, Jacksonville, Fla.

Beautification

The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs stands for the beautification of our State in every possible way and place. Its aim to create more beauty in Florida is, in fact, one of the main reasons for its existence.

All admit that the value of beauty is better appreciated with every passing day. It is a large factor in the formation of character—a primary need in municipal development—an undeniable gauge in the estimation of cultural rating of a nation, in short it

cannot be disregarded.

For several years this state has been preaching Beautification, but our accomplishments have been cramped and handicapped. So they must continue to be, until there is an awakening to the realization that foundation work is the essential need. Nothing can be done to beautify our roads in a permanent, practical manner until the standard width of the highways is made sufficient to permit of some growth along the shoulders. This is not consistent with safety, except on the roads which have a one hundred foot right-of-way. While we wait for public sentiment to demand the widening of the highways, and the enforcement of the No-Fence, Fire, and Conservation Laws, we can but rest on our oars, and steer our craft down the channel of Education.

Our highways should be made more beautiful. What the development of the State has taken away in the way of wonderful native vegetation should be restored or replaced, wild flowers preserved, scenic spots opened to view. And above all should the "uglification" of the roads be done away with, the sign boards, rubbish heaps, dilapidated buildings, while filling stations should be improved and regulated. Else how may we claim to be a beautiful State?

The home grounds should be so planted as to give a beautiful setting for the house which will make of it a real home, a place where living is a delight. The streets must be graced with the shade of noble trees providing that sense of restfulness which is a common

need.

Let us have parks and many of them, carpeted with stretches of beautiful lawns and planted by the expert's hand with our lovely palms, trees and shrubs, to provide open places for recreation, and the landscape pictures which are a joy to every passerby.

Every college campus, every school building, clubhouse, and library, all churches and hospitals, the city halls and public buildings as well, should have their surroundings as beautiful as possible and not be left stark and barren in our midst as they so often are.

The Garden Club Federation stands ready to cooperate with every organization working toward these ends.—Grace O. Edwards, Chairman.

Highway Resolution

(Adopted by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs in Convention assembled at Ormond Beach, Florida, on January 11, 1927).

BE IT RESOLVED—that the Chairman of the County Commissioners and all members of the County Commissions, in each county in the State of Florida, shall be requested to incorporate in any and all future contracts for road construction in this State of Florida, clauses requiring that the contractor building such roads shall agree to leave berme at each side of the road bed, leveled, graded, and planted with grass as per specifications to be named by the County Commissioners in whatever county the road is done;—and, also, clauses requiring the contractor to agree that all debris, accumulated through road construction work, shall be cleared away by them before the final payments shall be made, and the work accepted.

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHERMORE—that immediately following the completion and acceptance of the road work by the Commissioners in the various counties where roads have been built, a ROAD PATROL shall be arranged for, whose duty it shall be to maintain the berme in a good firm condition and to keep the right-of-way clean and in good order. Whose further duty it shall be to watch over and to preserve inasmuch as it lies within their power to do so, all of the NATURAL GROWTH along the roadsides.

BE IT RESOLVED ALSO-that the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs shall go on record as favoring the establishment of a uniform right-of-way of the main roads of the State and Counties, and that such right-of-way shall be not less than 100 feet. That they urge the State and County officials to take steps regarding the establishment of this uniform right-of-way as quickly as possible in order that the permanent beautification of our highways may be undertaken.

BE IT RESOLVED-that copies of the above resolutions shall be sent to Dr. Fons A. Hathaway, Chairman of the State Road Department, and to members of that Board, likewise to the Chairman of the County Commissioners of each county in the State of Florida.

SOME GARDENS OF AMERICA WORTH VISITING

Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Mass. Buchart Garden at Victoria, B. C. The Bishop's Garden at Mount St. Albans, Washington, D. C.

Thompson's Desert Arboretum near Tucson, Arizona.

New York Botanical Garden in New York City, N. Y.

Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, S. C. Middleton Gardens, near Charleston, S. C.

Pinehurst Garden at Summerville, S. C.

"The Oaks" near Summerville, S. C.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cherry Blossom Drive in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Dupont's Garden "Longwood" at Wilmington, Del.

Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, Mo.

Bok's Bird Sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Fla.

Brewer Azalea Garden, "The Palms" at Winter Park, Fla.

California Botanic Garden at Los Angeles, Cal.

Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Ill.

A Florida Arboretum

It is an undertaking of colossal proportions that our Federation of Garden Clubs is sponsoring—sometimes one wonders if all our members realize how colossal. If they do not already appreciate it, they should and must inform themselves, so that they may speedily become emissaries and heralds in our campaign of arboretum education. The arboretum will not advance from the status of hopeful desire to that of actual fact until the public demands that it should do so.

The United States does not boast of many arboreta and none of them can be traced to the inspiration of a garden club. If we desire to leave on our record of accomplishment something eminently beneficial to the State, let us establish an everlasting memorial to the efforts of the garden clubs in this Florida Arboretum.

Why are we urging this upon the State? Will it not be an added burden? How can we meet the needs of all of Florida by an arboretum established in any one part of the State? What can be gained from such an institution?

These are all pertinent questions, and there is a ready answer for each. We urge this upon our State just as an alert business man urges upon his less progressive partners the need of employing an efficiency expert to aid them in making the most of the existing conditions. An arboretum would be the efficiency expert of the State in working toward the horticultural development of Florida. As to the added financial burden does one consider money expended to improve and build up the business from which his income is derived as an asset or as a liability? Most assuredly the former.

How can the needs of the whole State be served by the experiments made at an arboretum placed at any one definite part of the State? That inquiry answers itself. It goes without saying that with our varying conditions of soil and climate, we can not hope to meet every demand in any one place that we might choose for the arboretum, but we could supply most of them. And, since some persuasion may be required to establish and maintain one arboretum, how may we hope to procure aid for the four which really would be necessary to entirely cover the needs of the four horticultural divisions of Florida—the north, south, central and west?

But observe that we speak only of a horticultural division of the State. When considering Florida's welfare, nothing should divide it. Why even mention North Florida and South Florida in our conversations? Why not name the city or town only, and trust to the geographical knowledge of our hearers to tell where it is located? Returning to the question of the possibility of finding a spot for an arboretum suited to all of Florida, let us consider, if you will, the selfishness of parents who would refuse to grant advantages to one child of a family, because their other three children were incapable of availing themselves of the same advantages.

Indisputably, the one and only place in the State of Florida where a botanic garden should be established is in the southern part. That is the only section of the United States which can be called tropical. An arboretum which is to supply information as to the adaptability of importations from the tropics must be located there or nowhere in our United States.

"Florida has had her intoxication of sunshine and land booms," says C. W. Barron, "She must now understand that wealth is from the sun, by the soil, through labor—labor of brain as well as labor of hand."

George Moore, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, says,

"Florida offers an ideal location for a sub-tropical garden. Too

"Florida offers an ideal location for a sub-tropical garden. Too much time has already been lost, and the sooner a real botanical garden can be established in your State, the better."

Dr. David Fairchild, while not meaning to criticise but being in a position to know what has been done for Florida by the United States Government, makes the following statement. After describing several new arboreta which are being developed throughout the West, he says "These communities in the West are meeting the Concernment believer. South Florida has been more new plants given Government halfway. South Florida has had more new plants given to it by the Government than has any other part of the United States, and yet the residents of the State have never given any re-

turn in the way of financial assistance."

What can be gained by an arboretum? Let us answer that question with another. Had you ever realized that almost none of the things raised in our State in such abundance, and upon which we depend for a great part of our income, belong to this country? Practically all are importations, found to be adaptable and valuable, developed and made use of. This should prove to us that inasmuch as but few extensive investigations of our own have been made in Florida, there lies still available a vast amount of material suitable for growth in this State. In fact, half of the globe has yet to be explored for plants to be tried out in Florida.

It may surprise you to learn that grapefruit was introduced from Asia; oranges from Southeast China; pineapples from South America; potatoes from Chili; celery from Europe; mangoes from India; avocadoes from Mexico and Central America; and most of our vegetables from distant lands. These are mentioned to give you talking points in favor of an arboretum—use them. Then besides the introduction of products with a commercial value, many of them undoubtedly will greatly enhance the beauty of Florida, and that too

is an asset, is it not?

Educational work on this subject is our first step. That is the duty and the privilege of the Federation, and we can do no better than to make our own the doctrine of the great Napoleon; "If it is possible, it can be done; if it is impossible, it must be done.

ARBORETUM RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there are at present in the United States five (5) Arboreta, namely: The newly established National Arboretum at Washington, D. C.; the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts; the New York Botanic Garden; the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis; and the California Botanic Garden; and,

WHEREAS, Florida is peculiarly adapted, both geographically and climatically to the propagation and study of the tropical and sub-tropical plants, and,

WHEREAS Florida represents a different section of the country from the five already mentioned;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs put itself on record as advocating the establishment of an Arboretum in Florida; and that its influence be exerted to procure Chapman Field for this purpose; and also,

BE IT RESOLVED that a bill be introduced at the next session of the Florida State Legislature, asking for an adequate appropriation to secure a site for this Arboretum and the maintenance of the same; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an attempt be made to secure Federal aid for this purpose, if found necessary.

Japan's Contribution to Florida Gardens

By H. Harold Hume.

A survey of Florida gardens shows that their plant population has been drawn from many lands. There will be or may be found, for instance plumbago and gladioli from South Africa, cocus from Brazil, poinsettia from Mexico, snowflake from Europe, orange from China, Bermuda grass from India, bottle brush from Australia and azaleas from Japan. These and many more, growing with red cedar, dogwood, pine, oak, holly and other native plants make up the flora of our gardens. It is worth while to know where plants come from. It adds greatly to the interest of gardening and this knowledge is very often a clue to the conditions under which they should be grown, or under which they may be expected to succeed.

Of all the countries that have contributed to our wealth of garden plants we are perhaps most indebted to Japan. One hundred or so Japanese plants of primary importance may be looked for in Florida gardens, a greater number possibly than has come from any other country and were the plants from this part of the orient removed from our gardens and from our lists of landscape materials they would be sadly missed and long years would pass before the loss

could be made good from other sources.

It is natural to ask, why has this wealth of plants from Japan found so large a place in our gardening scheme? The answer is not far to seek. It is because there is so much in common between the climate, soil and native flora of Japan and the adjacent mainland of China and the climate, soil and plants of Florida and eastern North America. Japan parallels the coast of Asia like a great bow with the concave side toward the Pacific. It lies within north latitude 30° and 46°. There are more than four thousand islands of which four only, Hondo, Zeyo, Kiushiu and Shikoku are large. There are elevations up to Fujiyama 12,425 feet. Southern Japan is tropical. The northern parts are cold, and the whole climate is greatly influenced by the Japanese current. The rainfall is irregular in its distribution, but approximates sixty inches annually. Much of the soil is sedimentary, lime is lacking, the soil is acid and the native plants are acid loving. Paralleling these conditions, in Florida there is the Gulf stream, tropical conditions far south, colder winters north, a rainfall of 54 to 60 inches, distributed irregularly, absence of lime (in most parts), acid soils and many calciphobus plants.

The similarity in vegetation is very striking. Large numbers of plants are evergreen in both regions and many plants native in Japan and China have close relatives in Florida. By way of illustration it may be pointed out that there is a French mulberry (Callicarpa) in Japan and one in Florida; several species of plum in Japan, several in Florida; there are many evergreen oaks in Florida and also in Japan; junipers and pines are plentiful in both regions; Japan has its Judas tree, its magnolias, its hollies, its Torreya and so has Florida, Azaleas are a part of the shrub flora of both regions, though in Japan they are mostly evergreen while in Florida all the species are deciduous. There is a sweet gum (Liquidambar) and a wisteria in the orient, as well as in Florida. It is not strange therefore to find Japanese plants adapted to Florida conditions, because plants are likely to succeed where their close relatives do. Florida

soil, rainfall, heat and cold are suited to their needs.

It is not always easy to say whether a plant from this oriental region is Japanese or Chinese, but regardless of whether a given plant originated on the islands or on the adjacent mainland, many that came from China originally have been so long in cultivation in Japan and so many varieties have been originated and perfected by

skilled and patient horticulturists that they may be justly regarded as belonging to Japan. Many plants in both areas are known only in their cultivated forms, their wild forbears are unknown. Buddhism in its Chinese form was introduced into Japan by way of Korea in 552 A. D. Between that date and the 8th century Chinese monks were busy in Japan proselyting the inhabitants to the new religion. They were interested in plants and such Chinese species as tea, cherry, apricot, persimmon, orange and perhaps the chrysanthemum were taken by them to the gardens of Japan. From the 8th century on, it became more the custom for Japanese monks to go to China that they might learn at the fountain head of Buddhism and plants were taken by them from Japan to China. The presence of such plants as Cryptomeria, Camellia and many Azaleas can thus be accounted for in Chinese gardens. Temple gardens became special places for the planting of unusual specimens and from the very earliest times the exchange of plants between the two countries was carried on. Then, as now, missionaries were the distributors of plants in new regions.

