WHAT? NO VEGETABLES?

We must continually keep in mind our purpose of this organization and magazine. It is briefly to promote the best and better forestry and horticulture in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain states.

Information on those subjects which are of interest will be obtained in other ways we do not try to duplicate here. There are too many things which are of interest which are not found anywhere else. In several national magazines we find written and well illustrated articles about house plants, annuals, perennials or vegetables which apply here as well as elsewhere. Here are some questions which really need to be said about our peculiarities of climate that we think it unnecessary to duplicate information already available.

It's an Idea

Mrs. Alice Rawson has just loaned to the Horticulture House a fine collection of kodachromes of the native Colorado wildflowers. It would be nice if others could add to this collection so that we would have sufficient material to illustrate lectures or show to state visitors. Kodachromes of cultivated trees and flowers would be so very useful.

A small spot devoted to healing in ants given by friends when space is available for planting is of great value. Often sentimental plants fit to the picture much better at a later date. Call it a "Friendship oak" or some such name. Properly ranged, it can be beautiful though temporary, and sentiment adds to garden pleasure.

ELSALAYBOURN.

Over—Grace Church, Colorado Springs. Photo by Knutson Bowers.

SEPTMBER SCHEDULE

Fall is here. The children are going back to school and we are again arranging indoor meetings. Will you let us know if you have any preference as to subjects covered, speakers, places of meeting or form of discussion? Would you like to have us arrange a series of talks or classes in your neighborhood?

Sept. 9—Thursday evening, 8 P.M., Horticulture House. Denver Rose Society regular monthly meeting.

Sept. 10—Friday morning, 10 A.M., Horticulture House. Panel on Fall Work in the Garden.

Sept. 11—Saturday afternoon, 2 P.M. Plant study stroll through Highland Park, 32d and Federal, led by George W. Kelly.


Sept. 16—Thursday evening, 8 P.M., Horticulture House, Colorado Iris Society.

Sept. 18—Saturday afternoon, 2 P.M. Trip through Washington Park to see and study the flowers, led by Frances White. Meet at Perennial Garden.

Sept. 24—Friday evening, 8 P.M., Horticulture House. The first regular evening meeting of the season. Ed Wallace will show some fine kodachromes taken of trees and shrubs this last summer.

Sept. 25—Saturday afternoon, 2 P.M., City Nursery at Iliff and S. Logan. Earl Sinnaman, foreman, will show some of the unusual plants growing there.

Sept. 26—Sunday, Meet at Horticulture House, 8 A.M. Trip to mountains to see the Aspen trees. 80-100 miles. Location will be governed by the condition of the Aspen. Private cars if enough available, otherwise bus.

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ORCHIDS TO MRS. KATHLEEN MARRIAGE

Mrs. Marriage's accomplishments in the field of horticulture have been of great value to Colorado. As owner of Upton Gardens in Colorado Springs for many years her experimental work with alpine plants brought under cultivation became internationally known. Since the sale of Upton Gardens she has continued her work of landscape architect.

It was Mrs. Marriage who made the plans for the Opera House Garden at Central City. The story of one of her outstanding achievements—the landscaping of the Grace Church grounds in Colorado Springs—is given in this issue. More recently she made the planting plan for the garden at Horticulture House.

She has written extensively for magazines in this country and abroad. Her delightful sense of humor is evident in all of her writing. The GI's who are studying landscape work under her in Colorado Springs are indeed fortunate.
Nature plays weird jokes, and the weirdest of all is to inflict death for being unfit.

DESPERD FIESTA
By D. M. Andrews

This is one of several manuscripts given us by Mary Andrews which were written by her famous botanist-nurseryman husband prior to his death in 1938. The story of his life was given in the May 1944 Green Thumb. Here is horticultural wisdom from Colorado's number one plant lover. Ed.

PLAYTIME comes to the desert once in each calendar of months. It is fiesta or festival; also it is flower time and the world is gay with color. Back of it all is a lesson of thrift.

Nowhere does the wearing of holiday apparel become a rite so much as in the desert. Primitive peoples, used to inclementy, observe festal customs ceremonially. But the employment of thrift to provide against sudden need is as ancient as the desert sands.

Coming into the desert at blossom time one is struck with a sort of incongruity between superb flowering and wizen vegetation. There is a prevalence of contracted foliage or no foliage; of thorns, often with hooks or barbs; of stature shortened or grotesquely misshapen. One cannot escape the conclusion that such features are the record of deprivation long continued and relentless. Nature plays weird jokes and the weirdest of all is to inflict death for being unfit. Survival, even though marked with the scourge, brings the inspiring picture of courage and carrying on.

Flowers such as these and prolific fruition are the culmination of a definite course of events. The Indian, true to his race-old traditions, ends the tribal ceremonial which marks the initiation of their young braves and immediately novitiates enter training for the event a year hence. But the annual cycle of desert plants is a far more ancient heritage.

