Most of zone 1 (Grand Valley) is about 1000 feet lower than Denver and has an average of two weeks longer season at each end. This makes it possible to successfully raise many things that are considered as borderline in zones 4 and 5. The usual alkaline condition of the soil, lack of proper drainage in places and lack of moisture restricts the list however so that probably no greater total of trees can be grown here.

As we go up the valleys to any considerable altitude we have a correspondingly shorter season which cuts out some borderline trees again. There will be found many small valleys quite high, which, because of their added protection, additional moisture and better drainage will be favorable for almost all the trees commonly grown in the lower, larger valleys.

We list below some exceptions from our complete list for zones 4 & 5 which was published in the July-August issue and amended in the following issue.

The Western Slope has always been famous for its fruit: apples, cherries, plums, pears and especially peaches. The flowering forms of these fruits also may be grown here.

Some hardy types of English Walnuts have occasionally survived. Hard-shell almonds and hard-shell pecans are occasionally found.

Some trees from list “B” which might be moved up to list “A”.

- Acer negundo, BOXELDER
- Acer saccharum, SUGAR MAPLE
- Acer platanoides, NORWAY MAPLE
- Catalpa speciosa, WESTERN CATALPA
- Morus alba tatarica, RUSSIAN MULBERRY
- Platanus occidentalis, SYCAMORE

We solicit remarks from any reader who knows of additional trees growing in these zones, or who has any other corrections.

The accompanying pictures were supplied through the courtesy of Mr. J. G. Curtiss of Paonia. They show some of the unusually large native oaks and aspen found on the Western Slope, and a beautiful scene in the wild country of Gunnison County.
IT'S the old, old story of the leaky roof that was not repaired,—this garden plan. You don't need a plan for the garden when you can't do any planting anyway,—and at the proper time for planting trees, shrubs and flowers there is not time to make a plan. What to do? Right now we should give ourselves that extra push!

Difficult? Not at all!

Buy yourself a tapeline, 50 feet or 100 feet long; it will cost as little as taking your wife to a movie: $1.35 will buy a 100 foot cloth tape-line. Then start measuring: everything in your yard, the location of the house and garage, fences, existing trees and shrubs, even the strawberry patch. Get the distances from the outside fences or from the house, measuring at right angles.

To make a map of the place it is handiest to have every inch on paper represent eight feet on the ground. The average 50 foot lot will require a piece of paper about 12 by 24 inches. Four feet to the inch makes a more unwieldy map, except for a very small yard.

Now, before we are ready to make a garden out of that map, we should make a list of the things we want in our garden. We will probably need a clothesline, perhaps a playground with swing and bars, probably a fruit tree or two, a place to sit, maybe a birdbath, pool, or rock garden. It is also well to decide what sort of trees and shrubs are our favorites. We should have what we want, not what someone else wants us to buy.

Now the job of planning the yard consists of locating these “wanted” things and plants in such a way as to screen out unpleasant views and to feature, or frame, pleasant views. It is well to indicate on the plan just where those two types of views are, and seen from which places.

Good screening material is Lilac, Honeysuckle shrub, Ninebark, various Viburnum species, Mock-orange, Caragana, Ligustrum, and for evergreen effect, Rocky Mountain Juniper and other junipers or even spruce, as indicated in the last number of the Green Thumb.

For close-in effect it is best to use fine-textured plant material, such as spireas, Jap barberry, (and its varieties), low ninebark and low caragana, Alpine currant, beauty-bush, Flowering Almond.

In general the “open-lawn-effect” is good; in other words we should not clutter up the lawn with a lot of fussy flower beds, unnecessary shrubs or trees, or garden furniture. There is great charm in an unbroken piece of lawn, bordered by flowers or shrubs.

All this has been said before, again and again,—but not always heeded. Now, in finishing up, let us see how garden planning in Colorado is different,—not in principle but in applying good design.

First of all: we should take advantage of our climate and create a garden that is good to live in for at least three hundred days a year. We should feature sunshine in winter and shade in mid-summer.

In this let your dog be your landscape architect; he will intuitively find the nice protected spots in winter and cool retreats in July or August. After he has shown us these spots we can improve on them, by placing plant material or arbors, pergolas or what-not around them. Then in order not to be quite dog-dominated, why not use a little judgment in providing bright spring color and gorgeous fall effects. We can grow first-class tulips, peonies, springflowering shrubs, and for fall we have sumachs, Ginnala Maple, Winged Euonymus and its relatives, dwarf ninebark, native roses.

Colorado gardens should feature Colorado material and plants that look happy and colorful here, not sickly shrubs that mourn for other climates. We can build Colorado gardens superior to any.

PREPARE NOW FOR YOUR FIVE YEAR GARDEN PLAN!

By M. WALTER PESSMAN, Landscape Architect
HORTICULTURE OF THE WESTERN SLOPE

BY MARY B. PLAISED

Mrs. Neal Plaisted has lived on the Western Slope since 1904; most of this time on a farm. She has always had a garden of some size, and travels all over her part of the state with her husband who is one of the firm of the Mill High Seed Company. She has acquired her horticultural knowledge only "from the handle of a shovel or hoe". She gives us here a rather complete picture of horticulture on the Western Slope of Colorado.—Editor.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that our children know;
We plant the staff for our country's bag;
We plant the shade from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey

AYE, and fruits, flowers and freedom, beauty and wealth. The very life of the land itself depends on trees, and nowhere so surely as on this steep west slope of the continental divide—Forests to attract and to hold rainfall and snow; orchards and wood lots and wind-breaks which help control erosion. The practice of planting wood lots and wind-breaks is not as well followed here as in the states farther east, but there is, and ever will be, pasture and wasteland which can be induced to grow wood lots and wind breaks to great advantage.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

One cannot even THINK trees without first thinking of the wonderful old cottonwood trees lining the river beds and every wash, and transplanted to surround older farmsteads. Often reaching sixty feet in height and with enormous limb-spread, they provide safe shade for farmsteads while living, and when dead, great quantities of wood even in winter. They are an artist's dream at any time of the year, sharp angled, gray trunks and warped branches arching above farmsteads in winter, greening with spring, to stand with drooping scions, then tender green leaves, rounding to summer's heavy foliage, ripening to rich gold in autumn, completing the cycle in angular arches above the snows of winter. To us who were here when these first ones stood alone above the yellow soil, no more formal planting can take their place.