Western contact with China and Japan began at a much later Marco Polo, a Venetian, lived for many years in China in the latter part of the 12th century and wrote of his travels, the country and its people. After his travels, China was forgotten by Europeans until discovered by the Portuguese in 1542. In 1549 St. Francis Xavier went to Japan and established a mission at Yamaguchi. Many thousands were converted to Christianity and the Christian religion for a number of years gained steadily. The enmity of Buddhism was aroused and in 1624 Christianity was proscribed and Japan was closed to Europeans, although trading posts were maintained by the Dutch East India Company at some points though under galling restrictions. Commodore Perry arrived in Japan in 1853-54 and the

country was again opened to the outside world.

Connected with the Dutch East India Company there were three famous botanists. These were Kaempfer, Thunberg and Siebold. Englebert Kaempfer lived in Japan from 1690 to 1692 and in 1712 published his Amoenitates Exotical, an admirable book on the plants of Japan. His name is perpetuated in one of the Azaleas, A. Kaempferi. C. P. Thunberg, a physician, visited Japan in 1775 and in 1784 published his botany, Flora japonica. The beautiful vine, Thunbergia Grandiflora commemorates his name. Phillippe von Siebold, for whom the Japanese walnut Juglans Sieboldii was named lived in Deshima from 1823 to 1829 and published his Flora Japonica a wonderful book on Japanese plants. Through these three men and their writings the western world learned of the wonderful plants of Japan, and the interest of European plant lovers and growers was aroused. In 1818 Samuel Brooks, a British nurseryman, sent Joseph Poole, a gardener, to China and from then down to today others have followed, for this oriental region has always been an interesting field and a rich one in its findings for the plant explorer. Between 1843 to 1861, Robert Fortune explored China for the Horticultural Society of London. Fortune's name will live long in the annals of gardening. Before his untimely death in China, Frank Meyer of the U. S. Department of Agriculture spent many years in plant explorations in China and E. H. Wilson, Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, has added untold wealth to the beauty of western gardens from China and Japan. These men rank with the navigators who discovered seas, islands, countries and continents in earlier days and their contributions to the welfare of the world will some day be looked upon in the same light. They are the men, who with many others, sea captains, sailors and traders, their names unknown, have immeasurably enriched our exotic flora and added so much to the fullness of living.

As already indicated the number of Japanese plants in Florida

is great. No attempt is made here to describe them, and at best the list that follows is incomplete, but it gives some idea of the large place Japanese plants occupy in our surroundings.

Trees-

Cinnamomum camphora
Cleyera japonica
Cryptomeria japonica
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Ginkgo biloba
Illicium anisatum
Ligustrum japonicum
Magnolia stellata
Magnolia liliflora
Magnolia soulangeana
Magnolia kobus
Prunus mume
Quercus acuta
Quercus glabra

Sterculia platanifolia Fruits—

Satsuma orange
Sand pear
Japanese walnut
Japanese chestnut
Loquat
Japanese plum (prunus triloba)
Persimmon

Vines_

Ficus repens
Kadsura japonica
Lonicera japonica
Rosa laevigata (cherokee rose)
Wistaria floribunda
Wistaria sinensis

Campsis grandiflora

Shrubs-

Azalea amoena
Azalea indica
Azalea japonica obtuca
Aucuba japonica
Camellia japonica
Camellia sasanqua
Cydonia japonica
Elaeagnus pungens
Hydrangea hortensis
Ilex integra
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum coriaceum
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Ligustrum amurense

Nandina domestica

Osmanthus fragrans Osmanthus aquifolium Osmanthus fortunei Photinia glabra Pittosporum tobira Pittosporum tobira variegata Prunus japonica Rosa multiflora Spiraea thunbergia Spiraea prunifolia Spiraea cantoniensis Spiraea van houttei Viburnum odoratissimum Virburnum macrophyllum Virburnum suspensum Bamboos-

Arundinaria japonica
Bambusa argentea
Bambusa argentea striata
Bambusa alphonse-karri
Bambusa disticha
Phyllostachys aurea
Phyllostachys bambusoides
Phyllostachys nigra

Conifers— Cephalotaxus harringtonia fastigata

Podocarpus macrophylla Podocarpus macrophylla maki Podocarpus nagi

Juniperus chinensis sylvestris Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana Juniperus chinensis albovariegata

Retinospora pisifera Herbaceous Plants— Aspidistra lurida Chrysanthemum Fatsia japonica Liriope graminifolia

Liriope graminifolia variegated

Narcissus tazeta Ophiopogon japonicus Ophiopogon jaburan

Palms-

Rhapis flabelliformis Rhapis humilis Trachycarpus excelsa

In the sky there is a moon and stars;

And in my garden there are yellow moths

Fluttering about a white azalea bush.

A Sanctuary and a Shrine

The Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, Edward Bok's gift to Florida, is far more than a splendid structure housing the largest and finest set of bells ever cast. It is more than an exquisite planting of smooth grass walks and copse and thicket to invite the tarrying of "our little brothers the birds." It is, or may become a shrine of reverence and refreshment for the human heart, if one may become so attuned to its purpose as to catch its message in the secret whisper of the wind among the trees, and in the music of the bells.

In his essay on History, Ralph Waldo Emerson remarks, "It is in the soul that architecture exists. Santa Groce and the dome of St. Peter's are lame copies after the divine model. Strasburg Cathedral is a material counterpart of the soul of Erwin of Steinbach. The true poem is the poet's mind, the true ship is the shipbuilder." Many as have been the material expressions of the indomitable idealism of that nobly Americanized man, Edward Bok, not one of them so completely summarizes the international type of his mind, composite of the best of the old world and the new, as does the Carillon and Bird Sanctuary planned by him, and being built for him on Florida soil, as an affectionate memorial to his Dutch grandparents, whom he characterizes in the inscription on the great tenor bell, as "lovers of beauty."

Architects, foundrymen, sculptors and builders are using for him the best of their own gifts, and latest developments in modern machinery in their effort to interpret the soul of him with its respect and adoration for worthy tradition, its quick discernment of the drama of romance, and its steady far forward gaze into the future. The tower itself, combining a wealth of southern materials and symbols, is essentially of this new world of his dreams and his achievements, but its spiritual foundations are rooted deeply in the old, where those two lovers of beauty made in the North sea a spot of refuge and delight in spite of unfriendly climate and soil. Perhaps they catch an echo today from this lovely spot, where plants from China and Japan and the islands of the South Seas are so happily combined with the riches of native growth to make a resting place for the migrants whose three great tracks seem to cross here, and where there is sanctuary for more than four hundred varieties of Florida birds. Surely it would be but poetic justice if some day the egrets should nest here and rear their young under the protection of the man who set in motion and strongly impelled the current of pub-lic opinion which resulted in outlawing the ruthless slaughter of these beautiful birds to satisfy a passing whim of vanity. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to hope, that in the same way in which the plant life of Florida has been so greatly enriched by immigrants from kindred latitudes all around the world, with protection and study, many exotic birds may be acclimated also.

Therefore, let us study the Mountain Lake Sanctuary, not only as a marvelous gift and beauty spot, but as a place of inspiration and reverence, where haply we may also catch the behest left to their descendants by those two sturdy people of the North sea, "Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better, because you have been in it."—Susan B. Wight.

NOTE: Major H. M. Nornabell, Director of the Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, has three delightful lectures on its different phases in booklet form, which may be obtained at ten cents per copy from the Highlander Publishing Company, Inc., Lake Wales, Florida. This, with a collateral study of The Americanization of Edward Bok, forms an interesting afternoon's program.

Berries: Ornamental and Otherwise

Can one imagine a gardener not having an interest in birds or a garden without birds, bees and butterflies? One of the gardener's greatest compensations is the sense of partnership which grows between himself and these little friends of the air.

Quite by accident one learns to value a certain tree or plant, not for its beauty alone but because it lures to the garden winged will-o'-the-wisps one would never otherwise see. Apropos of this, an amusing incident occurred one April morning in a North Florida garden. The owner was attracted by a strange low whistling sound which apparently came from her garden. Upon investigation she found literally hundreds of cedar waxwings devouring the small black fruit on her cherry laurel trees, plump greedy little fellows gorging themselves before resuming their journey. Suddenly they departed, as they came, without warning. This visitation was interesting, because the cedar waxwing is not mentioned in the Government Bulletin on Birds of the Southeastern United States.

Visualize the beauty of a garden in which cedar trees lend their mystery and deep blue berries to lure there unexpected visitors; a garden with hedges of ilex myrtifolia and occasional accents of other bright berried varieties of holly, tall windbreaks of black berried ligustrum and screens of cherry laurel, low growing clumps of such viburnums as are adapted to Florida conditions, prim little clusters of gray berries snugly clinging to wax-myrtle branches, and that loveliest and most ornamental of shrubs, the duranta, with dripping bunches of golden berries and sprays of lavender-blue flowers blooming simultaneously, as well as nandina, the sacred bamboo, prized for the red-bronze of its feathery winter foliage and its vivid scarlet berries.

And what joy to find low growing ardisias hiding gorgeous droops of red berries under their leaves, pyracantha coccinea, the firethorn, all aspike with orange-red berries; and Indian hawthorn, with clusters of waxlike flesh colored blossoms followed by blue berries.

Make your garden not only a place of beauty and lure, but a sanctuary for the domestic life and a larder for the appetite of the birds, bees and butterflies.

Though the wise gardener will perhaps plant a great row of elderberry bushes and a few delectable and mussy mulberry trees in the far offing, thereby cherishing the hope that the more voracious appetites of his feathered guests will be satisfied before entering the Garden of Lure. "All this in a Florida garden?" a skeptical voice demurs. Yes, and with few exceptions the materials named are native to Florida.

Emily Wilcox.

OH, BLESSED WILDERNESS

Here is the melody of silence where the song of the wind in the tree-tops, the music of rippling brooks, the twittering of birds, the piping of insects, the trickle of a tiny spring—even the fall of a leaf to the ground—may be heard . . . Help to preserve this perfect beauty. Keep this spot unsullied, that weary ones may find its peace, that joyous ones may hear its laughter, and that all may receive its message and its blessing. We plead for this as we pass.

(American Forests).

The Azalea

The acme of perfection in beauty seems to have been reached when one finds azaleas artistically arranged, well cared for, and at the height of their blooming period-it matters not whether the garden that they grace be in Japan, China, or in our home state, Florida. If this be so—and no well informed horticulturist will deny it -why are gardeners in all places so slow to grasp the significance of the truth? The only answer would seem to be that, although the plant itself is old, having been given its name by the great botanist Linnaeus in 1735, it has been used for many years more in green-house culture and forced for holiday sales, than to enhance the loveliness of our gardens.

Much has been told us of the beauty of the Azaleas in the Far East-and much we shall hear, as time advances, of the Azaleas of

the South.

There are at least fifty different species of Azaleas. Of this number one is found in Europe, thirty-three in China, Japan and adjacent parts of the Orient and sixteen in the United States and Canada. From these have been derived the hundreds of garden varieties now in cultivation.

As the appreciation of a green garden grows in Florida, more and more azaleas will be used in the planting of such gardens. fill a great need here. They are evergreen shrubs and can be planted

as heavy borders, as backgrounds or in group planting.

The enthusiastic gardener is anxious to have an abundance of flowers, particularly during the winter months, without the task of replanting annuals and perennials. The solution of the problem lies in using Azaleas. By them a profusion of bloom is supplied through-

out the early months of the year.

Although Linnaeus chose the name "Azalea," from the Greek word azaleos, because he had been told that the American plants grew best in dry places, he was misinformed. In fact, a dry environment is one of the azalea's greatest enemies and it may be asserted that-given the proper soil conditions and fertilizationlack of water and the iniquitous red spider are about the only hindrances to success with azaleas in Florida.

In nearly two-thirds of our United States they may not be grown, neither soil temperature, nor rainfall being suitable. But

our State, fortunately, is not included in that two-thirds.

And now a few points as to their requirements. Azaleas are moisture loving plants, as has been asserted, and desire not only to have their roots well supplied with water, but to have moisture in the atmosphere; hence, when watering see to it that the leaves are all well sprayed and sprinkled. A forceful spraying with a finely perforated nozzle—especially on the under sides of the leaves—often washes away the first evidences of red spider-an easy way to do battle.

High temperatures will not harm azaleas, provided water is generously supplied. Remember, all plants need good drainage. As to their endurance of low temperatures—it is quite surprising how much cold they can stand. Sometimes, it is true flowers are blighted, new shoots are killed back, and—still rarer—occasionally the bark on younger branches is split, but might we not call to your attention the fact that sometimes a water pipe bursts from cold? Because of that shall we lay no more water pipes? During the past winter there were several days of cold weather, yet in defiance of a thermometer which registered 16 degrees, there were so many buds left as to make the height of their florescence a real joy. The writer knows that azaleas have been planted with success as far south as Lake Wales. Perhaps they can be grown even lower in the State. It can never be demonstrated until it has been tried.