Thrift implies a conservation of resources, and the most precious substance of the desert is water. Food there is in abundance, but the roots of the plants require it in solution. The cactus supplies the classic example connecting the past with the present under the most difficult of living conditions. And what have we? A green body laced with a beautiful pattern of protective spines, effective against assault except by heavy hoofs. Foliage is usually wanting—the green stem structure serving in its stead. A compact reservoir of food and moisture is conserved by a

Bush Morning Glory, Ipomea leptophylla.

Photo by R. J. Noledzech

Darwin M. Andrews
skin against evaporation. It re- 
es and never gives out the ma-
als of its substance except for the
cess of growth, flowering and ma-
ing fruit. It exhausts much of
stance during this period so it
 passes into a dry autumn with
tracted tissues, able to withstand
ary winter rigors with immuni-

Its first sign of activity of the
year is not growth but a replen-
g of its bulk by absorption from
ning snow, or rain of early spring.
irth of the cushion types is merely
udding process with the produc-
of new spines and a circle of
ver buds.

the rather small northern species
actus found in Colorado this is
ly accomplished and the flowers
ately follow. Seeds sometimes
quickly or ripening may be de-
ed till autumn or even until the
ear. The growth of the cushion
es is probably very slow, for the
on that a permanent shrinkage
w, each year offsets part of the
inal growth.

The flowers of many cactus are
edingly showy but are often lack-
 in fragrance. The visitation of
nd wasps in search of pollen

ichly Pear Cactus, Opuntia vulgaris

trips the sensitive stamen filaments
so that they close over the pistil,
owering visitor and stigmas alike
with pollen.

How the cactus got its form would
be worthy of a Kipling to explain.
Perhaps no explanation is best, lest
we become skeptical of what we see.
It is a marvel of adaptation and no
novation, because we are unable to
verse the process any more than to
change the butterfly back to a cater-
pillar. In the tropical jungle a cer-
tain relative of the cactus is an ex-
tensively climbing vine with broad
green leaves. Only a wild flight of
agination can picture the steps re-
quired to change one to the other.

Colorado has no true desert. This
does not deny a most interesting des-
flora, more varied in fact than
the desert affords. The high moun-
tains, retaining snow from winter to
winter, temper the climate three ways.
Exessive heat is subdued; they pro-
rate rainfall and radiate streams of
ater; they increase humidity. Por-
tions sufficiently arid to be quite rea-
istic remain, and these are varied by
oil conditions and altitude. Even the
ig with its strange witchery lures
and deceives, displaying its shimmer-
ing pretense of placid water where
the thirsty sands are hottest.

Towering yucca and columns of
cactus are entirely absent from the
Colorado landscape. So, too, the cen-
tury plant with its candelabrum of
loom; the ocotillo with its flame-
tipped wand; the cresote bush beau-
tiful to look upon but aloof with its
id odor. These and many others
are unable to face subzero winters
of Colorado's latitude and altitude.
Throughout Colorado, extending to
middle elevations, hardy forms of
ucca and cactus, denied the longer
growing season of the South are con-
tent with smaller stature size. In their
flowering and neat thriftiness there

Large Evening Star, Mentzelia decapetala.
Photo by R. J. Niedrach
no evidence of present hardship deprivation. Their adjustment as perfect. The absence of extreme desert conditions appears a tefid relief to yucca and cactus. The cushion types of cactus or rocky eminences or stony and where they can root deeply pockets of good soil. The opuntias not so selective and thrive about ally on slopes or level stretches of d or adobe. Only the tree cactus (arboresc) attains the dimensions a large shrub.

little if any true acclimatization possible among desert plants. For reason their preference in respect habitat must be considered care- y. The first and most constant caution must be to avoid too much stature. This not a platitude nor entirely relative. It is based upon possible rainfall of 8 to 12 inches year, or in drier sections up to or 20 inches, and much of that

seep Copy (Opposite page)

limited to a few months of late winter and spring.

Where rainfall exceeds this amount by three or four times there is perhaps no option but to make use of a steep slope or wall or the edge of a terrace supplying also a soil which will drain quickly. This is not as difficult as might first appear. Even in a level garden a part of the rockery section may be sufficiently elevated to provide just the conditions required if full sun is also available.

The gradual drying off and sun-baking of a cactus in the summertime has been second nature so long that it has usurped first place and has become a habit. Plumpness is attractive and satisfies our sense of well-being. But a cactus too well fed up to the approach of winter will find its sense of well-being badly misplaced before spring.

Other desert plants become dis- peptic if offered too frequent refresh- ment or too rich a diet. The common symptoms are a flabby or flacid growth with loppy stems and a weak or negative effort at flowering. Flowers if produced are lacking in brilliancy and the plant is condemned both for habit and performance. This laying bare of family secrets is not intended to provoke gossip in garden club circles, but rather to insure for the host of beautiful desert flowers a reception at once sympathetic and cordial.

The charm of desert flowers is so often in generous display with economy of herbage. Two or three of the Evening primroses (Oenothera) have a flower diameter of two to four inches and a total height of less than 10 inches. In color they are white turning to pink and yellow aging to scarlet.