Then we have Carolina poplars, Lombardies, balsam trees, tamartix, Russian olive, American and Chinese elm, weeping and golden willow, a few black locust and ash, black and English walnuts, Catalpa, Allanthus, red maple, white oak, weeping birch, hackberry, Caragana, many kinds of conifers and evergreens and one planting of Magnolias.

There are many other shade and ornamental trees. One in particular, if I remember, a symmetrical mountain ash growing on the north edge of a north facing site and shaded most of the day. Its year long beautiful lacy foliage and thick clusters of bright red berries distinguish it readily. A short row of graceful sycamores grow between paved street and cement sidewalk, and another arches gracefully above a south facing lawn. Sycamores are quite as lovely naked under a steely sky as leaved out under an August moon. Behind the cottage where the single sycamore lives is one slender Norway maple as beautiful as the sycamore. In the narrow space between the houses a flowering crab decided not to stay low and ornamental and stretches skyward above the eaves, its fragrant pink bloom far above the reach of the gardener's shears.

Weeping mulberry on the golf links and on the campus of Mesa College are interesting trees attracting both robins and the writer when their luscious fruits ripen. In several places over the slope, the Blodgett home ranch in particular, mile long wind breaks of Russian mulberry arch above the grassy meadows where the ewes lamb. We have been there when tons of purple fruits lay piled ankle deep, fermenting in the summer sun. Mulberries grow readily here. Their rich purple fruits are splendid "pie fodder" and make fine sauce. Tertiary to pick and stem, one can shake ripe ones down on clean canvas and wash in a river water force. Cold packed they retain all of their richness. They cannot be recommended for the city lot as they use lots of space, and should they bear heavily, attract flies as well as birds. One slender seedling grows in our wild hedge, and robins and flickers get as much pleasure from its sweet white berries as I do.

Beyond the Holland wash on the highway grows one white oak, the only one I know grown here from an acorn. Standing forty foot tall, any student of trees can tell at seeing distance it is a "furrier". Jack or scrub oak grows here at a certain height of territory. The rich, dark earth in the oak groves, accumulated by centuries of fallen leaves, is in demand to neutralize the alkali found in the soil of the valley proper. Their foliage turns a rich brown in autumn, and the hillside below the bright yellow line of the aspens are royal colored indeed.

I know of one English walnut growing on the south side of a wall, a well shaped tree. Its scant harvest pleases its owner when it is richer. Almonds were grown in the Surface creek orchard area many years ago. I cannot find the old trees now, nor any one knowing of them. I remember them well because when a fire came into the orchard country from the barren plains states we "cooned" aprons of the almonds thinking them like the wrinkled wooly peaches which once in a while developed on the south trees when the wind of the plains left standing in our doorway.

Among the faster growing deciduous trees, Balm o' Gilead, symmetrical and fragrant wave their brittle branches over many a farmstead, their owners rating them poplars or cottonwood, but their rich, sweet fragrance in the hot sun or after a shower betrays their true identity to the initiated, and spring rains lose nostalgic fragrance to me.

A pair of scarlet maples on a north frontage grow lustily to compose a spot of beauty across the street from the campus. Next door silver maples spread their mottled branches high and wide evenly here, their soft, cottony green turning to gold early in autumn. Like so many trees they are more beautiful leafless than covered.

On the California Mesa one cannot but appreciate the silver poplars about the farmsteads. With plenty of space and water they make a sturdy growth. Unless one disturbs their roots they do very well in their appointed place, but should one place near them, immediately there springs up a veritable witches' thicket of water sprouts. Here a row of Russian olive borders an east and west road. They are lovely now in the heat of summer, but will catch and hold the snow and spoil as much road as they line. Here are two great blocks of very old apple trees, gnarled remnants of the many acres which once grew here. Cold springs, high and low priced apples decided in favor of diversified farming.

At the hotel are junipers. The slender spired type form a screen between the service yard and the formal plan of the sturdy set box elder and Russian olive.

Beyond Montrose are a few small blocks of the old orchards. They are close onto six thousand feet elevation there. Trees make and keep a better one plow or space soil is gravely with better drainage than that of the Grand valley. There is more of both snow and rainfall and—

A
cooler summers, consequently there are many more evergreen trees. Especially do those which are native at a slightly higher elevation do well there.

Lilac and mock orange grow into trees here. They too love cooler weather. Back in the main valley for miles and miles along the Colorado river and up all the side creeks and washes the tamarix grows in tangled groves. This plumply wandering shrub grows as pro fusely as do the red willows on any canal bank, a bower of peppery pink beauty before their slender branches green. Planted away from the water they will grow, but oddly will bloom most of the summer, some branches bursting into bloom after each shower or good soaking with hose or bucket. At Meeker and other places of higher elevation and cooler, moister weather they do bloom to deep rose. Strangely, I can remember when there were few tamarix along our streams, but no one seems to know when they came in and from where.

The Russian olive brought into this area as an ornamental has naturalized splendidly, spreading into pasture and fence row as well as being used in planned plantings. Their small, decidedly astringent fruits with the characteristic oval pit of the olive are a principal part of the winter diet of flicker and robin. Any sunny February day finds the shining bronze branches gemmed with turquoise as flocks of northing bluebirds feast on their bounty. Gray-green and very graceful they lend themselves well to hedge row and fence as well as to more formal plantings. Fast growing and decidedly hardy they have no known enemies. They are not recommended for planting close by the house as they really are a dirty tree shedding twigs, leaves and berries. Heavily fruited branches, cut when the rich, faintly pink bloom is on the fruits, and the leaves still clinging are as pretty a winter bouquet as the graceful sprays of the pepper trees used so much down yonder.