Because if is easier to abide by a generally accepted assertion than to disprove it, the belief that azaleas must be grown in the shade has been tacitly accepted. They are by nature sun-loving, and many varieties rarely set any buds, whatsoever, if placed in continuous shade. Hence it may be said that a location in full sun should be chosen for them, or at least a spot where they may receive enough sun to develop their flower buds. Let them have full sunshine for half of the day at least—the earlier part if possible. If you have lost azaleas which were planted in the full sun, very probably they were not given sufficient water through the summer months—the season when the buds set on these plants.

All Florida gardeners know by now that azaleas must have an acid soil. If there is the tendency to lime ingredients anywhere near their root system, almost at once the leaves will begin to turn pale and yellow and slowly but certainly the plant succumbs to the poison, unless relief is promptly given. Where limerock exists in abundance, do not waste energy, time or money on azaleas.

Moist, cool soil they should have, consisting mostly of leaf mold or humus, which is greatly helped by an application of moss peat once, or even twice a year. An excellent way to hold the moisture on the fine fibrous feeding roots (which under no circumstances should ever be raked or cultivated) is to keep the plants always covered with oak leaves to a depth of three or four inches. This serves also to keep down the growth of weeds, and the rotting leaves supply acid as they disintegrate and become a part of the soil.

Leaves should be spread over the roots twice a year and never removed. Good, old, finely-screened, dairy fertilizer may be scattered well over the beds once or twice a year, and an application of cottonseed meal should be generously administered at the close of the flowering period.

Mention was made of the cause of the yellowing of foliage, but nothing was said of the remedy. Use to combat this effect of lime in your soil, aluminum sulphate in two applications, administered about a month apart, allowing four ounces of this to each square yard of surface. This remedy works quite surely, but somewhat slowly.

For the annoying red spider which sometimes colonizes on the under sides of the leaves, turning them a rusty color, dust on our old standby: 8 parts flower of sulphur; 1 part arsenate of lead; 1 part powdered nicotine sulphate. It is not necessary to spray the foliage before blowing on the powder; the fumes of sulphur and tobacco, caused by the heat of the sun, do the work most effectively.

Possibly no plant is more amenable to transplanting than the azalea. It may be lifted during any period of its growth—when dormant, when in bud, or in full bloom. Again, a caution to use plenty of water.

The period of blooming of an azalea garden may be so planned as to have blossoms practically continuously from September until June, though, of course, not always in profusion. Their real blooming period might be said to cover three months—January, February and March—with a prologue in December and an epilogue in April.

When, at length, you have a sufficient number of plants to permit you to cut some branches without injury to the shrubs, your greatest joy will have been reached, since azaleas have marvelous lasting qualities. The blossoms last well on the bush and well in the living room.

Some of those who read this intercession in behalf of the azalea

may wish to have mentioned a few named varieties on which they may rest assured of success—always providing that they do their own part. So, we shall suggest some—first of all counselling that the Kurume group be generously used. These were once thought to be of dwarf habit, from the fact that in Japan, their native home, these—like most other plants—were deliberately dwarfed in growth. But while they are of slow growth, many varieties grow to large size, when planted under suitable conditions. These Kurumes can endure much cold, and are therefore most suitable for northern climes. Their dainty blossoms are borne in close heads and are of the most delicate pastel colorings. Among their named types are: Snow, Daphne, Apple Blossom, Cherry Blossom, Christmas Cheer, and Hinodigiri.

A few of the other named varieties might well include Fielder's White, Indica Alba, Fortune's Azalea, Elegans, Magnifica, Flame, Formosa, George Franc, Phoenicia, Duc d' Rohan, and Brilliant.

Realize one thing—the evergreen azaleas which we may have in Florida do not seem to include the range of yellow colorings, though we have the entire gamut of pinks, reds, salmons and, of course, the white.

If you have never visited Magnolia Gardens on the Ashley River, a few miles out of Charleston, South Carolina, do so next spring if it is in any way possible. There you will see an estate of sixteen acres planted with azaleas brought from the orient via England and Philadelphia in the year 1843. They have been carefully nurtured and cultivated ever since, until now this garden stands out as the most beautiful azalea garden in the world. A pilgrimage there by the Garden Clubs of Florida to gain inspiration from this display of almost celestial beauty would be eminently worth while.

Ninah M. H. Cummer.

FLORIDA LAWNS

Despite the fact that maintaining a good lawn is perhaps the Florida gardener's most difficult task, many are the ground coverings at our command, and if one does not meet our needs, another will.

There is *Carpet Grass*—a perennial pale green grass of the blunt leaf type. It will stand very cold weather and thrives on even poor, sandy soil, though moisture conditions must be favorable and the soil compact. Resembling carpet grass, but more adapted to growth in the shade is *St. Augustine Grass*, which has a coarse, upright leaf and a creeping root, the stalk of which stays green throughout the year.

Bermuda is a sun-loving grass of rapid spread. Although it turns brown with frost, the roots will live and furnish a green lawn from April to October, provided it is kept well watered. The Centipede Grass will stand cold weather equally well and its surface runners form a quick, dense sod—especially if planted during the rainy season.

Italian Rye is the lawnmaker's real winter aid, for if sown in the fall, watered well and cut once a month, it will stay green through late spring.

A ground covering very satisfactory in either dense shade or bright sun is *Ophiopogon*. It is very dark in color and has fine linear leaves. The growth is made from underground roots. Many object to it, however, because of the fact that it cannot be cut, nor can it be walked through.

Own Root Roses in Florida

Rose growers in Florida, if you would get the greatest joy from the least expenditure of time and money, experiment with the growing of roses on their own roots. In as much as the Radiance rose is most healthy and exceedingly well adapted to our conditions, I have thus far confined my experiments to that variety, and I can only hope that if you venture into this realm of rose growing you may find the same pleasure which I have had since beginning my work with this queen of all flowers.

Should you attempt to make slips of your roses, as I have done, use only the strong, sturdy wood of a healthy rose bush. In order that you may draw your own conclusions suppose that you do as I did in starting, that is plant some of the cuttings in coarse, white sand, putting others in rich, well-rotted manure. My thriftiest bushes were rooted in the latter manner. I now have eighteen sturdy, fine

three year old own root rose bushes.

Dampen the soil well, and place the slips so that two of the eyes of the cutting are below the ground and two above. The question of moisture is a very essential one, never allow the soil to entirely dry out, but on the other hand be careful not to give water too

frequently.

Place the box in which the cuttings are planted in a semi-sunny exposure, and possess yourself with patience as you await results. Do not let the appearance of tiny green leaves over encourage you, for they really mean nothing since often the sap in the cuttings will cause those, and many times after two months of apparent life, the slips will suddenly wither and die. Four months are required for the roots to form and to become sufficiently strong to endure transplanting.

As to the soil for your real garden, it is needless to warn you against the use of clay in Florida. Even placing a foundation of dairy manure, I have found to be unnecessary. Make the task of rose planting as simple as possible. Mix a goodly amount of well rotted manure together with some raw ground bonemeal well into the soil as you put the tiny plant, produced from your carefully watched cutting, into its final abode. No more than 18" or 2' should be allowed between each plant since they seem to prefer growing close together.

If the cuttings are rooted in November and placed in the open ground in March, they will need no fertilizer throughout the summer months. But a good mulching of oak leaves is quite necessary, as well as a heavy application of bonemeal in September. Early in October a feeding of dairy manure should be given, and from then on all during the winter the plants should be fertilized each month with an alternating application of tankage or bonemeal.

Be faithful with the feedings, giving to each bush at least a half pound. Work it in lightly, so as not to disturb the roots which grow very close to the surface. Some nurserymen recommend the "Armour Special" or the "Wilson and Toomer Organic Special" as the preferable type of fertilizer for rose culture, but I simply have not the courage to make a change of any sort, while my roses are showing the wonderful growth and giving the splendid blossoms which they are doing under my own simple method of feeding them bonemeal and tankage with once in a while a supply of wood ashes.

How shall they be watered? Do not use the sprinkler except to occasionally cleanse the leaves, instead let the water run directly on the ground about the roots, being cautious not to dig holes. During the winter season water heavily twice each week, but as warm weather approaches the miosture exaporates much more quckly, when you observe this condition to exist begin supplying the

water three times a week, and always do this in the early morning. Roses like all other kinds of flowers have their enemies to be

combatted.

One needs to watch carefully for attacks of mildew, blackspot, aphis, thrip, all chewing insects and worms. I advise dusting, at least every two weeks, with copperlime dust. Dust early in the morning before the dew is off from the leaves, then you will be assured of the powder clinging. This copperlime is excellent for black spot and can be used more frequently if found needful. Use arsenate of lead for worms, and nicotine for aphis and thrip. Nicotine, however, should be applied at midday when the sun is brightest, and should always be dusted well on the under parts of the leaves.

Roses do their best when the soil around them is disturbed as little as possible, thus cultivate only when you fertilize, trying always to keep a mulch of oak leaves over the entire bed. You will be amply repaid for this effort since the mulch helps greatly to eliminate weeds, and also supplies many ingredients necessary in

successful rose growing.

By all means try making slips from your own roses, and see if you do not agree with me that they are the loveliest, happiest, healthiest bushes in your entire collection of roses.

Fanny Brigham Brown.

Note:-Interest in this article would be greatly increased if one and all could share in the pleasure of seeing the picture which accompanied it—showing the writer with an arm full of long stemmed roses, cut from eighteen month old bushes which were almost at her shoulder in height.-The editor.

A LIST OF WORTH-WHILE ROSES FOR SOUTHERN FLORIDA By one who has had years of experience and observation.

BUSH ROSES

Red

Radiance, Maman Cochet Etoile de France General McArthur Laurent Carle, Etoile de Holland Edward Mawley, Red Letter Day

Pink

Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell Maman Cochet, Madam Lambard Minnie Frances, J. J. L. Mock Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Ursula Rose Marie, Columbia

White

Maman Cochet Kaiserine Augusta Viktoria Frau Karl Druschki, The Bride Helen Good (Mrs. Dudley Cross) Antoine Rivoire Marie van Houtte

Mrs. Taft, William S. Smith The last two are not white and hardly pink, but should be mentioned as they are two of the finest sorts for Florida.

Yellow Lady Hillington (Highly recommended) Sunburst, Luxembourg Alexander Hill Gray Madam Melanie Soupert Mrs. Aaron Ward, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer Rev. F. Paige Roberts CLIMBING ROSES Reine Marie Henriette Cl. Radiance, Souvenir de Wooton

(red Cherokee) Red Ramona (red Cherokee)

Pink Cl. Radiance, Maman Cochet Cl. Killarney, Anemone (pink

Cherokee) White

Devoniensis, Maman Cochet Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria Maman Cochet, Chlothilde Soupert Estelle Pradel

Yellow Cl. Lady Hillington Perle de Jardines, Reve d'Or Marshal Niel

Conservation

Conservation, as we have come to observe the term in speaking of a national policy we take to mean the wise utilization of our natural resources. Historically the development of Conservation is interesting and began in our nation's infancy.

It had been discovered long before the Revolution that live oak was a wood par excellence for ship-building, due to its staunchness, resistance to decay and form. So when six frigates were authorized in the year 1794, live oak was stipulated as the material of which to build them. Of these six, three were built; the "Constitution," the "Constellation," and the "United States." Later when ship-building was more extensive the open market in live oak was too high so our Government decided to own her own naval forests and cut therefrom.

About 1800 Grover's island and Blackbeard's island off the coast of Georgia were purchased, the latter island is now used as a bird sanctuary. Later when Florida had become one of the United States two tracts were acquired in the state, one on Santa Rosa sound, another on Grand Bayou near Pensacola. Here Conservation principles were practised, for, as cutting were made, replanting took place.

Thus our country launched itself into a definite Forest Policy, which lulled considerably until 1875 and received even greater impetus in Cleveland's administration. The Conservation movement now is working to provide a land of trees and flowers for the enjoyment of this and future generations and a wood and water supply to meet their daily needs.

To this end Florida in the legislature of 1927 passed laws providing protection for our forests and some wild flowers and, in appointing a State Forester who is Mr. Harry Lee Baker, has forwarded the Conservation movement in the way that was promised in her early history.—Mrs. McGarvey Cline, Chairman.

CHRISTMAS GREENS

We should regret having to give up the habit of decorating our homes, churches, and public places with greens at holiday time, but we shall have to do so unless we become Conservation-minded. Year after year the various states are enacting laws whereby our Christmas greens are being protected from the unwise picking to which they have been subjected.

Tips of pine branches, sprays of pittisporum and ligustrum may provide the green and this may be brightened and contrasted with gypsophila, statice, and ligustrum berries and pine cones frosted with aluminum paint or dipped in red. Do not forget the kumquats when you need color and sometime arrange a wreath with tiny bunches of vegetables against a background of pittisporum or ligustrum.