The sand lily of the dry foothills has grass-like rosettes mingled with crystal white flowers of amaryllis-form continuing for several weeks. The mariposa lily of dry slopes of foothills and mountains waves on slender stems a heavy blossom or two of white or pale lilac. The most glowing cactus able to survive sub-zero cold is the Turk’s Cap (superbum) forming mound-like growths of many heads with a multitude of large trumpets of waxy scarlet. In addition lemon, chrome, orange-yellow, pink, rose, crimson and green completes the color range of Colorado cactus blossoms. White and deep blue delphiniums and a number of delightful pent-stemon belong to the semi-arid zone along the foothills. The evening star (Mentzelia), bush morning glory (Ipomoea), and wild four-o’clock (Mirabilis multiflora) are glorious desert plants of rather large growth and impressive when in flower. Five species of yucca are indigenous and hardy and two are small enough to be considered for the rock garden. Lewisia rediviva, with its big pink stars, grows at the edge of dry gravelly mesas. It should be stored in an up-right position in dry sand until October.

Shrubs of miniature and of larger size can be added to the list. There are cliff fers and mosses (selagi-nella) and other plants attractive for their foliage, some evergreen, some silvery gray and of varied form. Rock gardens of America need variety of material, relief from the common-place; just what these plants can give. They are beginning to be listed by progressive dealers though it is doubtful if all of them will be immediately available.

Many reasons are given for the social tensions that afflict our nation. Possibly one of them that is not given enough attention is that many Americans are an uprooted people. They have left their original homes where they had their roots and do not feel that they really belong to the communities where they now live. If they had space for outdoor living, for gardening and recreational areas for their children they could get their roots down in their new homes and become better, happier families and develop a pride in their community. People cannot have real attachment to ugly homes and surroundings.

Pincushion Cactus, Mammillaria

PHOTO BY C. J. OTT

VERDANT VERSES

By Katherine Paul

GROWTH

Have you ever thought of the wonder Of the seed’s becoming a plant? Of its ripping the earth asunder, When ’twas only as big as an ant? Where did the rose get its sweetness, And what made the violet blue? What gave the poppy completeness And sprinkled the daisies with dew? Whenever I think of this marvel Of blooming out of a seed, I think—could I live in a hovel And still perform a fine deed?

The editor would appreciate suggestions as to subjects that you would like to see in this magazine.
Since the church is no longer surrounded by a graveyard, less mournful and more varied plantings are permissible than in old times. Nowadays ecclesiastical architects recognize the opportunity for good design of the surroundings and often call in a landscape architect just as they would in their designing of a dwelling.

The New England village church so white with its tapering steeple already had its beautiful setting of tall arching elms. Out west and in towns where a new treeless site is obtained it is a different story. Here is a real opportunity to plan for trees, shrubs and vines whose mature shape, size, structure, texture and color will enhance the beauty of the building, accenting good lines, softening awkward ones. What is more logical than to employ the beauties of nature to enhance man's handiwork, all to the glory of God.

The strength, stability, weight and size of Grace Church together with its distinctive lines and the beauty of the Castle Rock limestone all called for heavy massed planting. The first of this was done by Mr. P. B. Stewart, who gave generously from his own interesting collection of plants: Foxtail and Limber Pines, Pekin Lilies and a decorative hardy crab from 12,000 feet altitude on the Tibetan border, several shrub roses, notably Roses ecae, hugonis and Austrian Copper. The latter became known locally as "Episcopal Roses."

Some years later when a nearby dwelling was removed to give the church sufficient ground for its size, Mr. Thomas H. Powers as Chairman of the Grounds Committee took a lively and continued interest in planting and maintenance. Through his generosity all the mass plantings of evergreens and shrubs along the boundaries, and the lower evergreens close by the north buttresses were carried out. These foundation Junipers (J. pfitzeriana) require constant vigilance in pruning to maintain a dense fuzziness—instead of long bare-stemmed plantings.

Heavy massed planting balances the weight and size of the building.

Photo by Mrs. Marriage

Church Grounds
Grace Church, Colorado Springs
By Mrs. Kathleen Marriage, Landscape Architect

Doorway Grace Church, Colorado Springs
Photo by Knutson Bowers
help thinking more of the fate of these Junipers than of my prayers.

Evergreen Wintercreep (Euonymus radicans vegetus) grows lustily on the north walls, it finds good climbing in the angles of buttresses and building. Here, too, on its way up the tower is Boston Ivy (Parthenocissus tricuspidata). On south and west walls where winter sun is less kind to green things Parthenocissus santa paulii grows with abandon. Among the shrubs and trees that grow here and like it are several Viburnums, Prunus tomentosa, Buddleia alternifolia, Mahonia aquifolium and Paul’s Scarlet Hawthorn. The wisdom of allowing for spacious lawns around the building cannot be too greatly appreciated. This together with informal boundary plantings forming an enclosure are the basis of the design. White Firs and Spruces placed to accentuate the best points of the building conclude the picture.