I do not know why more maples and not usualy, nor why the few species I know are hardy and certainly graceful. We demand very fast growth here. Our position somewhat corresponds to the west side of the sloping roof under the hot afternoon sun, and the yellow range running crosswise to the north reflects back the afternoon sun rays nicely. When the canals were built across the yellow land of the lower valley someone at each camp planted rows of Lombardy poplars, and one can still see their slender sprites marking reaches of canal as picturesquely as they do in France and Belgium. It is a dirty tree, self-pruning, always shedding twigs and carrying deep canals. The branches show tall tops attract the lightning, still, they throw a long shade, and planted close are a splendid wind-break. They, too, are fragrant after the rare showers. Remember to look up through one at the far distant sky, standing close by the huge trunk.

Bolleana poplars with their silver leaves and white boles are rapidly taking the place of the old Lombardy. Several planted in a natural cluster in the corner of the lot farthest from your picture window soon grow into a dominating feature of the landscape. Since their scanty branches cling closely to the trunk, birds love them, and even in the city, the wild birds will brood in their hard-to-climb heights. Placed beside the drive or across the back of the lot they make their own place in the sky-line landscape. They are city trees now. Box elder, native of the higher slopes, is used in rougher plantings. It is a dirty tree, its sweet sap attracts flies, and its habitant bugs with their bright red waistcoats are decidedly a pest. Catalpa do well here. If crowded they will grow tall, but are a nice shaped, rounded shade tree if given plenty of space. They have always seemed fragile to me, perhaps because of their bloom. The sleek brown beans, dried and enamelled bright colors add a distinct note to the “charm string” of gourds for chimney breast or verandah angle. The ailanthus has a very definite accent. Planted closely and clipped it makes a sturdy hedge.

Spring days when all the upper valley is a rosy mist of peach bloom the many tall old willows add their accent of soft green. I love the golden willow, lovely all the year, but they are particularly lovely in winter when the few branches show the real gold. Cutting out their tops at certain height causes very thick growth and they look like tumbled feather dusters. Golden willows grow along with elm, mulberry, olive and locust in my wild hedge.

Black locusts are used much here for shade trees. Growing rather more quickly with irrigation than on the plains they are much inclined to grow from any disturbed roots. The few ash growing here are so very lovely in autumn that I can remember when there were few tamarix along our streams, but no one seems to know when they came in and from where.

The quaking aspen have the hardy conifers and evergreens here. Some are subject to the red spider and must be sprayed. Several transplanted natives, set long ago, are towering trees now. Several have been used as municipal Christmas trees. One must protect the more tender evergreen from the bright sun when there is snow for they burn quite readily until they are established.

FRUIT TREES
From the left-over blocks of apple and pear trees to the newest planting of peach trees in the rich red soil of some sunny slope our orchards do well, and have contributed several millions of dollars...
yearly to the income of the Western Slope. The older peach orchards were set to the Elbertas and Hales, now we have several newer varieties: Hale-Haven, Golden Jubilee, Carmen (a white peach and better than the Elberta. They appear to ripen a week or two earlier than the older varieties. We have the crab-apples with their soft pink cheeks and clear yellow skins. I know an orchard where a dozen old Siberian crab trees blossom beautifully in late May and where the ground beneath in September is ankle deep with lovely, wormy apples. I left many tall jars of crab preserves and sweet pickles in the dark cellar under that old stone house. The larger crabs never hold theirshape used whole but have a lovelier color for jell. All make delicious spicy butter.

Grapes and many varieties of berries do well here, blue and white Concord, Catawba and some of the finer sweet grapes.

FARM CROPS
This district, (not all of it lying within the boundaries of the state but including the closer eastern parts of Utah), was rated third in production of areas similar in size in the nation during the recent war. Our soil and irrigation problems are peculiar to our district, lying as we do on the steep slope of the divide. Much of it lies in natural sheltered valleys but still more on the comparatively level mesas, and not all of it lies under irrigation. There is still much land here which would respond to irrigation if we had sufficient water, but my personal idea of our agricultural economy is not that we develop still more areas but that we develop better the areas now in cultivation. Dairying with its attendant pasture and haying programs, with much of the richness taken from the soil going back on it in the form of barnyard manure, would come nearer solving our problem. Beans have been grown enough of any of the small grains nor of corn, but now with better seed we are gradually changing that. And speaking of seed, this Inland Empire is rapidly taking its place as one of the better seed producing areas of the Nation. Small plantings of seed, which is distinctly a cash crop, fit in nicely with other better farm practices. Individual farmers should never stake their whole plan on seed alone but leave that to the large commercial grower as it is too dangerous for a visit with wife's folks. Weeds are beginning to be seen in our steep fields. Again, the pasture and hay crop plan will permit of more contouring, with resultant conservation of soil, its fertility and moisture. I have fairly wrung my hands in despair at steep fields which are creased to irrigate with the slope instead of across it.

Besides beans, we have contributed our long share of potatoes to the diet of the world. Sugar beets have long been an accepted part of the cultural economy. We do not grow enough of any of the small grains nor of corn, but now with better seed we are gradually changing that. And speaking of seed, this Inland Empire is rapidly taking its place as one of the better seed producing areas of the Nation.

The sour cherries usually grow in blocks or long rows between the more used peaches.

Remnants of the old pear acreages line roadside and orchard end. Very few wholly pear orchards remain. There are Bartletts, D’Anjou, Lawrence, Nellis, Russet, Seckle and Keiffer, to name a few. Bartletts and Lawrence prove best for the home canner, with the small Russet as a later one. Keiffers are fine ‘way next year if one has hidden their golden Stoniness in bin or barrel, well wrapped, and in a dark cool place. D’Anjou is a lovely round white pear but has not the fine flavor of the golden skinned ones for me.