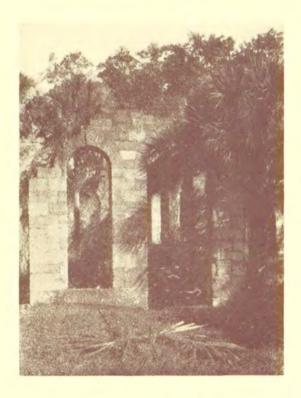
To set a good example, churches should decorate carefully and sparingly and near holiday time our Mayors and Chambers of Commerce may remind and urge the towns-people to consider the forests and their undergrowth.

As we all know, making laws is so much easier than enforcing them, and while we have laws protecting some of our greens we must educate the public, stir its conscience, and in the meantime be very vigilant and exemplary in our choice of decorations.

> "A single tree will make a million matches, A single match will burn a million trees."

A Relic of Old Spain in Florida

Palm trees are growing inside the ruined chapel, the swift storms of a semi-tropical land have wrought ruin, and still the sturdy walls of the Mission of Atocuimi stand, bearing evidence of an old dream of spiritual and wordly empire.



When these walls were set stone on stone Florida was a Spanish possession. Ponce de Leon, pursuing his dream of a Fountain of Youth, came first, followed by other steel-clad adventurers—brave, tall men who claimed the new land for Spain and for God, but were chiefly interested in the gold and precious stones it might contain. Since those days Florida has been bartered to England, bartered back to Spain and finally bought by the United States. The thriving town of New Smyrna has grown up near the Mission, and shining cars on the nearby highway transport visitors fleeing from the Northern winter. The contrast is sharp between our modern day and the images evoked by these old arches.

Spanish grants to the adventurers specified that after the natives had been subjugated they were to be converted to the Christian faith. The missionary order of St. Francis was called upon to do the work and sent many friars of heroic courage to face hardship and probable death in an alien land.

It is said that the priests learned the native languages by playing with the Indian children and then, in the simple words of childhood, preached of the holy mysteries of faith—to those of the savages that were willing to listen.

The Mission of Atocuimi to the Jororo Indians was constructed about 1696 of coquina stone. For a few years these walls heard the prayers and chants of the Franciscans and saw the simple Indian converts as they strove to learn the arts and husbandry of the civilized world. Then the ancient, smoldering hate between English and Spanish blazed into flame. Governor Moore of the English colony of South Carolina, defeated in his attempt to take St. Augustine, wreaked brutal vengeance on the Missions. With fifty white men and a thousand Creek Indians he burned, destroyed and ruined, first, the Missions of the interior and, on a later expedition, those of the east coast.

More than half a century later when England captured Havana the Spanish rulers gladly exchanged the Floridas for its release. During this period of English ownership a settlement of whites flourished for a time about the Mission but finally disintegrated. The edifice doubtless served their purposes, since a stone building in a wilderness is too precious a treasure to be wasted. It probably was used as a sugar mill then, and certainly was later, because records show that Thomas Stamps had his engine and great iron pots there when the Seminole War broke out. The sounds and scents of sugar making had replaced the aves and paternosters of the holy fathers, but the Indian war cry was a repetition from another day—once again the old walls suffered fire and ravage at the hands of the peninsular aboriginals it was built to serve.

A recent owner of the ruins, while digging to make a garden, turned up three fragments of altar candlesticks. These candlesticks came from Spain in a creaking wooden sailing ship, manned by bearded sailors. The flame of their wax candles burned straight and tall on this crude altar in the Florida wilderness. They lighted the stern lineaments of the priest and the dark, wondering faces of the savages. The Spaniards and their wards vanished long ago with the hopes and ambitions for which they toiled, but their handiwork makes them live anew under the palms at Atocuimi Mission.

Mary Tasker-in "The Mentor."

TURTLE MOUND

It is possible with concerted effort to preserve our picturesque and beautiful places. For instance, the Florida State Historical Society, with a fund raised by general subscription, purchased to preserve it, Turtle Mound, the highest Indian shell mound on the East Coast. This mound, on the peninsula south of New Smyrna, is of great historical interest. Rising abruptly above the shore, it served as a beacon to the Spanish explorers and is indicated on maps as early as 1605. In the old records it was called Mt. Surruque after a nearby Indian village. Added to the mystery of the Indians who heaped up this huge mass of shells and the association with the early voyagers, its greatest charm is its present day beauty. And it should excite the curiosity of all plant lovers for its flora differs from that of the surrounding country, and awaits the study of some devoted botanist to tabulate the variety of flowers, shrubs and vines.

Romance of Payne's Prairie

Among the earliest accounts of the country surrounding Gainesville, Florida, is a description published in "Bertram's Travels in North America" (1793) of a visit in 1774 to what was then known as the "Alachua Savanna" of Florida. Later this was known as Payne's Prairie, because of the fall in battle (1812) of the Indian chief of that name. For a period of fifteen years it was known as Alachua Lake but today is known as Payne's Prairie.

To one not familiar with the locality a history of Payne's Prairie sounds incredible and fantastic. Geologically it is referred to as a "Solution basin," being the central and largest of several located in Alachua County. Underground solutions are responsible for the reduction of the original surface level. It covers an area of eight miles long and varies from one and a half to four miles wide, containing about 12,000 acres. Low divides separate this basin from Kanapha and other prairies on the west, and from Levy, Ledwith, and smaller lakes on the south, and from Newnan's Lake on the northeast. Taking these various basins entire there is an area of not less than fifty square miles.

During dry seasons there is a dense growth of grasses and weeds on the prairie, serving as pasture for herds of cattle. During the youth of the present generation it was used as a racing course and for other sports of the day and many are the stories of romance told. During wet seasons will be seen the Lotus (Nelumbo lutea), yellow and water lilies and, of course, the ever present water hyacinth.

The principal stream, entering this basin, is a creek flowing from Newnan's Lake and into the sinks, of which there are two. During heavy rainfall this stream draining from Newnan's Lake carries water more rapidly than it is able to escape through the sinks; under these conditions the basin fills and temporarily becomes a lake. At times the drainage sinks become completely clogged, retarding the escape of water, and in this case, instead of a prairie, there is a lake for several years. This happened in 1871 when a series of rains swelled the creek to the dimensions of a lake. For fifteen years there was sufficient water on the prairie to allow steamers to run from shore to shore. One in particular had a splendid business during the fruit season. For several years the lake gradually lowered and then suddenly, within two weeks, Alachua Lake disappeared entirely, except for the creek and the usual amount of water immediately around the sinks. This was the second disappearance since 1823. Most inderesting descriptions of the disappearance of Alachua Lake were published in The Providence Journal of Sept. 14th 1891, and in the Washington Evening Star of Sept. 19th 1891. There have been temporary overflows since 1891 but most of the time Payne's Prairie has been a very well behaved prairie and used for grazing until the present writing (September, 1928). For several months the water has been rising until now the entire surface of the prairie is covered with five to ten feet of water. This condition may not remain, as the owners are now considering the digging of canals to make a permanent drainage into Orange Lake and thereby turn the prairie into farming lands. Most sincerely it is hoped that at least some part of this remarkably beautiful spot may be preserved for both Floridians and visitors to enjoy.

In years past there were roads across the prairie during dry years and in 1918 the army planes used it as a landing field. Today we have a causeway, built by the State Road Department, giving a permanent boulevard. During the months of June, July and August, when the Lotus is in bloom, it is a favorite drive with many; while others enjoy the beauties and fascination of the prairie every

day of the year. It remains to be seen whether by drainage we will lose the Lotus or whether there will remain enough moisture to perpetuate this beautiful native flower. Nature Magazine of May, 1928, describes the American Lotus as "opening just before the morning, four nights in succession. The first morning it opens only partially, like a great goblet of gold; by the time the sun is fully up the flowers close again. The second morning the flowers open still more and do not close at night. On the fourth day the color fades and the petals The fruit that follows the flowers is no less wonderful. It looks like the nozzle of a watering can and is very ornamental when dried. In each crateriform opening in the pod an acorn-like seed is sunk. These seeds are not ejected from the pod. In fact the pod remains erect for a long time, drying in autumn until very dry and brittle. It is finally broken off by the elements and the whole pod goes floating away on the surface of the water, head downward. Water and decay causes the pod to disintegrate and the seeds re-leased, sink to the bottom of the water and germinate." The foliage too is of interest. When rain has filled the depressed center of the leaves which are raised on stalks well above the water's surface, they execute a graceful bow, shed their load, and return to an erect postion. The Lotus, while plentiful on the prairie, is not as prolific as the water hyacinth because of the fact the seed of the Lotus (variously known as yonquapin, winkapin, water chinkapin) attract ducks in droves of thousands during the winter season, much to the hunters' delight .- Laura B. Taylor.

NOTEWORTHY TREES IN FLORIDA

Forest clad America when first visited by Europeans, is described by Francis Parkman as being "the shaggy continent." As, during the past four centuries, civilization spread from ocean to ocean, the primeval forests have fallen under axe and fire and it is only here and there that a group of giants or single, tall, strong trees have survived.

Here in Florida the necessities of man have cut down the whispering pines, penetrated the swamps in search of the great cypresses and, although at the present day the live-oak is not pursued commercially, less than a hundred years ago the Government sent here for the angled branches of the largest trees from which to make the "knees" of the Navy.

A few of the great trees were missed by the lumbermen and are still standing. Would it not be a fine thing to preserve them by creating County or State Parks with these trees as the central feature?

Along the St. Johns near Jacksonville, some of these live-oaks are protected by the affection of their owners. The Monarch Oaks of Sumter County are in the midst of an orange grove. There are several trees worthy of conservation in the Volusia County Hammock, which is a narrow strip of hard wood forest near the coast running the entire length, and a few miles both north and south, of the county. The Harwood Oak, not far from the grave of James Ormond, who lies alone in the woods under a stone that bears the epitaph, "Here lies an honest man," is an unusually lofty and perfect tree more than nine feet in diameter and with a spread of branches of approximately one hundred and fifty feet. Must we see all such trees cut that the land they have enriched through the ages with their fallen leaves may be utilized for truck farms and orange groves? It seems a little space might well be granted them.

Legislation

Already this state is realizing that it must think in terms of the development and conservation of the resources provided to it by nature. Many excellent laws have been passed by our legislators, who meet biennially to consider the needs and requirements for further advancment of the welfare of Florida' citizenry.

Rarely, however, can any group of individuals chosen by ballot, be sufficiently diversified in tastes and talents to enable them to thoroughly comprehend all of the essentials necessary to fulfill such requirements. In consequence it becomes obligatory for those having especial interests to bring their ideas forward and to present them to the legislature in assembly, for their careful consideration. Naturally they must be explained, because if understood they would not have been overlooked.

Although not proposed by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, it never-the-less appreciates accutely the passage of such laws as the Forestry Bill—the No Fence Law—the Fire Bill—and the Bill

passed for the protection of much of the native flora.

At the next session of our legislature, which will be held in April 1929, there will undoubtedly be some few requests to be presented by the Federation. All we hope will be considered sound and sane, and may be granted without much discussion. Feeling sure that all members would be glad to know what their Executive Board has in mind, we are placing before you a few things which are under consideration at the time being, namely—

- a—The changing of the date officially designated as Arbor Day for Florida, from the second Friday in February to the second Friday in January.
- b—Some action that may make provision of funds to be applied toward the beautification of the State highways.
- c—Some step toward the endorsement of an Arboretum in Florida.
- d—The inclusion of the Sabal palm, commonly spoken of as the cabbage palmetto, among the native materials to be given protection by the law.

Give these ideas your careful consideration, and lend your aid to their development.—Ninah M. H. Cummer.

FLORIDA CONSERVATION LAWS CONDENSED

We are the only great nation of the world without a national forest policy. In France there has been one for two hundred years providing for continuous production, restricting cutting and requiring replanting. Germany and the Scandinavian countries are noted for their forest protection. The Near East is practically without forests. As they were cut or burned no provision was made for the future. These countries show in great contrast to those which have entered thoughtfully into definite forest programs.

The original wealth of forests in the United States was tremendous and from the forests we have created a Republic of forty-eight states. We have used our forests so wastefully that it came to be felt that some definite policy or plan was needed whereby continued

yield could be had.

With the passage of the Clark McNary act which provides for Federal help, the states could look for aid providing they aided themselves in solving the forest problems confronting them individually. Each state, however, had its own forest conditions so varying that a State Forestry Board seemed necessary to work out the problems to the state's best advantage.

Florida's Board of Forestry came into being through an enactment of the State Legislature of 1927. Briefly, it is a body to cooperate with the Government and the individual in forest care and management and to prevent and put out forest fires and enforce the laws.