To save that green thumb, a thumb and forefinger cut from an old rubber glove keeps these two fingers from getting “green” when pulling small weeds. The rubber fingers allow freedom of the hand yet the fingers have full grip on the weeds, which is impossible in most garden gloves.

The old reliable lemon juice as a hand beauty treatment permits one to pull weeds in the morning and “luncheon” or play bridge in the afternoon.

Where lawn is planted right up to foundation, a row of odorless violets between the foundation and lawn will make a neat show of blossoms in the spring before lawn cutting time and foliage makes border and lessens lawn clipping later on as grass does not penetrate violet plants. They are extremely hardy. Elsa Laybourn.

The kids started to school this week. The garden work is about done up for this fall. Mom thinks that it would be a good idea if we took some definite time out to learn more about some of the gardening problems that have been bothering us. I would like to know the names and characteristics of more cultivated shrubs and perennials so that I can plan our new home a little better than this one. Mom would like to know more about the wildflowers, and I guess that both of us would like to know more about landscape design and how plants grow. I’ll see if Horticulture House can arrange a class where we can study these things together with other interested gardeners.

It looks as though we had had a little frost last night, so I suppose that I should dig the dahlias and gladiolus. I’ll ask the Oldtimer how to take care of the bulbs. He says to dig the glads and leave them in shallow flats for a week or two to dry out, then to clean them up and put them away in a place where they will not get too hot or cold, wet or dry and forget them until next spring. The dahlias, he tells me are more particular as to all the extremes of heat, cold, moisture and dryness; so I’ll pack them in peat or shavings and put them in the far corner of the basement.

I noticed as I came home that the seed store had a sign in their window, “Get your tulip bulbs now.” I’ll get the place ready for them and decide what varieties and amounts I want, then I can stop and get them Monday. I’m going to plant more narcissus and crocus, too. They are so cheerful in the early spring.

I wonder if I should be watering things now. I’ll ask the Oldtimer. He says that I should be careful about watering for a month or so before the anticipated time for frost, so that plants can ripen up, but that after they have shed their leaves and are not likely to grow any more they should be thoroughly watered. This is so that there will be moisture in the soil to replace that sucked out by the hot dry air of winter.
IN THE January, 1945, "Green Thumb," John W. Spencer told us the damage to Engelmann spruce by the Dendroctonus beetle in the attop country. At that time about 7% of the spruce were dead.

I spent a week in that country recently and observed the further damage which has been done. From the peaks of the mountains one can look far as the eye can see in every direction and see nothing but dead spruce. It is a saddening experience.

Such of this damaged country is in the Flattops Wilderness area, a place of wild beauty when the trees are green. Experts estimate that over four billion board feet of timber have been destroyed which is approximately ten percent of the timber resources of the state.

This epidemic started following the blowdown of June 15, 1939. These fallen trees provided such ideal feeding places for the beetles that they were produced faster than the natural controls could handle them. Three years later the danger was discovered, but by that time it had reached such proportions it was like a forest fire out of control. Two years ago the spruce around Island Lakes, where I recently camped with the Trail Riders of the Wilderness, were all green. Now they are all dead.

The general public has been trained to spot forest fires when they are small and take measures to stop them but only a few people are trained to spot such epidemics as this and warn us of the danger. The time is past when we can ignore the value of our Colorado trees either in the original forest or in our cities. One of our greatest needs right now is more trained men on the job to spot these difficulties before they get out of bounds. The Forest Service and the city officials will provide for these experts when the public demands it. Experience has proven that an ounce of prevention is still worth many pounds of cure.

It will take hundreds of years to bring this particular area back to its original balance of plants. The encouraging feature of this situation is that there was a good seed crop a few years ago and many small trees are coming, which are not affected by the beetles. Low undergrowth, grasses and flowers are, of course, coming strongly where they are getting more sun through the dead trees. There is no great threat of erosion at the present time but many other things are out of balance. For instance, the trout are so full of beetles which are floating on the lakes that they are not interested in flies. The woodpeckers are working overtime and raising large families. When the spruce have all been killed the beetles will have ruined their food supply and they will starve. Then will begin the long slow comeback. The great danger right now is the threat that the beetles will be spread by wind to adjoining forests. There will also be a serious danger of fire in a few years when these dead trees have fallen over in a tangled mass obstructing trails. With all forest officials alerted these things may be controlled.

Denver is now in a similar position in regard to its elm trees. It is fortunate that the threat of Dutch Elm disease was discovered in time. Now it remains to be seen if the warnings will be heeded and all possible preventative measures taken at once.

Keep a small jar of potassium permanganate solution in garden tool box and dip trimmers or shears into it after cutting twigs. This disinfects and prevents spreading possible disease from one plant to another.

**QUIZ FOR GARDENERS**

Unscramble the following, and you will find some of your favorite plants and flowers.