There are plums and prunes in many varieties, but never in such quantities as the peaches. Of the many varieties of apricots, two types are best for the home garden, and as they naturalize well, some seedling in the stone fence or growing beside the barn may have as fine a flavored and colored fruit as the best tended budded trees. The small red cheeked ones with plum shaped pits and distinctive tart flavor are fine if they are allowed to ripen on the trees. We have had best results with the larger commercial type for here in the edge of the city one’s fruits and their time of picking are determined as much by the activities of the neighborhood children as by the weather or the calendar. I have picked the large flat-sided ‘ots when they were green enough that they did not like to come off the tree, and canned them in rich syrup by cold pack method and had a delicious product. The smaller red cheeked ones are lovely for anyone making butter and jam. All are much better if one can let them ripen on the tree.

Our apples range from the old favorites: Ben Davis, Gano, York Imperial, Winesaps, Jonathan Pearmain, Grimes Golden and Rome beauties to the newer Delicious and Jonathans. Jonathans are my special favorites for pie fodder, eaten fresh or baked or sliced thin and canned with syrup of their own boiled skins. Rones are good bakers and fine fresh apples. Both yellow apples are fine fresh. Bens are good sometime the next summer if they are stored properly. Wolf Rivers are a knotty, wobble-jawed variety. With green and red striped skins almost always crack deep when the stone ripens, they make the most delicious “cooked-up”, that is, strained apple sauce. Yorks are wobble-jawed too, flat, hard, not mellow but juicy like a Jonathan and good bakers and good keepers. Bens have a delicious flavor, and their white flesh makes them a fine apple for either family or commercial drying. (Mother strung them on white cord and dried above the fire and in the attic when we were very young.

Siberian crabs are my favorite of the crab-apples with their soft pink cheeks and clear yellow skins. I know an orchard where a dozen old Siberian crab trees blossom beautifully in late May and where the ground beneath in September is ankle deep with lovely, wormy apples. I left many tall jars of crab preserves and sweet pickles in the dark cellar under that old stone house. The larger crabs never hold their shape used whole but have a lovelier color for jell. All make delicious spicy butter.

Grapes and many varieties of berries do well here, blue and white Concord, Catawba and some of the finer sweet grapes.
follow the water and must be fought. Again, our newer controls, both chemical and manual, will prove of great aid. In the first classification, the new hormones as well as chemical sprays are proving satisfactory. Better cultivating methods and weed burners will be of great help. Our area has suffered as much, or perhaps more, from the shortage of labor as any other like area in the States. Weeds follow the canals and ditches, and when fields are left idle for several years the weeds take over like second growth in a timber slashing. A farmer with only half, or less, his usual help cannot both harvest crops and practice clean cultivation. In consequence, both production and program of good farming suffer.

We do not have as many farm owners here as we should. Some, from farming districts where different farm methods are practised, find our methods hard to learn. Our soil is tough in areas and requires special treatment, but a little study and a great deal of application turn any of it into wonderful productivity. We have weeks longer growing season than many other places where folks are farming successfully, and we have the finest climate of any section of the whole Nation, take it year in and year out.

REGINALD FARRER'S THE ENGLISH ROCK GARDEN. Clarence Elliot's Rock Garden Plants. F. P. Rockwell's The Rock Garden. A close study of nature, a measure of common sense, and a wisp of good taste will guide one to the right plants. There must be enough mat plants to cover much of the surface so that when complete the too-rocky appearance has been softened. There should be enough accent from color, or height, or interest of foliage to avoid monotony. The real joy of the Rock Garden is the making of pockets to suit the taste of special plants that give piquancy and flavor to the whole project. Such plants par excellence are to be found on our own Colorado Mountain Peaks. Rock Garden Connoisseurs in England, Europe, and South America go to endless trouble to obtain and grow there mountain beauties while many of us to whom these treasures are available are content with common every day stuff.

The good taste is necessary when an evil whisper comes to your ear: "Why not put those Snapdragons, Peonies or Roses in your Rock Garden? It's the sunniest place you've got." Slap 'em down, or give a polite "yes" if you like, but don't ever commit the crime of allowing such unsuitable exotics into your Rock Garden.

"The sub-title is your editor's—not mine."
GROWING CULINARY HERBS IN COLORADO

By MYRTLE ROSS DAVIS

I BECAME interested in growing herbs when I found that herbs can make insipid dishes most appetizing; that they give delightful cooling and stimulating flavors to drinks; that they can give a new and distinctive flavor to ordinary food and in many other ways can aid the housewife in banishing monotony from and gaining fame for her menus. Destiny has made cooking my principal vocation even though at heart and by nature I am a gardener. Therefore cooking and herb gardening has been a happy combination for me.

It is true that many kinds of cultivated herbs may be purchased in a dried form at a grocery or delicatessen store but most herbs fresh right out of the garden are as much superior as are fresh vegetables compared to the dried ones. I found the difference so great that I grow my winter's supply in pots sitting in a sunny basement window.

I expect to deal principally with the culture of herbs in this article, and shall touch only lightly upon their use in cooking but I should like to give one word of warning to cooks; when using herbs use a light hand; never overpower with herb flavor the real taste of the food you are seasoning. A friend of mine has the reputation of being a good cook launched forth one day with an appropriate combination of herbs with the philosophy that if a little is good a lot should be better. As a result her family has been discouraged to try cooking and because I love to grow things. I found a great deal written on the subject but ran into some difficulty in securing any except the most common plants. Local seed stores carry a few plants and several varieties of seeds. Some of the best known herb nurseries in the east cannot ship plants into Colorado because of the Japanese Beetle infestations. I discovered that The Tooles of Baraboo, Wisconsin and Highmead Nurseries at Ipswich, Mass., both have large collections of seed free from this pest. When I ordered from them, their plants arrived in Colorado in good condition and all lived.