The establishment of a department of Forestry means much to the state as Florida has had enormous wealth in forest products and as new forests can be grown here more quickly than in any other state, according to Mr. L. M. Drake of the Forestry Association, we may expect again from Florida an abundant Forest supply. The creation of the State Forestry Board completes the list of states east of the Mississippi which now have forest control in entirety.

No Fence Law.

Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, swine and other grazing cattle in Duval County, Florida, where Jacksonville is situated, cannot roam at large. Any person may report the wanderer to sheriff or constable, who gathers the straying one to the pound, where if no owner claims him during the next three days the lost animal is advertised for five days and if then unclaimed sold at public auction. If, however, there is a diligent owner, he may recover his stock, providing he pays impounding charges and board while incarcerated.

The County must, of course, be surrounded by fences, well maintained, so that neighboring county cattle will not be taken up in Duval county, and those belonging in the county are restrained.

The measure holds promise for ardent workers for beautification, as there are means thereby to keep the low plantings from straying animals, to say nothing of the safeguard to motorists and to the animals themselves.

Florida Forest Fire Law.

Whoever sets fire to or burns any wild forest, woods, lands, or marshes in Florida, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. PROVIDED that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to owners burning over their own lands where the fire is not allowed to spread over the land of others. That whoever violates the law by burning or causing to be burned the wild forests, lands, woods or marshes shall be liable for all damages caused.

Wild Flower Protection.

Since the Spring of 1927 you cannot lawfully pick in Florida any holly, dogwood, honey-suckle, jasmine, magnolia, wild crabapple, redbud (Judas tree), or mountain laurel. This protects both public and private property unless the private land owner gives written consent.

ARBOR DAY APPEAL

Almost every state in the union has set aside one certain day for unified tree planting. Florida, too has long since named a definite date for Arbor Day—but unfortunately the observance of it has been mediocre.

May we not include among the policies which we intend to stress during the activities of the coming years, an effort toward a greater observance of Arbor Day? Let us as individuals try to plant a tree yearly and let us do all in our power to interest the schools and civic clubs to plant trees. But greatest of all let us inspire our local commissioners to save our trees!

MEMBER CLUBS OF THE FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS

Arlington Garden Club.

President, Mrs. L. J. C. Horton, Peninsular Station, Dayona Beach, Florida. Coral Gables Garden Club.

Vice-President, Mrs. Richard D. Maxwell, 840 Coral Way, Coral Gables, Florida. Daytona Beach Garden Club, President, Mrs. B. P. Sargent, 439 Grandview Ave., Peninsular Sta., Daytona Beach, Florida.

DeLand Garden Club, President Mrs. Robert A. Worstall, Box 480, DeLand, Florida,

Eau Gallie Garden Club.
President, Mrs. C. W. Sells, Eau Gallie, Florida.
Garden Club of Fernandina,

Garden Club of Fernandina,
President, Mrs. W. T. Haile, 227 S. 7th St., Fernandina,
President, Mrs. R. K. Buckley, Gainesville, Florida.

Garden Club of the Halifax Country,
President, Mrs. Laura C. Roxton, 1000 N. Atlantic Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

President, Mrs. Lee Mitchell, 624 Seaman Place, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Hollywood Garden Club,
President, Mrs. Charles W. Ten Eick, 1637 Jackson St., Hollywood, Florida.

Garden Club of Jacksonville,

President, Mrs. John T. Alsop, Jr., 1530 McDuff Ave., Jacksonville, Florida.

Garden Club of Miami,
Prosident, Mrs. T. V. Moore, Box 1426 Buena Vista Sta., Miami, Florida. President, Mrs. T. V. Moore, Box 1426 Buena Vista Sta., Miami, Florida.

North Miami Garden Club,

President, Mrs. E. Peterson, Route II Box 751, Little River Station, Miami, Fla.

Orlando Garden Club,

President, Mrs. Alton B. Whitman, Box 1062, Orlando, Florida.

Garden Club of Sanford,

Acting President, Mr. Henry Nickles, Sanford, Florida.

Sarasota Garden Club, President, Mrs. John Ringling, Shell Beach, Sarasota, Florida. South Florida Garden Club, President, Mrs. Harold W. Dorn, South Miami, Florida.

Tampa Garden Club, President, Mrs. Sheldon Stringer, 801 South Boulevard, Tampa, Florida.

Garden Club of Winter Haven,
President, Mrs. Norman A. Street, Winter Haven, Florida.
Garden Club of Winter Park,
President, Mrs. Harry Oesterling, Winter Park, Florida.

STATE FEDERATION PRESIDENTS

Florida. Mrs. Arthur Gerrish Cummer, 829 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Florida. Georgia,

Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun.

Illinois. Mrs. Frederick Fisher, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Professor B. S. Pickett, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas, Mr. Z. Wetmore, 303 Schweitzer Bldg., Witchita, Kansas.

Maryland,

Mrs. Charles Reimann, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts,

Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., Brush Hill Road, Readville, Mass

New Jersey, Mrs. F. R. Kellogg, Morristown, N. J. York.

Mrs. Fred Joel Swift, Nyack, New York.

North Carolina,

Mrs. R. D. Gapen, 4 South Main St., Reidsville, North Carolina .

Ohio,

Mrs. Kermode F. Gill, 2178 Harcourt Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

Oregon, Mrs.

E. T. Valiant, Oswego, Oregon.

Tennessee,

Mrs. E. Y. Chapin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Virginia, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Staunton, Va.

Washington, D. C.,

Miss Margaret Caldwell Lancaster, 6615 Harlan Pl., Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Reports of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs

It seems wise to preface the individual reports of our clubs with an explanation of the system under which many of them are functioning. Here in Florida we lay no claims to being a social organization, but we make it our firm endeavor to spread the benefits of garden activities into each and every community of our cities.

Under the Circle plan there is in each city but one Garden Club, but this club consists of as many small groups of women (or men and women) as there is need and demand for. The club starts off with but one group numbering not less than fifteen, nor more than twenty-five; they must all be persons who are actively interested in gardening, and who are ready and willing to take personal responsibility for the work of the programs, that is to write papers, participate in debates or any such thing that they may be called upon to do. From this Founders Circle or group, other groups are formed using the same Constitution and By-Laws, and in turn agreeing to do personal study and work. Each Circle has its own officers and executive committee, paying its dues to its own treasurer. They each formulate and publish their own program, and as a rule all hold their meetings on the same date, trusting to the Founders Circle to name the calendar for the year.

Reports of Directors

CENTRAL DISTRICT

In the Central District of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs there are twelve counties: Brevard, Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Pasco, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia, and in these twelve Counties there are twenty-two organized Garden Clubs.

Of these twenty-two clubs, thirteen have organized since January, 1927. Volusia county leads in the number of clubs, having six; Brevard and Lake coming next with four each.

To your Director these Counties have been twelve gardens where

she has sown seed, some have blossomed, and she hopes they will all do so in the near future, so that the Central District may be one beautiful garden from Gulf to Ocean.

Respectfully submitted,

Anna M. Hirsch, Director of Central District.

WESTERN DISTRICT

It has been somewhat difficult to arouse enthusiasm in the counties included within this district of the Federation division of the state. Their main efforts are devoted to farming, and in many of the smaller places where there is a Woman's Club, the beautification activities are being carried on by them, which doubtless is as it should be. Marianna works in this way. Quincy has an independent organization and it is doing well.

There are prospects of forming clubs in Pensacola, DeFuniak

Springs and Apalachicola.

Your Director realizes that there is need for work such as the Garden Clubs can offer in this part of our state, and regrets that her efforts have not been more fruitful.

Aline McLane Dearing, Director Western District.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The Southern District reports sixteen clubs with an average membership of fifty. The Garden Club of Miami, the Miami Beach Garden Club and the one at Coral Gables are much larger than that.

Mrs. Harold W. Dorn's work in plant study has been much

appreciated and is reaching hundreds.

The Pompano Club, organized with twenty members, of whom ten are men, is doing splendid work. The meetings are held at night. Hollywood Club maintains a shelf at the Public Library devoted

to books on plant life.

Many public meetings have been held with noted speakers, among whom were: Dr. Charles Torry Simpson, Dr. David Fairchild, Dr. John K. Small, Mr. C. W. Barron and Mr. Ernest Coe.

The prospects of organizing clubs at Deerfield, Stuart, and West

Palm Beach are very good.

Beautification contests held with prizes offered have notably

improved home grounds in general.

One club of Junior members has been organized and the idea seems good, so others may be formed. Fleda Hughes, Director of Fourth District.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

In the Northern District there are now six organized garden Three are under the circle system, Jacksonville, with twentyfive circles; St. Augustine with three circles; Fernandina with two circles; Gainesville, Ocala, and Tallahassee. All except Ocala and Tallahassee are members of the State Federation. I find much activity in beautification work in Green Cove Springs, Starke, Lake City and Live Oak. These last two are planning flower shows, civic planting and clean up campaigns, sponsored by their Chambers of Commerce and Civic Committees. I have corresponded with persons in these places and have sent literature hoping to encourage these groups to form the nucleus for new Garden Clubs.

It is a joy to see the keen interest in gardens evidenced in even the smallest places, this interest is growing, although many

towns are not ready to form clubs.

Respectfully submitted, Julia Yerkes, Director of Northern District.

REPORT OF STATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

The Conservation Committee in trying to interest the public to the native beauties and their care arranged for a series of articles written by prominent people in Florida and Washington. These articles were offered to all clubs and were published in the newspapers in Tampa, Winter Park, Jacksonville and in part by papers in Miami, Sanford, Volusia County Farmer, and the Farm and Grove Supplement which is inserted in forty-five newspapers in the State published the entire series. The subjects covered were: soil, water, forest fires, native plants, parks, birds and other topics.

The State Highway officers assured the Chairman, after an inspection of the Dixie Highway that every precaution would be taken in the future to preserve the trees along the State roads.

in the future to preserve the trees along the State roads.

Winter Park Garden Club contributed an excellent series of articles for publication and were an invaluable help in preparing an exhibit of pictures for the convention.

Coral Gables Garden Club distributed Conservation posters.

Hibiscus Garden Club at Daytona Beach joined in the movement to prevent the Dixie Highway going through the city, thus saving many beautiful trees along the avenue.

DeLand Garden Club worked extensively in the public schools and libraries along Conservation lines, many posters and pamphlets were displayed in the December Market Garden, and active work un-

dertaken for bird sanctuaries and fish preserves.

Tampa Garden Club through very intensive effort saved many lovely trees by interesting the City in using and saving native material. Strenuous efforts were also made to have the State Conservation laws enforced. The Club planted a municipal Christmas Tree.

Jacksonville Garden Club distributed 1,000 posters urging the public to save the holly, dog-wood, and to prevent forest fires. In all city parks Audubon Society signs were posted and the support of the warden was received. State and County roads were inspected which were under construction and through the co-operation of the County officials many beautiful trees were preserved. In Boone Park all trees were marked so that in clearing, native material was saved. The Committee attended the meetings of the State Forestry Board and promised to assist the State Forester, Mr. Harry Lee Baker.

REPORT ON LECTURES AND SLIDES

The Lectures and Slides Committee has eleven Federated Garden Clubs represented on the committee. During the past year we have compiled a list of State and National speakers available for lectures on gardening, landscape architecture and kindred subjects.

We are endeavoring to secure interesting pictures of gardens, roadside planting and highways, and hope that the Garden Clubs will cooperate with the Committee with pictures on the subjects mentioned and any information concerning speakers.

BEAUTIFICATION REPORT

Realizing that the Billboard Industry is encroaching upon every avenue leading into and through the State, a petition was presented to the Governing Board of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs to cover a list of 1,000 names of national advertisers with a letter urging them to give up their present mode of advertising by billboards along the rural sections and highways of the country, as soon as their present contracts expired. The Federation endorsed the movement, cut the list to 650 and with the aid of the State Chamber of Commerce in multigraphing these letters were sent with gratifying results. The following list of firms have agreed to do their advertising other than with the landscape:

advertising other than with the landscape:
AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, AND ACCESSORIES—Chrysler Sales Corporation,
Dodge Brothers, Locomobile Company of America Inc., Nash Motor Company, Reo
Motor Company, Studebaker Corporation, Velie Motors Corporation, Fisk Tire Corporation, Gates Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Hood Rubber co.,
Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Mason Tire and Rubber Company, Mohawk Rubber Company, Boyce and Veeder Company, Inc., (Boyce-ite), Champion Spark
Plug Company, Dill Manufacturing Company, Globe Manufacturing Company, Houde
Engineering Corporation, Nastler Rubber Fusing Company, Inc., S. S. Stafford, Inc.

BAKING and BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS-F. H. Bennet Biscuit Company, Continental Baking Corporation, National Biscuit Company, Ward Baking Company,

BEVERAGES—Cliequot Club Company, Chase & Sanborn, J. A. Folger & Co. of San Francisco (Golden Gate Coffee), James H. Forbes Tea and Coffee Company, Kaffee Hag Corporation. W. S. Quinby Company (La Touraine Coffee), Runkel Bros., Inc., Sanka Coffee Corporation.