1. Sosillcap 8. Aluceland
2. Ginrays 9. Mulchico
3. Buriahope 10. Agonibe
4. Imeanrug 11. Yadilly
5. Risecallhome 12. Fleur-de-lis
7. Incumeblo 14. Lucose

See page 31 for answers.
George Carlson, Superintendent of Denver Parks, has loaned us the original of the above picture. It was taken in the winter of 1912-1913, and shows the attendance at the first meeting of the Denver Society of Ornamental Horticulture. This was in front of the Y.M.C.A. Building.

It is of interest to all present-day horticulturists because it shows so many of the men who have been responsible for the development of horticulture in Colorado during the last forty years. Any corrections or additions to this list will be appreciated.
Nothing elaborate now—just a few aspens, columbines and cactus, kinnikinnick and native iris, th perhaps a lilac or two. Doesn’t that sound like a simple fragment? It’s the sort of thing any well-meaning owners of a mountain cottage might say; that is, till they have tried to carry it out in practice. Then it becomes clear that iris needs wet ground, cactus desert conditions, columbines side, and kinnikinnick sun. And in it may occur to them that lilacs typically cultivated plants and tive iris just as typically wildlife presents. All this does not mean that land- ing a mountain home is of necessity a difficult thing to do. It does mean that it requires good common sense and a knowledge of plant requirements. There is a much-spread fear about higher altitude preventing the growth of many garden flowers—just as if an added thousand feet of altitude and more winter snow would mean an approach to arctic conditions. Sometimes the very opposite is true and a home in the foothills may have an opportunity to grow certain plants that might find it too uncomfortably hot in the plains region. And certainly it is true that many poppies, for instance, will show a depth of color in the higher altitude that will put lower grown plants to shame.

First of all—what trees, shrubs, and perennials are dependable at, say, seven to nine thousand feet elevation? The Green Thumb of February 1948 shows a long list of both native and introduced plants on page 27. It can be used as a guide from which to choose. Not any spot, of course, will accommodate the whole list. In the San Luis Valley, for instance, Pachistima, the beautiful ever- green groundcover common in Ouray, would be quite impossible, Scrub Oak doubtful.* But then, the San Luis Valley is “difficult,” to say the least: it is a tough combination, this extreme hot and cold, with alkalinity and ground water within a few feet. Most high altitude regions present much less trouble.

To choose most effectively, watch the immediate surroundings of your home. In doing so you’ll find a great difference between north and south slopes; east slopes are apt to be easiest of all, west slopes will resemble the hot south slopes. (By south slopes we mean grounds tipped in such a way as to receive the sun’s rays at almost right angles; for that reason they are apt to be hot and dry during most of the year.) Following nature’s cue then, you will plant Colorado “Cedar” or Juniper on south slopes, together with Ponderosa Pine, and Pinyon Pine. Such shrubs as Skunkbush Sumac (Rhus trilobata) and Bush Rockspirea (Holodiscus dumosus), Mountainmahogany (Cercocarpus montanus), and Wax Current (Ribes cerceum), will survive on these south slopes, once established. Rocky Mountain Sumac is good.

On north slopes, however, Douglas Fir is at home; Mountain Ninebark (Physocarpus Monogynus) and Rocky Mountain Maple (Acer glabrum) will thrive together with the beautiful Jamesia in rocky places. So much for extremes. But there are a number of plants that will grow in various locations. Such are the different kinds of Snowberry and Coralberry (Symphoricarpos), which thrive most anywhere, including shady places; such are Bush Cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa), and Golden Current (Ribes areum). Wild roses and

*Until you have developed an intensely green thumb, do not try to transplant scrub oak.
Have you a natural gully running through your place? Make the best of it; rather than flattening it out, emphasize its sides. A picturesque stone or two may help to hold the earth in place, and they will themselves give a choice location for Jamesia, fern, or Alumroot.

Running water is a godsend on any mountain property; it immediately suggests woodsly areas, patches of meadow, wildflowers hanging over the edge. Even monkeyflowers, chimingbells, and Parry Primrose may be tried in such a location. With a clever disposition of waterworn rocks it is possible to create little cascades, quiet pools, the sound of rushing water. There are enough possibilities to keep the owner busy for many a year.

A rocky cliff suggests little shelves of rock plants, ferns, vines, and possibilities of light and shade changing during the day.

An aspen grove gives an opportunity for quiet seclusion, for columbine nook or orchid dell, for intimate vistas, and grassy meadows. Fashion special types of openings, for both convenience and beauty.

To sum up all this landscape advice: use nature as a guide, profit by its opportunities, but do not slavishly follow its accidental formations. If a tree interferes with a beautiful vista, down she comes; if wild gooseberries usurp a place fit for native calypso, out with them. Anything in the garden that interferes with the best design of it, must be carefully scrutinized as to its reason for existence. If a landscape architect, either professional or amateur, cannot improve on accidental nature, he cannot properly be called a creative artist. He employs rocks, vistas, plants, trees, flowers, just as a painter uses pigments; the end result in both cases should be a soul-stirring picture, nothing less.