In growing herbs you don't need to worry about space to put them. They can be thrown in almost any place among flowers or vegetables or in among the shrubs. I grow about forty kinds in a space not more than ten by ten feet. Herbs thrive in any kind of soil, poor soil preferred. Most herbs need full sun and a few like shade. Herbs require a moderate amount of water; too much causes rank growth. Fortunately for the gardener or cook most herbs are very easy to grow. Although they are able to take care of themselves and survive under adverse conditions, almost like weeds; they are most attractive and give the best results if properly planted and cared for. I shall describe below the herbs described in my Denver garden and shall give a little more specific information about each of them.

CHIVES—(Allium schoenoprasum): It is a perennial, propagated by clump divisions. It is easy to grow. A sunny position is preferred but it does fairly well in the shade. It needs a little fertilizer if it is cut heavily. When chives are transplanted into a pot in the fall for winter use, all the tops should be cut off otherwise it will die. The tender tops are used when a mild onion flavor is desired.

The deep lilac-colored flowers are quite attractive.

PARSLEY—(Petroselinum hortense): It is a biennial, usually grown as an annual. The seeds are slow to germinate and will give better results if started in the early spring in pots in a sunny window or in a cold frame. It can, however, have a more vigorous growth if started in open soil in the open in the spring after the ground is warm. If taken up in a pot in the fall reduce the foliage by removing most of the outer leaves. Parsley will live outdoors through the winter and produce a strong plant the next spring. The leaves are used for flavoring, garnishing, and in salads.

MINT—(Mentha spicata), also called English mint, lambs mint or spearmint. It is a perennial. This is the common mint which every one knows. It will grow in a sunny position but has a more delicate flavor if grown in light shade. This plant's fault is that it is a bad spreader. It must be kept under control. Other mints are: Apple Mint (M. gentilis), a perennial. This mint has a mild fragrance like apples. Pineapple Mint (M. rotundifolia variegata) a perennial. This mint has round variegated creamy white and green leaves. It is not as vigorous as the other mints. The young growth has a delicious pineapple odor. Peppermint (M. piperita) and Pennyroyal (M. pulegium) are not hardy in our climate. All the mints are used in sauces and jellies for lamb and for cool drinks and garnish. A sprig of Apple mint droppped into hot apple sauce adds a great deal to its flavor. I always cook a mint leaf with green peas. It gives the dish an extra something which is quite distinctive.

SAGE—(Salvia officinalis): This is a hardy perennial propagated from root divisions, cuttings, or grown seed. It will grow in almost any soil and needs full sun. This plant has attractive flowers but may die if allowed to bloom as it seems to take too much of its strength to produce flowers and seeds. The fresh leaves or newly dried ones are very much better for dressings than the dried or powdered kinds obtained at the grocery store.

TARRAGON—(Artemisia dracunculus): The very fragrant perennial propagated by root division. It needs full sun and very little attention. Herb growers in acid soil regions have trouble with this herb but our alkaline soil seems to be just what it likes. Tarragon has a flavor indispensable with our fried chicken, all fish dishes and fish sauces. It is also the basis for the well known tarragon vinegar used in sealed dressings and special meat sauces.

THYME—(Thymus vulgaris): Sometimes called Kitchen or Garden Thyme. This plant is a perennial propagated by cuttings, divisions or seeds. Not very hardy, needs full sun, medium fertile light, fairly dry soil. The young shoots are used for seasoning soups, stews, meat, poultry, sausages, cheeses and gravies. Other thyme plants are: Caraway Thyme (T. herba barona) has a flavor of caraway. Pineapple Thyme (M. rotundifolia variegata) a perennial. This plant has round variegated creamy white and green leaves. It is not as vigorous as the other mints. The young growth has a delicious pineapple odor. Lemon Thyme (T. serpyllum citridoorsus) has a delicious scent of lemon. May be used for flavoring drinks. Wild Thyme (T. serpyllum), a hardy creeping variety with lavender flowers. It is used the same as Garden Thyme, although the flavor is slightly different.

SWEET MARJORAM—(Origanum majorana). This is a tender perennial, best treated as an annual. Sometimes called the most useful herb but must be used sparingly. It is used with lamb, pork, fish, poultry, stews, vegetables and soups. The famous fried chicken at Brooks Forest Inn always has a touch of sweet marjoram. Another marjoram is Pot Marjoram (Origanum onites), a Hardy perennial with attractive flowers. It is a pest if allowed to go...
to seed. To be used about the same as sweet marjoram except that the flower heads are used instead of the leaves.

SUMMER SAVORY — (Satureia hortensia). This is an annual very easily grown. Plant the seeds very early in the spring in full sun in any kind of soil. It is particularly useful for flavoring beans both green and dried. It is also used in meat dishes.

WINTER SAVORY — (Satureia montana). This is a hardy perennial propagated by root division. Its flavor and uses are about the same as summer savory but there is more pungency to the leaves.

ROSEMARY — (Rosmarinus officinalis). This is a half hardy perennial. It is started from seed, left in a pot and brought indoors in the winter. No one needs more than one of these plants. Its fragrant leaves are used to flavor roasts and stews, particularly lamb. A leaf of rosemary in the bottom of each muffin tin adds a delicious flavor to muffins.

FENNEL — (Foeniculum dulce). This plant is an annual easily grown. Leaves and seeds have a sweet anise flavor and both are used with salads and other dishes, especially fish. It is to fish what mint is to lamb. This is one of my favorite herbs.

CHERVIL — (Anthriscus cerefolium). This plant is an annual much like parsley and is easily grown if given light shade. Plant early as chervil dies down in hot weather. It seeds itself and comes up again in the fall. It is used as a garnish and is very good in omelets, fish sauces and salads.