CANDIES-Liberty Orchards Company (Aplets), Walter M. Laney Company, Norris Inc., Nunnally Company, Stephen Whitman & Son.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Armstrong Cork Company, Bird & Son Inc., Bozart Rug Company, Congoleum—Nairn Inc., Klearflax Linen Looms Inc., Mohawk Carpet Mills Inc.

CLOTHING—Arrowhead Hosiery Mills, Burson Knitting Company (Hose), Cluett, Peabody & Company (Collars), Corticelli Silk Company, James S. Coward (Coward Shoes). Dr. Denton Sleeping Garment Mills, George Frost Company (Garters), Louis Meyers & Son, Inc., (Gloves) Signal Shirt Company.

FIRE EXTINQUISHERS-Pyrene Manufacturing Company.

FLOUR-F. B. Chamberlain Company (Jack Frost), Duluth Superior Milling Company, Mountain City Milling Company (Orient), Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Russell Miller Milling Company (Occident), Washburn Crosby Company (Gold medal).

FOODS—Armour & Company, Battle Creek Food Company, California Fruit Growers Exchange, California Packing Corporation (Del Monte), California Peach and Fig Growers Association, Calumet Baking Powder Company, Campbell Soup Company, Cream of Wheat Company, Eskimo Pie Corporation, H. J. Heinz Company, G. F. Hueblin & Brother (A-I Sauce), Kingan & Company, (Pork and Beef), Charles B. Knox Gelatine Company, Log Cabin Products Company, Sunland Sales Co-operative Association, Sun-Maid Raisins Growers, Three minute Cereal Company.

HARDWARE-Ace Hardware Company.

HEATING Excelso Products Corporation.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Moore Push Pin Company, North Ridge Brush Company, Orinoka Mills (Sunfast Draperies).

LAUNDRY SOAPS and Cleaners—Fels & Company, Kirkman & Son, N. R. G. Products Company, Pacific Chemical Company (Pronto), Superior Laboratories (Stov-oil).

MEDICINES and DRUGS-International Proprietaries, Inc., Milwaukee Drug Company.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and RADIOS—American Piano Company (Chickering-Knabe), Baldwin Piano Company, Steinway & Sons, Charles M. Stieff, Inc., Auto Pneumatic Action Company, Cleartone Radio Company, Rexeraft, Inc. (Bugles), Zenith Radio Corporation.

OIL—Gulf Refining Company, Pure Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York, The Texas Company.

PAINTS and VARNISHES-Glidden Company (Jap-a-lac)., Keystone Varnish Company, C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company.

PHOTOPRODUCTS-Ansco Photoproducts Company.

SPORTING GOODS-American Flyer Mfg, Company, Auto-Wheel Coaster Company, Inc., Alfred Johnson Skate Company.

TOILET SOAPS and REQUISITIES—Colgate and Company, Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company, Talcum Puff Company, Inc., Allen B. Wrisley & Company, Yardley & Company, Ltd.

TRANSPORTATION—Holland-America Line, Hudson River Day Line, Illinois Central System, Michigan Transit Corporation, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Swedish State Railways.

TRUNKS-Hartmann Trunk Company.

YEAST-Fleishmann Company, Northwestern Yeast Company (Magic).

ADVERTISING AGENCIES—Sixteen of the Agencies are using their influence to restrict outdoor advertising.

The Agencies listed were received through the following organizations: American Federation of Arts, American Nature Association, Federated Garden Clubs of New York, Garden Club of America, General Federation of Women's Clubs Massachusetts Civic League, National Woman's Farm and Garden Association Inc., National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising.

THE CORAL GABLES GARDEN CLUB

As Vice President, I was elected in December by the Board of Directors to fill the unexpired term of the President, Mrs. Bryan Newkirk, who moved to New York.

Owing to its large membership, 175, the Coral Gables Garden Club deemed it advisable this year to adopt a constitution and bylaws. Hereafter it will include in its membership men as well as women.

The club has undertaken the following projects this year which are well on the way to completion: the landscaping and planting of the Patio of the University of Miami; planting the grounds of the Girls' Dormitory; the establishing of a municipal Christmas Tree; landscaping, planting and maintaining one of the City Parks; the sponsoring of a palm planting campaign for the City and the erection of a memorial at a cost of \$165.00 to Mr. Young, who was, until his death a few months ago, Superintendent of Planting in Coral Gables.—Bertha L. Williams, President.

THE DELAND GARDEN CLUB

The Garden Club of DeLand was organized at the Putnam Hotel January 27th, 1927, with nineteen members-seventeen ladies and two gentlemen. During the year this number grew to be thirty-seven. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. R. A. Worstall, President; Mrs. F. M. Chaffee, Vice President; Mrs. O. A. Morse, Secretary and Treasurer.

Since that time the club has met regularly every two weeks,

either a home meeting with a speaker or an educational tour.

The Conservation, Advisory, Program and Flower Committees A small library of books, magazines and pamphlets and a card index system of useful information have been established by the chairman, Mrs. G. R. Turley.

Under the leadership of our Schools Committee, two of the DeLand schools have thus far been aided by the club in donations of

labor, plants, literature and some money.

An innovation was introduced by the Club when a Garden Market Day was held on December 3rd, 1927. In spite of a rainy day, this proved a success and almost a hundred dollars was realized by the club from the sale of plants, garden accessories and commissions from the commercial men. The club intends to make the Garden Market Day a regular feature of DeLand community life. Out of the proceeds of this first event was purchased and set in DeLand City Park a large sized holly tree for a Community Christmas Tree, which was used for the first time on Christmas Eve, 1927.

Our Constitution and By-Laws give as the reason for the existence of our club, "The Preaching of the Gospel of Beauty."

Mrs. O. A. Morse, Secretary.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF EAU GALLIE

On January 17, 1927, the Garden Club of Eau Gallie was organized with nineteen members. In a few weeks our ranks were in-

creased to twenty-eight.

We engaged in active work from the beginning such as plantings, under the direction of the Parks and Public Planting Committee, of most of Highland Avenue through the residential and business sections and four blocks of Pineapple Avenue (Dixie Highway). Our work has been greatly handicapped by the City installing at this time water mains, sewer and white-way systems. We have observed two Arbor Days in the public schools and organized an Audubon Society among the children. A live active garden club with the seventh, eighth and ninth grade boys as members, has been helpful in planting, under our supervision, both school yard and streets. Landscape plans for the school grounds and "Clean Up Week" were encouraged.

We assisted the Woman's Club with a flower show last year. We also assisted in the organization of other garden clubs in Brevard County and many citizens have been encouraged by us to plant

and care for their own premises.

A Chicken and Animal Ordinance was passed by the Council through our agitation and influence.

We also are giving help to the Dixie Highway Beautification

Association of Brevard County.

THE FERNANDINA GARDEN CLUB

Our club was organized in March 1927 and it was decided at once that we should function under the circle system, since we felt that more benefit would accrue to the city, as a whole, by banding together several small groups of garden enthusiasts, who would each work personally, than by forming one large club composed of both active and associate members.

There are now the Founders Circle and one other, each having a membership of twenty. The meetings are held monthly during the

nine months when gardens need their greatest attention.

Through stimulating enthusiasm among a great number of our citizens for the care of their property, through assisting in the beau-tification of the highways, the parks, and the school grounds the club feels that its services have been eminently worthwhile to Fernandina. Two living Christmas trees were placed in the public park, and several other trees were planted in the different sections of the city

Of our year book we think that we have just reason to be proud, since its covers enclose an interesting program, and because we have succeeded in making a most attractive book with very little expenditure, in as much as it has been done entirely by hand and without

the aid of the printer.

We look forward to aid from our membership in the federation, and to continual growth in knowledge and activities.

THE GAINESVILLE GARDEN CLUB
Though the club was organized in September of 1924 it did not affiliate with the State Federation until this past year, hence their report is some what more in detail than it would otherwise be. The object is the same as that of most clubs, namely to encourage the study and culture of flowers, and to work toward better gardens. Meetings are held twice each month except during the heat of the summer when they are held only monthly. The membership is about thirty.

Once during this season a visit was made to the greenhouses and grounds of the State Experimental Station which is situated in our city. Members of the faculty gave to us every courtesy, and made many helpful explanations. So much of good was derived from this visit, and so much knowledge gained as to what might be grown and how to care for it, that this club urges as many of the other clubs of the Federation as possible to avail themselves, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to make a pilgrimage to this experimental station.

City beautification, highway beautification, and the encouragement of the acquisition of both state and city parks are aided in so

far as it is possible by our club.

An exhibit of wild flowers was held at the local County Fair. Also a miniature house and garden, and for the latter effort the club

received a prize of \$20.

The city library has been persuaded to purchase garden literature and a year's subscription to "Better Homes and Gardens" was the club's gift to the library. Now steps are being taken to start a nucleous of a library of our own. A living Christmas tree was planted in the grounds of the County Hospital, and a plot of ground has been procured, with flowers planted and maintained by the club. The idea being to provide flowers for the hospital especially for the out-of-town patients.

It is a pride to us that Alachua County is a bird sanctuary, and we were glad to hang at the City Gates, an attractive sign stating that fact to the public at large. Shrubs and palms were planted here by the club in their desire to make the entrance to Gainesville

a pleasant one.

Dr. William A. Murrill, formerly as assistant director of the New York Botanical Garden, widely known as an explorer, and student of fungi, gave a most interesting talk before the club, and they also accepted the invitation of the Florida Chautauqua, held at Keystone Heights, to hear the lecture given there by Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer on "The Ideals and Inspirations for Florida Gardens."

The second Flower Show will soon be a thing of the past and we always get much pleasure as well as good from these shows. Hereafter we are looking forward to a mutual benefit from our membership in the Federation, and are hoping to grow stronger and become a greater force for good in our community with each passing year.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF THE HALIFAX COUNTRY

The Garden Club of the Halifax Country holds regular program meetings every two weeks from November to May, inclusive. These meetings are held at the homes of the members and are sometimes conducted in the hostess' garden. All business of the club is transacted by the Executive Committee.

We publish a year book in a very attractive form. During the last part of the season 1926-27, papers and discussions were given on the following topics: "Bulb Culture," "Highway Beautification" with natural illustrations, "The Outdoor Living Room" and "Native Vines and Trees." A memorable meeting of the spring was one held at the ruins of the Franciscan Mission near New Smyrna, when Mrs. Cummer was our guest of honor. The members of the State Executive Board as well as members of the other garden clubs of this section were also our guests.

We endorsed the Forestry Bill which was passed by the 1927 Legislature, were instrumental in having the city dock and its vicinity kept in a more sanitary condition and in having some large signs removed.

We sold fifty copies of Mrs. Baker's book, "Florida Wild Flowers."

The program for the season 1927-'28 has been the planning and planting of the grounds for a small house. The imaginary lot was 150 by 120 feet. At each meeting some part of the work was undertaken, from landscaping and preparing the grounds, planting the lawn, trees, shrubbery, rose garden, building the pool, base planting around the house, play ground and annual garden, to fruit trees and vegetable garden in the rear. Mr. Albert Schellenberg, landscape architect of Daytona Beach, designed the plan, a blue print of which was given to each member. He also made a model of house and grounds, developing it slowly, at each meeting adding just that which we were studying, so that at the end of the year it was complete. Mr. M. J. Daetwyler of the Superior Nurseries at Orlando, came to talk to us on shrubs and Florida perennials and presented us with blue prints of a complete planting plan with legends of the plants for borders and foundation. Mr. H. Harold Hume of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries told us about lawns and gave us little bundles of centipede grass to experiment with in our gardens. The other speakers were friends from here and there or members of our own club, but all were experts on the subject chosen.

We held our sixth annual flower show in March 1927 at the Hotel Coquina, Ormond Beach, and the seventh in March 1928 at the Hotel Princess Issena in Seabreeze. This last was somewhat smaller than usual on account of the cold winter but the quality of the ex-

hibits was better than ever.

We enjoyed having with us as visitors, Mrs. Day of Rochester, England, who told us of her very old and lovely garden, Mrs. Henry Wight of Sanford, Mrs. John Sherwin, President of the Cleveland Ohio Garden Club and, on our Social Day, our Federation President, Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer.

Mrs. Macon Thornton, Recording Secretary.

THE HIBISCUS GARDEN CLUB OF DAYTONA BEACH

The Hibiscus Garden Club of Daytona Beach will celebrate its second anniversary on the 13th. of April in the form of a luncheon.

At the beginning of the season each member was presented a rosebush of her own choosing as a gift from the Club. At the present time the roses distributed are all living and beginning to blossom.

Meetings have been well attended with interesting and practical papers on the culture and care of the plants in our own gardens. Perhaps the outstanding meeting of the year was when Mr. Brown, Agricultural Agent for Volusia County, came to us the week after the hard freeze in January, to show us the use of pruning implements, the shrubbery to be trimmed and how and when to trim it. The Club immediately bought proper pruning implements for the use of its members and their friends.