Some of these are so outstanding in mountain towns, I am just waiting for some civic-minded group to "cash in" on them. Glenwood Springs is already famed for its Paul's Scarlet Roses, why not Idaho Springs for Oriental poppies, Central City for Yellow roses, Georgetown for Delphinium, Leadville for Iceland poppies? Just as an illustration.

DON'T BURN LEAVES UNDER YOUR TREES

Reprinted by Permission of The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Incorporated

The Davey Research Department, Kent, Ohio, says the burning of leaves under trees is apt to kill the bark on overhanging branches and thus permit the entry of boring insects and the decay of the branches. And if the tree happens to have shallow roots, these are in danger of being killed or seriously damaged. Roots are supersensitive to heat and have little natural protection.

There may be no apparent damage to the tree from burning leaves. Yet growth and beauty may be affected the following Spring.

Leaves are an important part of the compost heap, that pile of wetted matter which deteriorates and enriches the soil, and thus should be returned to the soil.
A BAKER'S DOZEN OF GOOD LILIES
What You Want to Know About Them
By CLAIRE NORTON, Laporte, Colorado

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Description, Etc.</th>
<th>Blooms</th>
<th>Cultural Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adonidum</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>S. Europe and S.W. Asia. The most popular species and one of the loveliest; pure white; widely flaring bell-form; delicious fragrance; base roots.</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Fall planting; 7&quot; deep. Border or rock garden in cool, loamy soil and partial shade. Easy to grow, but short-lived in the garden; readily propagated from seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral LILY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardalinum</td>
<td>5' - 7'</td>
<td>Western America. A vivid flower reminding one of the skin of the animal for which it is named, shading from deep orange-scarlet at the petal tips to bright orange in the heart of the turk's cap flower; marked with purplish brown spots; bulb roots. Several varieties; Californicum having larger flower and Giganteum growing taller, 6'-8'.</td>
<td>Late June to early Aug.</td>
<td>Plant 3'-4&quot;. The easiest grown of the Western natives, succeeding in almost any soil and position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard LILY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regale</td>
<td>4' - 6'</td>
<td>Truly a royal lily, with long, flaring trumpet blooms, freely produced, the interior white, golden throated; the exterior flushed with rose and streaked with reddish-chocolate pencilings; heady, sweet fragrance; stems leafy, slender but strong.</td>
<td>July, early Aug.</td>
<td>Fall or spring planting. 9'-12&quot;. This may well be called &quot;everybody's lily&quot; for it is easy to grow, is a lover of loam and sun, and easily raised from seed. Requires a mulch to protect it from late spring frosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showy LILY</td>
<td>3' - 4'</td>
<td>Japan, Korea, China. Satisfactory and a great favorite, valuable for its late season. Graceful, with segments rolled back, twisted, ruffled and fluted, varying in color from white to deep carmine-crimson, spotted with red and sometimes showing a band of color; delicately fragrant; stem roots. Many named varieties: Album Kraetzeri, snow white, green band; Album Novum, pure white; Magnificum, rosy-carmine, margined white; Melpomene, delicate carmine-crimson with narrow white margin.</td>
<td>Late Aug.-Sept.</td>
<td>Plant 8'-12&quot; deep. In Northern gardens requires planting in full sun; likes spring protection and a summer mulch or ground cover; much forced through the winter.</td>
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<th>Blooms</th>
<th>Cultural Notes</th>
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<td>Regale</td>
<td>4' - 6'</td>
<td>Truly a royal lily, with long, flaring trumpet blooms, freely produced, the interior white, golden throated; the exterior flushed with rose and streaked with reddish-chocolate pencilings; heady, sweet fragrance; stems leafy, slender but strong.</td>
<td>July, early Aug.</td>
<td>Fall or spring planting. 9'-12&quot;. This may well be called &quot;everybody's lily&quot; for it is easy to grow, is a lover of loam and sun, and easily raised from seed. Requires a mulch to protect it from late spring frosts.</td>
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<td>Showy LILY</td>
<td>3' - 4'</td>
<td>Japan, Korea, China. Satisfactory and a great favorite, valuable for its late season. Graceful, with segments rolled back, twisted, ruffled and fluted, varying in color from white to deep carmine-crimson, spotted with red and sometimes showing a band of color; delicately fragrant; stem roots. Many named varieties: Album Kraetzeri, snow white, green band; Album Novum, pure white; Magnificum, rosy-carmine, margined white; Melpomene, delicate carmine-crimson with narrow white margin.</td>
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The Green Thumb 23
THE GREEN THUMB