SWEET BASIL — (Ocimum basilicum). This is a very easily grown annual. The plant is improved by frequent pruning. It is very tender and must be planted after all danger of frost is past. Its spicy fragrance blends nicely with many dishes. It is especially good with tomatoes.

DILL — (Anethum graveolens). An easily grown annual. Will grow any place. Its seeds are used in flavoring pickles, salads and other dishes.

ANISE — (Pimpinella anisum). An annual easy to grow whose seeds are used to flavor sweets and pastries.

CINNAMON — (Cinnamomum cassia). An annual grown for its fragrant seeds. Used to flavor pastries and confections.

CARAWAY — (Carum carvi). This is a biennial and takes two years to produce seed. The seeds are used in cold drinks and salads.

CORIANDER — (Coriandum sativum). An annual grown for its seeds. This plant has a very distinctive flavor.

BORAGE — (Borago officinalis). A very coarse hairy annual with attractive star shaped bright blue flowers. It self seeds very readily. Its leaves and flowers add a cucumber flavor to salads. It is also used in confections.

LOVAGE — (Levisticum officinale). A large celery flavored perennial. Propagated by root division. Easy to grow in full sun. To be used sparingly where celery flavor is desired.

DRIED leaves are used as a beverage tea.

This article is in no way an attempt to give an exhaustive account of herbs. I have only attempted to give a little information about some culinary herbs which I have grown in my Denver garden.

The subject of herbs is a very broad and interesting one. Herbs played a leading part in the gardens of our forefathers. The history of man and of gardening is full of references to and information about the culture of herbs and their uses in cooking, medicine and as deodorants as well as of the folklore, superstitions and legends connected with them.

TWO PIONEERS OF COLORADO HORTICULTURE WITH DEEP GREEN THUMBS

MR. AND MRS. M. J. WEBBER OF BROADVIEW NURSERY

The ever open gates of Broadview Nursery typify the gracious hospitality of its owners. Those wishing to buy, those wishing only to know a few among the many trees and shrubs grown by Mr. and Mrs. Webber, receive the same welcome, the same unhurried consideration.

Walking with them through the fields, sharing with them the beauty of apple trees in full blossom beneath the blue sky, the song of a meadow lark high overhead; the color of autumn maple and oak; brown leaves drifting down in a misty fog; visitors leave confident the richest experiences come to those whose feet tread the soil. Here there is so much to see, to learn, to think, to feel.

Mr. Webber, fourth in a family whose feet tread the soil. Here there is so much to see, to learn, to think, to feel. Mr. Webber, fourth in a family of six children, spent his early youth on a farm in central Illinois. His father was the son of a doctor, his mother the daughter of a Methodist minister; consequently both physical and spiritual needs received full attention. Especially did their mother stress the horrence of all things evil. In going to school the children passed a saloon. This they did at full run, holding hands in pairs, eschewing evil at the fastest pace possible for little feet.

There was work to be done every day, but always time for a discussion of general topics, and of the problems and projects of the individual member of the family group. Besides, each child made a contribution to the little orchestra, for music was an interest and an enjoyable recreation.

The younger children were in their early teens when the family moved to Republic County, Kansas. Farming did not interest the five boys, although the growth and development of plants was beginning to appeal strongly to Milton. As the father's health was failing and the sister was not well, it seemed advisable to move to Colorado. While preparations to start were under way the father and sister both died. The mother and her five sons arrived in Denver in 1891.

While Milton Webber and his
brothers were getting the planting of corn "laid by", or were striving to complete the innumerable chores always interfering with the pleasures of a boy on a farm, over in the sister State of Ohio two little girls, Alta and Myrtle Chambers were finding life pleasant and happy on their grandfather's farm near Toledo. Their mother had come here as a bride to a home that had known three generations. She shared with her little daughters the beauty of the rolling farm land. They lived here long enough to remember always the delights of the changing seasons, theDeeped hillsides where the violets and trilliums grew, the lush green meadow carpeted with blues; the brilliant leaves in the fall, the nuts to gather when frosty mornings came. But the farm tasks were becoming too strenuous for the young mother, and this family too moved to Kansas to remain a few years near Atchison, before going on to Colorado. The Chambers family also arrived in Denver in 1891, three days prior to the arrival of Mrs. Webber and her five sons.

Six years later, Alta Chambers met Milton J. Webber, and on June 15, 1899, they were married. A common interest in country living and plant life influenced their search for a home and took them to ten acres of land three miles northwest of Arvada—a small house, several already old apple trees, a scattering of shrubs, and a few peonies. They looked out upon fields and plains, reaching west to the foothills, back of these the snow-capped Rockies, Pikes Peak far to the south, the "Flat Irons", and Longs Peak to the north. Thus Broadview came into being.

The young couple set about at once bringing their dreams to fulfillment, building a house, and establishing a nursery. And it became actually their house. For, aside from help in mixing the cement, and again in laying the shingles, Mr. Webber built it, even to installing the furnace, and decorated it, unassisted. Completed, it stood an exact duplicate of a colonial home in Salem, Mass. The years have framed it in arching branches of favorite trees, and given it seclusion among the evergreens and shrubs.

Accustomed to luxuriant eastern vegetation and resplendent foliage of the hardwoods, when they planned the nursery they disregarded caution and horticultural warnings by planting trees and shrubs supposedly not hardy in Colorado. And most of them grew. Today a greater variety of fine Oaks and Maples, Lilacs and Viburnums grow here than in any other one spot in Colorado. White birch grew at Broadview long before other nurseries considered them adaptable. Among the Viburnums can be found prunifolia, the true Black Haw; cassioides; lentago; dentatum; moile; acerifolium; tomentosa; seboldii; and rufidulum, a species of the far south, which has withstood three Colorado winters. Villosa, Josikaea, japonica and pekinensis Syringas; Elaeagnus argentea and longipes; Euonymus patens; many beautiful Hawthorns and many species varieties; Alders; Buckeyes; Black Cherry; Iowa Flowering Crab among the many Malus. However, Mr. Webber has never urged their planting, and warns of the risk and difficulties, with attendant disappointments.