Many plants and cuttings have been given to different people

with an idea of improving the looks of the city in general.

The Club has endorsed all conservation and improvements of the past year in Daytona Beach.—Martha L. Arnold, Secretary.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF JACKSONVILLE

The Garden Club of Jacksonville, Florida is functioning under the circle system, and has never regretted the fact that it was so organized from the very beginning, since it realizes more fully each year the great force and power to be acquired through cooperation and coordination. Recently the Constitution and By Laws have been revised so that henceforth no circle will be eligible to membership in the Federation of Circles until they shall have been recommended to the Governing Board by the Membership Committee. There are just now twenty-five circles included in the Federation, making a total membership of five hundred and ninety five.

The following ten Permanent Committees Civic, Conservation, Distribution, Finance, Flower Show, Literature, Custodian, Photographs and Slides, Publication, and School have been doing excellent work. On six of these committees there is a representative from each circle and that assures all undertakings being carried on with perfect harmony and understanding. The personnel of the other four committees is left to the choice of the chairman, who is appointed (as are all the Permanent Committee chairmen) by the President of the Federation of the Circles.

Aside from the regulation activities, great stress has been paid to the observance of Arbor Day, and to the encouragement of the custom of lighting the living Christmas trees out in the gardens. During the Yule-tide season of 1927 more than 400 such trees were to be seen in our city, and they were lighted each night from Christmas eve until New Year's eve. In this effort, to scatter the feeling of "Peace on earth and good will toward men" throughout Jacksonville we had the most complete and whole hearted cooperation of the city officials, indeed twenty-seven of the total number of trees which were lighted, were done so by the municipal electric light company. These were in the school grounds, parks, the railway station, and

the properties of various philanthropic institutions. All others were provided by individuals, and it was most satisfying to the club to note that persons, not members of the garden club, were joining in this movement. We shall feel extremely happy if this report brings

about like endeavors in other cities of Florida.

Serious thought was given to the Arbor Day programs. They began with a talk over the radio, and were continued throughout the schools, with the result that more than 1500 trees and large shrubs were planted in the different sections of the city. Right here it might not be amiss to say that one thing which our club does that naturally encourages and increases the number of trees that are put in during the course of a year, is to include in our year books under the heading of "Announcements" some such statement as this "Let us each try to plant one tree during the club season, reporting on

where it was placed at the last regular meeting of the year."

Five annual flower shows have been held, and all details are in readiness for the sixth. We are truly proud of our shows, because they are in a way very unusual and distinctive, in that they are always held out of doors, under the blue canopy of the heavens and beneath the spreading branches of magnificent live oaks, while all about many palms are growing which can be utilized to beautify the various exhibits. Here again the city authorities demonstrate their kindly feeling toward us, by providing lights and by allowing the city band to supply music both during the afternoon and evening hours. Annually during the flower show our Garden Club Primer is offered to the public. It is compiled and published by the Publication committee, and has become widely known, copies having been ordered from India, Mexico, and South America. Indeed in all probability a set of these small booklets may be found in every state of the union.

This same committee issues weekly, through the courtesy of the Florida-Times Union our Garden Notes, which we understand are read and enjoyed by many enthusiasts outside of our own club. Conservation Notes were published through kindly generosity of the Journal, so with both the City fathers and the press so entirely our friends is it to be wondered that success meets the greater part of

our efforts?

We have this year made a permanent home for ourselves by renting a room in the new Woman's Club house. Here our library and magazines are kept, also the steel file which contains all of the many worthwhile papers that have been written by our members during our six years of existence, because as you know all of those papers are typed in duplicate and one of them is handed to the Publication committee for filing. In our Garden Club room there is daily to be found a hostess, this pleasure rotating from one to another of the circles.

And now the outstanding accomplishment of the year lies in the fact that because of the impetus and initiative provided by our club Jacksonville has a city planner, and work is advancing toward proper zoning and outlining of the needs for the future. We had colossal aid in this undertaking from the various civic organizations and from our own excellent Advisory Board, but the spark was lighted through the Garden Club and we are doing all that is possible to

assist in carrying the work through to success.

THE MIAMI GARDEN CLUB

The Miami Garden Club has had a most successful year. The program having been entertaining and instructive as may be seen from the copy which we are inserting in this report. The meetings are held monthly in the mornings, and are usually in one of Miami's most beautiful homes. The stated programs are augmented by

readings, dances, and songs such as are suited to the subject of the day, and at the close of each program an open forum is held.

PROGRAM

September 28th-Report of Flower Show Committee; Report on Lilies; Report on Flowering Vines and Shrubs; Report on Wild Flowers.

October 26th-Soil Preparation for fall Planting. How to Prepare Flats; Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants; Plants for Your Rock Garden; What Seed and How to Sow Them.

November 30th—Planting and Transplanting; Garden Designs; Color Effects; Economy of Space.

December 28th—Fertilizers for All Purposes. How to Apply; Insects to Combat. What Sprays to Use.

January 25th—Distinctive or Ornamental Plants for This Region; Stimulating Appreciation for Same; Advantages of Native

February 29th-Flowers and Shrubs in Every Home Garden;

School Grounds and Public Parks.

March 28th-Echoes From the Flower Show; Annuals for the Summer Garden: Ferns.

April 25th-National Garden Week; Cooperative Garden Thinking. What it will Accomplish; Things That Can Not be Done Without a Plan.

May 20th-Election of Officers; New Creations of Plant Life for This Region. Their Origin; Location of Local Specimens. Botanical and Common Names; Adapted to What Soil.

During National Garden Week all of the Garden Clubs of Greater Miami will have a joint luncheon. Each Club will be responsible for a part of the program, and we are certainly anticipating much pleasure from this get together meeting.

Among the committees of the Miami Garden Club are a few which are distinctive and differing from the usual run of committees, namely the Scrap Book, Research, Plant Experiments, and Botany Class committees. The Council of the Garden Club Presidents are taking a sixteen week course in Botany, Horticulture, and Agriculture at the Lemon City Agricultural School.

The Year Book contains an excellent list of reference books, with information where they may be found in Miami, it also gives the addresses of where various bulletins of horticultural benefit may be had free of charge.

Several motorcades to different estates have been enjoyed, and the club has had the opportunity to study at first hand tropical plant life, landscape gardening, rockeries, and water gardens.

We have participated actively in the beautification program of the city park department, and in appreciation of the very good work done by Gerry Curtis, the Park Superintendent, we are giving to him a complimentary trip to Cuba. The municipal nursery of our city has given thousands of plants to the citizens desiring them, and we have lent our aid in this wonderful work. Likewise we have been actively interested in the out-of-door Christmas tree movement. and are arranging to present each club member with a Cunninghamia for next year. In fact we celebrate Arbor Day ever day.

The Miami Garden Club will be the hostess of the next meeting of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, and we wish to take this opportunity of making our invitation universal. We shall do all in our power to make the convention which will be held on March 20th, 21st, 1929, the greatest sort of a success, and only hope that as many as possible of those who read this report will be our guests.

THE ORLANDO GARDEN CLUB

The Orlando Garden Club has so recently become a part of the State Federation of Garden Clubs that it has no report of activities

along the lines of the State committees and departments.

Since organizing in December, 1926, the Club efforts have been devoted to the creation of an interest in Garden Club work and local beautification, and the increase in membership is an indication of success.

The Orlando Garden Club has now a membership approaching There is a general organization with the membership divided into seven circles, the latter holding monthly meetings for eight

months of the year.

Accomplishments since organization are as follows: two very successful plant exchanges in cooperation with the beautification committee of the Chamber of Commerce, with a third in prospect for an early date; exhibits at two flower shows held in Winter Park and plans made for an Orlando flower show in April; several open meetings with good speakers, open to the public without charge; contributions in plants and money for beautification work in the city parks.

It is hoped that during the coming year the club may greatly increase its local activities and in addition take its place among the

clubs having a part in State work.

Mrs. Alton B. Whitman, President.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF SANFORD

The Garden Club of Sanford begs to submit the following report: During the year 1927-28 the Garden Club held nine regular meetings. Throughout the year's program, we have endeavored to have each meeting fit in with the season.

Our spring meetings dealt with bulbs and planting for summer gardens and with such every-day difficulties and successes as our members have encountered. The Garden Club assisted in the flower show held by the Woman's Club of Sanford in April. We also put on a June Show of summer flowers on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Smyes.

Our Autumn season began with a program on native shrubbery, with a talk by one of the members on "Garden Design as Applied to The City Lot." The feature of the concluding session of the year was a talk by Mrs. Dan U. Wilder of Jacksonville on "Rock Gardens and Pools." The culminating feature of the whole year's work was the planting of a living Christmas Trre, a beautiful, native ever-

green, opposite our municipal pier.

The Club is cooperating with the local paper in its "Home Beautification Contest" by offering two prizes for rear gardens, the first prize to the value of \$20 in nursery stock, the second to the value of \$10, to be selected by the winners. These prizes are to be awarded in the fall to the owners of the rear gardens most successfully developed for beauty, privacy and the use and enjoyment of the family. Twenty entries have been made in the rear garden contest.

A monthly question box on growing and planting problems has proved to be a popular and most interesting method of informal discussion. It has been a splendid way to include all members in the

Club programs.

This year the size of our Garden Club has warranted the organization of four Garden Circles with a minimum membership of fifteen and a maximum of 25. Each circle has a chairman and a secretarytreasurer. The first project the circles are endeavoring to "put across" is a survey of City Approaches." Each circle taking one of the approaches to the city and tabulating the following data: (1)

General Impression of Road-i, e. slovenly, well kept, etc. (2) Existing Nuisances-(a) Signboards; (b) Filling Stations; (c) Hot Dog Stands; (d) Shacks; (e) Rubbish Dumps, etc. (3) Existing Planting—(a) Shade Trees; (b) Parkway Planting; (c) Wild Roadside. (4) Possible Development. (5) Recommendations.

Respectfully submitted.

Jessie Horne Mason, Sec'y-Treasurer.

THE TAMPA GARDEN CLUB

The Tampa Garden Club was organized in February 1927, with a charter membership of twenty-two. They decided to extend their usefulness through the formation of several circles in the different parts of the city, with the result that there are at present fourteen circles, or groups, each one numbering fifteen or more and every

member doing active work.

Beautification of the Bayshore Parkway was chosen as the main piece of civic work upon which to concentrate, and it is a task which will continue over a long period of time. Plans for its beautification were drawn by Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Mass., and carried out under the supervision of their Florida representative, Mr. W. L. Phillips.

The City and County Commissioners advanced \$1000 at once for preliminary work, and later \$5000 was given by Hillsborough

County.

The Tampa Electric Company have aided greatly in making the Parkway more attractive by substituting steel poles for unsightly wooden ones, and through the spreading of the tracks along the switches have been able to remove altogether abut fifty superfluous poles. The club feels a great sense of gratitude to the City and County officials who have aided them, and to all Companies and individuals who have cooperated so splendidly.

The Park Board placed in its June 1927 budget \$2500 for the use

of the Garden Club within the city limits.

The approaches to several of the bridges have been improved.

Washingtonia palms to the number of 700 have been planted. Many lighted Christmas trees were enjoyed at the yuletide. Flowers have been distributed to the hospitals. Assistance has been given the schools, and lectures have been given there. Vacant lots have been cleaned, and continual warfare has been waged on undesirable signs.

Tentative plans have been drawn, under our guidance, for a water front park. We are working in cooperation with the Board of Trade toward a comprehensive city plan and a zoning ordinance.

As an outing when all of the circles might combine, we have had two delightful motorcades, one to Rolyat, at St. Augustine, and more recently one to the marvelous Bird Sanctuary at Mountain Lake, for which Florida is so vastly indebted to Edward Bok.

Garden Club activities have done much for Tampa, and we have only just made a beginning as regards what we hope to accomplish.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF WINTER HAVEN

In January of 1927 the Garden Club of Winter Haven was organized. At the first meeting there was present for the consideration of the project but six of the sixteen who were invited to be there. Officers were elected, however, and a start was made. We were fortunate in having the help of Mrs. Fred Joel Swift, an officer of the New York State Federation of Garden Clubs, in the outlining of our constitution.

At the close of the second meetings we had increased the membership to thirteen, and ever since that time the growth has been steady and rapid, so that now we have an enrollment of thirty-five, almost having reached our limit, which is forty. The meetings are held monthly and are attended by about three fourths of the mem-

bership.

It has been our endeavor to stress the fact that only those having a real interest in gardens were eligible, and preferably those who have specialized on different phases of gardening, and an ardent zeal for working were desired as members. But this is an ideal, and like other ideals, not always attained.

The program for the first year called for a paper by a member at each of the meetings. All of these were prepared as promised, and have been exceedingly interesting. Among our number are those who have specialized on different phases of gardening, and an ardent student of wild flowers. All have profited by their superior knowl-

edge.