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<td>uratum 3'/2'.6' Tall, stately, with huge but artistic saucer-shaped flowers, white, crimson-spotted and gold banded; heavy scent; stem rooting. Var. platthyrium (syn. macranthum) is considered better than the type, taller and more vigorous, with yellow spotted, white blooms. Var. pictum, stronger than the type, is marked with red spots.</td>
<td>Late July to Sept.</td>
<td>Plant deep, 12&quot; for large bulbs. Unfortunately not always easy to grow. Some shade, protection from cold winds and a cool, peaty soil necessary; heavy mulch required; subject to mosaic disease. Excellent bulbs are now American-grown.</td>
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<td>philippinense 2'4' Lovely fragrant trumpets, 6&quot; to 9&quot; in length, of substantial texture, pure waxy white, green throated, on leafy stems. Var. formosanum is most commonly offered.</td>
<td>Aug.-Nov.</td>
<td>Plant bulbs 4&quot; deep. A lily that is becoming increasingly popular for garden use, quickly grown from seed, and Hardy with ample winter protection; a good pot plant as well.</td>
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<td>igninum 3'/4' Japan, China, Korea. This is the lily everyone instantly recognizes for its salmon-orange, Turk's cap blooms, spotted with purplish-black, its robust and hardy habit, and its tall leafy stems; many stem roots. Var. splendens is stronger growing with richer color; var. florepleno is double, of a more pleasing hue.</td>
<td>July, Aug., Sept.</td>
<td>Fall or early spring planting. 8'-12&quot;. Thives anywhere, in sun or shade, in almost any soil, escaping from old gardens to grow wild along roadsides in certain sections.</td>
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<td>lansoni 4'-5' Japan, Korea. A good lily for the garden, and a handsome tall creature with golden yellow, waxy blooms; petals recurved and spotted with brown; one of the parents of the famous Backhouse Hybrids; stem roots.</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Fall planting, 6'-10&quot;. Requires planting in partial shade to prevent bleaching of its color. A ground cover is advised as this is one of the earliest to come up in spring.</td>
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<td>uperbum 3'-10' Eastern America. A superb native lily, with numerous orange-red, shading to orange, heavily spotted brown, Turk's cap flowers, borne in a pyramidal raceme.</td>
<td>Late July to early Aug.</td>
<td>Fall planting: 8'-12&quot;. Desirable and amenable for garden culture and one of our outstanding natives, best when naturalized among shrubs and not particularly about soil, although it likes a damp situation.</td>
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THE WEEK-END GARDENER

Is there any work to do in the garden today Mom, or can we go fishing? Weeds? I thought that we got them all last summer. Sure enough here are a few dandelions and pursley and amaranth hidden around in odd places. I bet that a few plants left around that way in the fall is the reason that we can never seem to get ahead of the weeds in the spring. While I'm at it I'll clean up a lot of these old dead vegetable and perennial tops and add to my compost heap. Mom doesn't like to have me burn anything that will make smoke. I noticed my neighbor burning the dead grass along his vacant lot a week ago and today as I came home I saw that the lower leaves on the trees were all dead. Evidently just the heat from a leaf fire can do a lot of damage to living trees.

Now that I am in the notion, I believe that I will go ahead and work over the perennial beds. Almost everything except the fall asters and mums are dormant, and I can work around them. Now if I can find those notes that I made last spring I'll start to thin out the weedy things and move the things that seemed out of place. I'm going to make a map of the border this time so I will be able to tell later where things are planted. The Oriental poppies and peonies are dormant enough to dig up and divide, but most of the other things I'll move with a shovel of dirt. As I am working around I'll make a list of the shrubs that need to be moved when they drop their leaves. It seems as though there are always plants getting overgrown or out of scale. A garden just don't stay put.
SPRAYING IS NOT A SIMPLE OPERATION

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ROCK GARDEN PLANTS
LOREN SMITH

FIRST consideration for a well-developed rock garden should be given to location and construction of the garden. Only if this is carefully planned will the selection of plants be rewarding in its effect.

After this planning, the plant material should be chosen just as carefully to insure harmony of color, texture, height, soil preference, and exposure.

The following list includes only a few of the good rock garden plants, with approximate time of bloom:

MAY
Alyssum saxatile, Goldentuft, yellow, 8-12”, full sun.
Anemone pulsatilla, Pasqueflower, Violet, 8-12” sun or light shade.
Arabis alpina, Rockcress, white, fragrant, 6-10”, sun or light shade.
Aubrietia hybrida, False-walcress, pink and blue, 4-6”, sun or light shade.
Bellis perennis, English Daisy, various, 3”, partial shade.
Dicentra eximia, Fringed Bleeding-heart, rosy pink, 9-12”, shade.
Oenothera missouriensis, Missouri Sundrop, Golden, trailing, sun.
Primula auricula, Auricula, various, 6-10”, partial shade.
Primula veris, Hardy Primrose, various, 8-10”, partial shade.
Saxifrage decipiens, Mossy Saxifrage, white, pink, 6-10”, shade.
Viola odorata, Sweet Violet, violet, 6-8”, shade.