Peonies were given ample space in the early plantings at Broadview and have claimed as much attention as the shrubs and trees. Over two hundred varieties are now grown. Their blossoms have been an outstanding feature of many flower shows in Denver for the past twenty-five years, their beauty an inspiration for many young home-makers struggling with gardening problems.

Mr. Webber says: "The lure of the Peony has been irresistible, commanding our best effort.Partly in jest, we have often given expression to the thought that if there be a Heaven, (we have unbounded faith there is), and if we are qualified for admittance, we would submit to St. Peter a plot where Mrs. Webber and I can grow a few Peonies, and there the climate will be agreeable."

Mrs. Webber has been actively associated with the nursery and has been a partner in a very true sense of the word. Their's has been a long, unusually happy and cooperative partnership.

Mr. Webber has been as quick to recognize symptoms in the life of plants as his grandfather was in observing the precepts of his early training. His knowledge of the Bible supports his religious convictions and moral standards. Inherently gracious, ever considerate, Mrs. Webber's many fine characteristics are crowned with a natural and never failing dignity. "Heaven such grace did lend her that she might be admired". Her talents and qualifications, added to a willing contribution of her abilities, have made her a valued member of various groups and organizations.

Their honesty and sincerity, their willing assistance with community projects, their generous contributions of spring blossoms and fall foliage for many occasions, has earned for them respect and admiration. Their knowledge of trees and flowers imparted patiently and repeatedly have helped many to a fuller understanding of the meaning of a garden.

—Anna S. Mellen.

The following remarks are expressions of this respect, and of warm-hearted friendships:

THE WEBBER HOME AT BROADVIEW
I have known the Webbers of the Broadview Nurseries for many years. I believe they are one of the very early propagators of Shrubs, Trees and Fruit stocks in our locality. It has been a great pleasure for me to consult with both Mr. and Mrs. Webber when visiting their grounds.

C. R. Root,
The Colorado Seed Co.

It is a pleasure to me to speak a word of appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Webber. They have made of Broadview Nursery a place of enchantment, and have brought to Denver some of the more unusual growing things to add to our garden interests.

Mrs. D. C. Eames,
Past President of
The Home Garden Club.

SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
WILDFLOWERS FOR COLORADO GARDENS
By GEORGE MORRIS FISHER
Landscape Architect, Lawrence, Kansas.

No one can visit the great natural flower gardens of the Southern Rockies ranges without experiencing a desire to transplant some of the beauty found there to our own garden borders. Attempts to establish some of these natives are often very discouraging, mainly because we know very little about their individual growth requirements and cannot easily provide them with happy homes.

There is certainly no set of rules governing the planting and care of our wildflowers of the Rockies, as they all grow under such widely different conditions. Temperature, soil acidity, or alkalinity, sunshine, moisture and length of the growth season are all important factors in the picture.

But the wide variation of adaptability and great difference in colors and types provides a golden opportunity for the plant lover who would attempt to introduce these mountain wildflowers. Many of them can be worthy of trial by transplanting or starting from seeds. One answer to the difficulty in culture probably lies in plant breeding, and eventually hybrids may be created from many of our westerns which will take a prominent place in our perennial gardens.

In discussing several of the individual species, leading honors will certainly be given to the several varieties of the Colorado columbine. We are already quite familiar with the common form of the Colorado State flower, but let us consider some of the more unusual varieties, selecting as one of the best the pure white variety, leptocerus, especially well distributed in the Wasatch Plateau of Utah. Here it reaches its greatest glory in among the aspens and firs of the wooded ranges, where its four-inch blossoms dominate the early summer scene.

Its range extends clear up to the summits of the highest Wasatch peaks, where it forms dense patches on windswept gravelly slopes. Or you might search in isolated localities in Northern Colorado for a rarely-found smaller, rich deep-blue spursless variety called A. corerulae Dailyae, with smaller petals and generally several extra petals. All of the columbines start easily from seed, gathered when fully ripe. The mature plants should be given adequate porous drainage under and around their roots and plenty of water during mid-summer dry spells.

Another little gem among the bulbous plants, found so commonly in the lower reaches of the Utah mountains is the mariposa lily, or sego lily as known to many, the State Flower of Utah. It blooms early in the spring on preferred warm, dry clay slopes. Though not quite as exquisite as the Utah species. Calochortus nuttallii, the one most commonly found in Colorado, C. gunnisoni, is equally well cultivated. These bulbs should be planted quite deeply—if about eight inches, preferably in the late fall. This bulbous genus dislikes conditions of alternate freezing and thawing.

No selection of western wildflowers would be complete without including some penstemons, which are among the dominant flower genera of the whole Southwest. As one goes westward across the ranges, he will observe that penstemons become more beautiful and striking. They have a wide range of growth habits and a great variation of colors and types, but
generally we can specify hot, dry banks and clay soil for most of them, and these Southwestern penstemons are well planted. In one area where it doesn’t hurt to spare the water. When started from seed they are best planted in the late fall, as they need a period of freezing weather for good germination.

To make a selection of three aristocratic penstemons we could well start with the Wasatch Penstemon, *P. cyananthus*, considered by many to be the most outstanding western blue species. The following spring the stem will reach two feet, with large blue flowers extending clear around the stem. Its narrow-leaved variety, subglabrous, is equally attractive, but of less common distribution.

The most outstanding in the brilliant red-flowering class is the *P. eatoni*, which flourishes under the trying conditions of the desert’s edge in Southwestern Colorado. Its height on the mountain summits we find the most brilliant, dazzling, dark blue of all western penstemons, *P. subglabrous*. It is generally found growing solitary, flowering for a long period, with individual blooms only on one side of the stem.