Work has been done toward County Beautification in the way of removing signs from the approaches to the city, this effort too was extended within the town, where the Garden Club has placed some attractive notices having a flower painted on each and requesting the passer-by to "Help keep our roadside clean. Pick up papers, please."

Flower seeds were packed and distributed to the public by a group of enthusiastic citizens, and our members cooperated in the There has been a plant exchange and display of flowers held at each of the meetings. Refreshments are requested to always be kept simple, in order that it may never in any way become a burden to entertain the club.

One flower show has been held, at which no charge was made

either for entrance or exhibitors.

The reaction generally since the formation of the Garden Club has been that of a greatly stimulated interest in the appearance of all property, the planting of more and newer types of flowers, as

well as a more consistent effort to abolish pests.

We are anticipating a real benefit from having joined the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, and hope to grow continually better informed ourselves, along horticultural lines, in order that we may be able to work the more intelligently in behalf of the improvement and beautification of Winter Haven, and the entire state of Florida.

WINTER PARK GARDEN CLUB

The Winter Park Garden Club held its first meeting at the Woman's Club on April 10th, 1922, with sixteen members present. A constitution was drawn up and the yearly dues were one dollar. Prior to this we were a part of the Woman's Club and known as the Civic Department.

The first flower-show in the state of Florida was held in Winter Park on February 28th and March 1st, 1922 under the direction of the civic department and from this the present organizations developed as an offspring.

Miss Grace Edwards was elected the first president, Miss Alice Knox the first vice-president, Mrs. E. B. Mendsen was elected secre-

tary and Mrs. A. P. Lewis treasurer.

Following this Mrs. L. B. C. List served as president for one Much of our success is due to the activity of the members whose names I have just mentioned.

Since that time the membership has been increased to eighty-

eight and our annual dues are now three dollars.

We have recently enjoyed a number of worth while talks through

the efforts of our efficient program Chairman, Mrs. Hirsch.

Mr. Norman A. Reasoner of the Royal Palm Nurseries gave us a splendid lecture, illustrated by lantern slides on the Tropical Plants for Florida Gardens.

At a later date Mr. J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., a

recognized authority on roses, discussed the Rose of America showing lantern slides.

Through the generosity of one of our members, Miss E. Leighton Lee of Philadelphia, some interesting pictures of the private gardens of Italy were exhibited, and, last but not least, our beloved Mrs.

Cummer paid us a visit.

Our Club was somewhat slow in adopting the circle idea, but we finally came to it and at the present time we have five working circles of not more than twenty-five members to a group and each circle has a chairman and a secretary. The circles are arranged according to zones and they meet independently on the second Wednesday of each month. They are all doing splendid work in the way of preparing papers, which are read at the meetings and the best two are presented at the annual luncheon in April, with prizes. Considerable garden activity is stimulated in this way.

Once a year an excursion for garden study is arranged and we

recently spent a pleasant afternoon at Mr. Daetwyler's nurseries.

The Flower Show was a success this year, in spite of the frost in January. There were 129 exhibitors and 400 exhibits. Prizes of ribbon were offered.—Mrs. Harry Osterling, President.

Extra copies of this Year Book may be obtained at 25c per copy from Miss Gerda E. Meigs, 2044 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida.

The Fourth Annual Convention of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs will be held at Miami, Florida, on March 20th and 21st, 1929.

Would you have young people learn the great lesson of respect for the rights of property? Don't preach; let them grow a garden. The Playground.

The members of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws are delighted to have this opportunity to publicly express their gratitude to Mrs. Fred Joel Swift, of Nyack, N. Y., for her generous and valuable assistance.

The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs

CHOHOUS !

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be "THE FLORIDA FEDERA-TION OF GARDEN CLUBS."

ARTICLE II

Object. Section 1.—Its object shall be (a) to co-ordinate the interests of the Garden Clubs of the State and to bring them into closer relations of mutual helpfulness by association, conference, and correspondence; (b) to aid in the protection of trees, shrubs, wild flowers and birds: (c) to encourage civic beauty and to study in all its aspects the fine art of Gardening.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

Section 1.—The membership shall consist of the Garden Clubs of the State

of Florida, and individual Members-at-large. Section 2.—To be eligible (a) a club shall have an active membership of not less than fifteen (15) members, and shall have been organized not less than one (1) year; (b) an applicant for membership-at-large shall be endorsed by the Presidents of two (2) member Clubs, and shall be elected by the unanimous vote of the Executive Board.

Section 3.—Any Club, or individual, desiring to join the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs shall apply to the Executive Board through the Corresponding Secre-

tarv.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers and Directors.

Section 1.—There shall be: A President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-sident, Third Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, President, Third Vice-President Treasurer, and Four Directors.

Section 2.—The Executive Board shall consist of the Officers and Directors—one Director to represent each division of the State, elected as hereinafter provided—and a Parliamentarian, who shall be appointed by the President. This Board shall be empowered to transact any and all business of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs; shall control the affairs and funds of the organization by authority vested in the Board by The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs. A detailed report shall be read at the Annual Meeting in Convention assembled.

All vacancies among Officers and Directors shall be filled for the unexpired term by a vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V.

Convention and Representation.

Section 1.—The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs shall hold an Annual Convention, the place and date to be determined by the Executive Board.

Section 2.—Clubs not in arrears for dues shall be entitled to be represented as prescribed in Article IV, of the By-Laws, under the heading "Delegates and Alternates." A delegate may represent one club only.

ARTICLE VI.

Finance.

Section 1.—The funds of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs shall be derived from the payment of dues by each affiliated club, by individual members-at-large, and from such other sources as the Executive Board may authorize.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments.

Section 1.—This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Meeting by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, providing that the proposed amendment shall have been presented in writing to the Executive Board, and that the Board shall have sent a copy of such amendment to each Federated Club at least two (2) months before the Convention.

The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

Districts.

Section 1.-In order to promote helpfulness in Garden Clubs and to establish

Section 1.—In order to promote helpfulness in Garden Clubs and to establish closer relations between members, the State shall be divided, tentatively, into Districts—Northern, Central, Southern and Western.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT shall be composed of the following counties:

Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler, Clay, Putnam, Marion, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, Dixie, Columbia, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Madison, Taylor, Leon, Jefferson and Wakulla.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT shall be composed of the following counties:

Valusia, Lake Sumter Cityus Hennanda, Orange Seminola Bravard

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT shall be composed of the following counties:

Volusia, Lake, Sumter, Citrus, Hernando, Orange, Seminole, Brevard,
Osceola, Polk, Pasco, and Hillsborough.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT shall be composed of the following counties:

St. Lucie, Okeechobee, Highlands, Hardee, Manatee, Sarasota, De Soto, Palm
Beach, Hendry, Glades, Lee, Charlotte, Dade, Collier, Broward, and Monroe.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT shall be composed of the following counties:

Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Jackson, Holmes, Calhoun, Bay, Washington,
Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Escambia.

Walton, Okalcosa, Santa Rosa, and Escambia.

Section 2.—Each District shall be supervised by a Director nominated and elected as prescribed by The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs.

ARTICLE II.

Conferences.

Section 1.—The President shall call Conferences of the Presidents of the Federated Clubs when need for such may arise.

ARTICLE III,

Meetings.

Section 1.-An Annual Meeting shall be held, the place and date to be decided by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

Section 1.—The President and one (1) Delegate, with their elected alternates, shall represent each member Club at the Annual Convention.
Section 2.—In the case of clubs organized upon the "Circle Plan", each Circle having fifteen (15), or more, active members shall be entitled to the same representation at the Annual Convention as independent clubs.

Section 3.—The names of Delegates and Alternates shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary by the Secretaries of their respective clubs ten (10) days prior to the date of the Annual Convention.

ARTICLE V.

Electoral Vote.

Section 1.—Those entitled to cast electoral votes shall be Officers of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs and members of the Executive Board; all Past Presidents; all Chairmen of Standing Committees; and all authorized Delegates,

or their Alternates, from member clubs.

Section 2.—In order that each club may have its full quots of votes, it is hereby provided that when a duly qualified Delegate is unable to vote, and there is no Alternate to fill the place, the President of the club which the member represents may appoint an Alternate. Section 3.—An individual is entitled to only one (1) vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Nominations.

Section 1.—There shall be a nominating committee of five (5) named by the President one (1) month before the Annual Convention of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, the Chairman to be selected from the personnel of the Executive Board, and one (1) member from each District of the State to be recommended by the Director of that District.

Section 2.—This Committee shall present to the Annual Convention a list of candidates to be voted upon, of one or more names for each office, it having been ascertained that these candidates are fitted for the office and are willing

to serve if elected.

ARTICLE VII.

Elections.

Section 1.—Elections shall be held every year.

Section 2.—All Officers shall be elected in the years of uneven date. First election shall be in 1925. All Directors shall be elected in the years of even date. The Directors to serve the first year shall be appointed by the President.

Section 3.—Candidates for Directors shall be nominated by the votes of the Delegates from their respective Districts in conference assembled, and their names given to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee to be presented to the Annual Convention for election.

Section 4.—Each Officer and Director shall hold office until their successor

has been installed.

Section 5.-All elections shall be by ballot and majority vote shall elect.

ARTICLE VIII.

Term of Office.

Section 1.—All terms of office shall be two (2) years. No Officer or member of the Executive Board shall be eligible for two (2) consecutive terms in the same office.

ARTICLE IX.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1.—THE PRESIDENT shall preside at all meetings of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs and the Executive Board; shall appoint the Chairmen of Standing Committees and of all Special Committees; and shall perform all duties pertaining to the office.

Section 2.—In the absence of the President; the VICE-PRESIDENTS in order of their standing, shall perform all duties of the President.

Section 3.—THE RECORDING SECRETARY shall keep minutes of all meet-

Section 3.—THE RECORDING SECRETARY shall keep minutes of all meetings and shall have charge of all papers pertaining to the office.

Section 4.—THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY shall attend to all correspondence and shall maintain a correct list of all Federated Clubs, members of the Executive Board, of Standing and Spécial Committees, which shall be the official list of The Florida Federation of Garden Clubs.

Section 5.—THE TREASURER shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the Federation and shall make out all bills and give receipts for their payment. A financial statement shall be made at each meeting of the Executive Board.

A financial statement shall be made at each meeting of the Executive Board.

All bills approved by the person incurring them and countersigned by the President, shall be paid by check, and the accounts shall be audited annually by a certified accountant and reported at the Annual Convention.

Section 6.-THE DIRECTORS shall organize Garden Clubs and guide and

extend activities

end activities in their respective Districts. Section 7.—THE PARLIAMENTARIAN shall decide any point of dispute that

Section 7.—THE PARLIAMENTARIAN shall decide any point of dispute that may arise in the proceedings of the Annual Convention.

Section 8.—Upon the expiration of the term of office, each Officer and each Director shall deliver to the successor such books and records as belong to the office within one (1) month from the conclusion of the Annual Convention.

Section 9.—Each Officer, each Director, and the Chairman of each Standing Committee shall render a written report at the Annual Convention.

ARTICLE X.

The Executive Board.

Section 1.-The Executive Board shall meet immediately before the Annual Convention.

Section 2.—There shall be a meeting of the retiring and newly-elected members of the Executive Board immediately after the close of the Annual Convention. Thereafter, the Executive Board shall meet at the call of the President, or upon the written request of three (3) members of the Board.

Section 3.—A quorum of the Executive Board shall be one-third (1/3) of the

members.

Section 4.—Any new measure presented on the floor of the Annual Convention for immediate action must have been previously endorsed by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XI.

Standing Committees.

Section 1.—The Standing Committees shall be as follows: Beautification, Conservation, Finance, Lectures and Slides, Publicity.

Section 2.—The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall select the members of the Committee, and outline its work in co-operation with the Director of each District.

ARTICLE XII.

Dues.

Section 1.—The fiscal year shall be from January first (1st) to December thirty-first (31st) inclusive. Section 2.—The annual dues for each member club shall be twenty-five (25)

cents per capita for members on record at the beginning of the fiscal year, and shall be payable in advance.

The annual dues for individual members-at-large shall be five dollars (\$5.00).

and shall be payable in advance.

Section 3.—New member clubs, and individual members-at-large, must qualify by payment of dues within one (1) month from the date of notification of their

election to membership.

Any club, or individual member-at-large, not paying dues for two (2) consecutive years shall be dropped from membership at the discretion of the Executive Board, thirty (30) days notice having been given to the delinquent club, or indi-

Section 4.—The Executive Board may, by unanimous vote, adjust dues in special

cases.

ARTICLE XIII.

Parliamentary Authority.

Section 1.-Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments.

Section 1.—The By-Laws may be amended at any Annual Convention by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, providing that the proposed amendment shall have been presented in writing to the Executive Board, and that the Executive Board shall have sent a copy of such amendment to each member club at least one (1) month before the Convention.

Section 2.—Without such notice, the By-Laws may be amended at any Annual Convention by unanimous vote.

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