JUNE
Aquilegia, Columbines, Various, light shade.
Aster alpinus, Alpine Aster, lavender or blue, 8-12” sun or light shade.
Campanula rotundifolia, Mountain Harebell, blue, 9-12”, sun.
Galium boreale, Bedstraw, white, 6-9”, light shade.
Iberis sempervirens, Hardy Candytuft, white, lavender, 8-12”, sun.
Phlox divaricata, Wild Sweet William, lavender, 12”, light shade.
Phlox subulata, Moss Phlox, Magenta pink, 6”, sun.
Veronica rupestris, Rock Speedwell, blue, pink, white, 4”, sun.
Viola, Violet, various, trailing, partial shade or shade.

JULY
Achillea tomentosa, Woolly Yarrow, yellow, 12”, partial shade.
Arenaria montana, Sandwort, white, 4-6”, sun or light shade.
Campanula carpathica, Carpathian Harebell, blue or white, 6-8”, sun or light shade.
Campanula pusila, 6-8”, light blue, full sun.
Ceratium tomentosum, Snow-in-Summer, white, 6”, sun.
Dianthus deltoides, Maiden Pink, rosy pink, 6”, full sun.
Heuchera sanguinea, Coralbells, coral-crimson, 12-18”, sun or light shade.
Thymus serpyllum, Mother-of-Myth, various, 1-2”, sun.
Veronica repens, Creeping Veronica, whitish lavender, 1”, shade.
Veronica pectinata, Comb Speedwell, pink, 1”, sun.
AUGUST
Aster amellus, Italian Aster, 2', violet, sun or partial shade.
Sedum spectabilis, Showy Stonecrop, rose, 8-12'', sun.

SEPTEMBER
Aster Mauve Cushion, Mauve, 18', sun or light shade.
Sedum sieboldi, Siebold Sedum, pink, 9-12'', sun.

Use of these plants in the rock garden should provide garden interest during the entire growing season.

For the first time an English publication, "Gardening Illustrated," is advertising in "The Green Thumb." We invite our members to stop by Horticulture House to read "Gardening Illustrated" and the other fine magazines in the library.

The Gardener's Lament!
(After Three Weeks' Vacation)

It cannot be this is the same Young thing, I left so trim So dainty with her forming buds— She looked so fair and slim.
And now just three short weeks away When I return, I find Her vines hang like the ladies' skirts— She billows 'fore and 'hind!
Her dainty buds have burst their bounds—
Her "full dress" is a sight—
The unraked lawn like uncombed hair Looks like a misspent night!
She's bursting with all sorts of sights—
She's out of shape somehow—
It may be just this queer "New Look" My garden wears—AND HOW!

ORA KEHN.

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To Our Friend
JOHN H. GABRIEL
August 5, 1948

Some persons never become "has-beens." They are valuable to the very time of their death. Of such was our member John H. Gabriel. He seemed to be an intrinsic part of many organizations.

Is that why it is so difficult to trace the beginning of his influence in the Colorado State Forestry Association?

He was a Life member ever since we can remember. (And a member of the American Forestry Association as well.)

He was an almost perennial Board member. He was Vice President (an active one!) in 1936, and President in much earlier years.

Whenever legal matters were to be decided in the society he was on hand with liberal advice—clearcut, non-ephemeral, precise—as he was himself.

He was the chief draftsman of our association's various constitutions and by-laws.

When he moved to Denver, in 1889, the Colorado State Forestry Association was three years old; it had just been consolidated into the Colorado State Horticulture and Forestry Association. Forestry and tree conservation was a live issue. Brother Gabriel, or "Uncle John," took an active part in their development.

His interest in various aspects of plant life, conservation, gardening, etc., was as vivid to us plant lovers, as his Masonic leadership was to that fraternity, his Unitarian principles to his church, his political activities to his party and to legislation.

We love and esteem Brother Gabriel for his integrity and independence, for his friendliness and helpfulness, for his never-failing sound advice, and sterling character.

And that is why we want to dedicate these few words to his memory, which is so closely interwoven with the history and the welfare of our Association.

M. WALTER PESMAN.

WHY GROW A GARDEN?

Why grow a garden? some may ask. I answer: Why breathe the air,
Hear song, watch skylark span the blue sky of spring?
A garden's not for sport or merely fruitage when it's done.
What is it, then? What magic, captivating lure
in seed pushed firm, this tender plant and blossom, fruit on hand?
I'll tell you this: I think it's human sharing with the miracle of growth—
you and I a part of sun and earth and rain,
the faithful go—between: sower of seed, feeding, cultivating, proud observer to the progress of the small green sprout
in rhyme with season's ripening:
Patient, full of care, a little boastful.
And oh, the bursting heart at graduation time—
the flowering: firm, full, good vegetable
of seed and sun and earth and rain—and you.

—From Christian Science Monitor, May 19, 1947, by permission.

ANSWERS

1. Calliopsis 8. Calendula
2. Syringa 9. Colchicum
4. Geranium 11. Daylily
5. Hemerocallis 12. fleur de lis

Contributed by Mrs. Albert Bowen, 556 University Ave., Boulder, Colo.