Plants preferring rich, moist sites in all of the upper plant zones of the high mountains are the large mountain bluebells, *Mertensia ciliata*, and the related forms of *M. leonardii* and *M. sampsonii*. The several western bluebells that are found distributed generally throughout the Southwestern ranges, all closely resemble the Virginia Bluebell, which is cultivated in Eastern gardens; but the western species are by far the largest and handsomest of the genus, and under most conditions do not die clear down to the soil, after flowering like the Eastern species.

In the next issue we will have reports of the Arboretum, Conservation and Forest resources committees as well as a digest of some of the fine talks given at the annual meeting Feb. 15, 16. These reports will show what the Association is doing and planning to do. They should be of intense interest to all members.

Dominating the early fall landscape for three to four weeks, in all but the two lowest vegetative ones, are the *Eriogonum* fleabane of the east. The flowers are very aster-like and they are often confused with the true genus *Aster* by the western traveler. The most outstanding one over much of Colorado and to the westward is called the aspen fleabane. It looks all the world like the little globe-shaped Azaleumums of our perennial gardens, loaded down with large, bright purple flower heads. This is in form of sound landscaping. The plan or design counted 80%; material 10%; maintenance 10%. Indeed, the author said that if the plan were sound, it really made little difference what was planted.

Balderdash! Why do we landscape our homes? Hubbard & Kimball in their *Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* say:

"Man obtains from his environment two things which he desires, *usefulness and beauty*, and all material progress in civilization has consisted in his modification of his surroundings to serve these two needs;"

This definition is generally accepted. We landscape to secure shade, and (again quoting Hubbard & Kimball) "to produce an effect of pleasure in the mind of the beholder through aesthetic design."

So far as the utilitarian aspect is concerned, material is certainly on a parity with plan. The telephone pole must be covered, and so must the neighbor’s wash. We do this, but the really important thing is what we use as a screen. Shall it be a “leggy” shrub or some old files of garden magazines. One article was entitled “Landscaping the Small Home.” It’s always a good title; I always read these articles. This one purported to evaluate the elements of sound landscaping. The plan or design counted 80%; material 10%; maintenance 10%. Indeed, the author said that if the plan were sound, it really made little difference what was planted.

Col. Allen S. Peck, 2115 E. 14th Avenue, is one of ten prominent foresters in the United States elected to the grade of Fellow in the Society of American Foresters, according to an announcement received in Denver, recently, from Henry Clepper, Executive Secretary of the Society, Washington, D. C. Election to Fellowship is in recognition of outstanding professional achievement in forestry, and represents the highest distinction that can be conferred on a member. Since the organization of the Society in 1900 only 95 members have been elected Fellows, of whom 46 are now living.

Col. Peck retired as Regional Forester of the Forest Service two years ago after forty years’ service. Since his retirement he has been active as a director of the Colorado Forestry and Horticultural Association, the Boy Scouts Council, and in other public service activities.
THE EXPERTS SAY

Why don’t we plant more PINES: Austrian, Mugho, Pinion, Foxtail, Eastern White? Also more informal type junipers: Oneseed, Canaert, and Silver? (J. virginia glauca). All tend to soften the severe lines of buildings, both residential and public.

While there is a definite place for the formal sheared-type junipers of many varieties, and the spruces when there is space for them to develop; they are, in many plantings, used to excess, poorly placed and used with little regard for the fully developed landscape.

Substitute desirable shrubs here and there in place of too many evergreens. Extreme greens, in evergreens, when planted with blue shades, make a pleasing contrast.

The Pfitzer, Sabina and Tamarix junipers, and other spreading varieties, are at their best when allowed to reach their natural proportions with the minimum of trimming. The conical-shape Rocky Mountain juniper, and similar varieties, need not always be sheared. In some locations it is most desirable not to.

Much of this overdone formality is caused by choosing the wrong plant for the location. It soon begins to intrude on view, traffic, ingress and egress to the entrance, and then transplanting, trimming or removal is necessary. Trimming is the less painful financially, and the plant usually becomes onesided, loses much of its beauty and bloom, and takes on a definite hedge or formal appearance.

A little more interest and thought, together with know-how and experience, will make for a more beautiful city. ROY E. WOODMAN, Landscape Gardener and Nurseryman.

Plant a “Polly” variety peach tree in your yard and enjoy luscious white peaches, not every year, but frequently. Ours had eight bushels in 1944, and one and one-fourth bushels in 1945. ROBERT E. EWALT, Super-back-yard Gardener.

I am always interested in hearing about the SUCCESSFUL use of native plant material. By “successful”, I mean, where it is so used that it thrives and looks attractive—not when it is just barely kept alive. RUTH A. NELSON, Botanist.

It’s smart to consult your local dealers when some new thing catches your eye in those beautiful new catalogs. The local dealers have your best interests at heart and can help you. GEORGE BEACH, Horticulturist, Colorado A. & M. College.

Why do people trim the lower branches from evergreens? They should be furnished to the ground.

Why not plant more oaks? They soon grow up, and last so long. MRS. D. M. ANDREWS, Boulder, Colorado.

Spray your junipers the first time each spring, just before growth starts. Follow in thirty days with another spraying. Check them for further need every few weeks, and give them a final spraying in mid to late September. SCOTT WILMORE, Wheatridge Nurseryman.

“Think of the size of the mature plant when you dig the hole for the seedling or division”, admonished the Wise Gardener as he carpeted his two-foot hole with inverted sods, filled it with compost and top-soil and planted his choice peony division with the eyes barely covered, so that it would not sink too far in the loose earth and bury itself too deeply for blooming. MERRY MACK, Gardener.

Farmstead beautification is all the rage just now. Few people realize, however, that the first and very important job in improving the appearance of a farm yard is to give the entire yard a thorough “house-cleaning”. This is a most unromantic task—but it effects a wonderful change. HARRY GRAVES, Extension Horticulturist, Fargo, N. D.