MAY GARDENING GUIDE

Then the spring blooming shrubs such as Forsythia, Van Houtte Spirea, etc., have finished blooming, they should be pruned before buds for the season’s bloom start to form.

If you’re making a habit of raking the lawn free of all dead leaves and clippings, think it over! Every time a pile of lawn rakings is burned up, you’re also burning material which is very useful for mulching and humus. There is danger, of course, in having such a thick mat of leaves, etc., on the soil that the grass will suffocate. Never pile “inches” of mulching material on the grass.

Are dandelions a problem in your garden? Try the 2-4D sprays, which will care of them in a hurry without injuring the lawn. Don’t spray on windy days though, and protect shrubs and trees from the spray driftings, as 2-4D is hard on them.

Rose enthusiasts follow a rigid spraying and feeding program in their gardens. For best results, spray and/or dust roses every ten days to two weeks, and fertilize once a month. Because of the big demand for rose pesticides, fungicides, and fertilizers, many commercial products are now marketed specifically for roses.

Don’t sprinkle! Water thoroughly and not too frequently for deep-rooted plants which will need plants resist the hot, dry weather ahead.

After a garden is labeled and classified, you’ll never again be satisfied have “forgotten” plants, without names, living on your property.

In cultivating, lean lightly on the hoe, stay in the top two inches of the soil, and you’ll be rewarded with fewer injured roots.

After the middle of the month, tender annuals which have been started from seed in the house or purchased in flats from the seed store or nursery, can be set out with reasonable safety.

Preparation for a new lawn should include the incorporation of fertilizer and soil-conditioning materials into the lawn area to promote a good turf. Under top-dressing will be far less beneficial than good initial preparation.

Perennials which are dug with a ball can be transplanted all summer in most instances.

From now on through the season of growth, watch Junipers, Dogwood, Onyrmus, etc., for aphids and other insects.

Spring Planting---Annuals and Perennials
Planning Your Lot for Outdoor Living
MAY SCHEDULE

May 1, Sunday, 8 A.M. Wild Flower Trip to American City and Apex. Register several days in advance so that transportation can be arranged. Led by Mary Lou Cox.

May 5, Thursday, 8 P.M. Evans School—Nature Institute. "Methods of Teaching Nature" demonstrations and explanations by many who have worked out good ideas. Program arranged by Geo. W. Kelly.

May 6, Friday, 7:45 P.M. Horticulture House "Street Trees," by Mrs. A. L. Barbour.

May 7, Saturday, 1-6 P.M. Nature Institute Wildflower and Nature Hike to Colorado Silver Cedar Botanical Reserve North of Stapleton Drive. Cars needed. Meet at Horticulture House, 1 P.M. Reservations must be in to TAbor 3410 at least two days in advance. Trip arranged by Geo. W. Kelly.

May 12, Thursday, 8 P.M. Horticulture House, Rose Society.

May 13, Friday, 8 P.M. Evans School. Wildflower Kodachromes by Harold Roberts.

May 15, Sunday 9 A.M. 4 P.M. Nature Trip to Plainview, led by Glenn Gebhardt and Paul Nesbit. Transportation by car and train. Bring lunch and canteen. Reservations must be made at TAbor 3410 at least two days in advance.

May 18, Wednesday, 8 P.M. Horticulture House, Commercial Men's Meeting.

May 19, Thursday, 8 P.M. City Park Museum. A demonstration of the helps for teaching Nature available at the museum, by Robert J. Niedrach and helpers.

May 20, Friday, 7:45 P.M. Horticulture House. "Spraying and Dusting for Home Grounds" by Paul Morrow.

May 21, Saturday, 1-9:30 P.M. Nature Trip and Demonstration Campfire, led by Henrietta Kelso and many others. From Lookout Mountain and the east end of the Beaver Brook Trail. Meet at Horticulture House 1 P.M. Bring your own food—something ready to eat or easily prepared. Coffee furnished.


May 27, Friday, 7:45 P.M. Horticulture House. "Insects," by Earl Sinnamon.

May 28, Saturday through June 5, Sunday. It is planned to explore and collect plants in the little-known Paradox Valley.

The cover picture is a view of the terrace at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bucknum, and was taken by the owner. It illustrates our theme of closer integration of house with garden.

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The Beaver Brook Trail

By George W. Kelly

I WOULD like to introduce this beautiful trail to more people in the Denver area. It is very accessible and easy to travel on. It runs through country which is very attractive at all seasons of the year.

Driving from Denver we go first through Golden and half way up the Lookout Mountain Highway where we park our cars at Windy Saddle. Here the trail begins and winds around the north side of the hills in a westerly direction. For most of the eight miles of its length it is laid out on the contour, with very little grade, but where it crosses Rillett Gulch or drops down to follow Beaver Brook there is a steeper grade for a short distance.

As we start at Windy Saddle the trail is on the open slope, but it soon runs into the timber. This is largely Douglas Fir, but farther along there are slopes spotted with Ponderosa Pine or rather open hillsides with scattered Colorado Cedars. Every half mile or so along the trail there is a rocky lookout where we can look down to Clear Creek far below, to the snowcapped James Peak group of mountains or back to our starting point at Windy Saddle.

In May the wildflowers are at their best. Almost anything native at this altitude may be seen somewhere along the trail. Tucked under a large rock may be a group of the dainty Rock Ferns; hanging out from a crack in the ledge above us is a beautiful specimen of the mockorange-like Jamesia;
rawling over a moist, cool bank may be the delicate and lovely Alpine mertis, a group of white violets, and masses of yellow arnica.

If we become thirsty there are crystal clear springs at convenient places about the trail. If storm should come up, or if we wish to spend the night, there are several creeks overhanging or "caves" close by.

About two miles out is Lover's Leap, a rocky overlook which has many legends told about it. Near the three mile point we may come out of the aspens into a sunny open park on the ridge. Then for several miles the trail alternately winds through dense stands of pine and fir, across open meadows, going down to Clear Creek. The last two miles from the west end runs through the recently dedicated Silver Cedar Botanical Reserve, where it is planned to keep many of the plants labeled for easy identification.

We end up our hike at the far end of Stapleton drive, where the less ambitious members of our party have our car waiting.

After travelling this trail we have great respect and appreciation for those pioneers in the Colorado Mountain Club who had the vision and energy to lay out the interesting route. Much of its length has been unused for many years, but through the efforts of groups of Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts it has been relocated and cleared for use.

When that restless feeling strikes you and there is no chance of getting away from the job, drive out here after dinner and watch the lights of Denver from the top of one of these hills, or drive out early and eat your breakfast as the sun comes up. You will learn to love this country as all of us do who have been coming here for many years.
HE fragrant, familiar sagebrush, native of the west, gives us a hint that Colorado might be a place for the gardener to try her aromatic plants, both gray and green. While special circumstances are necessary to make an herb garden into a profitable commercial enterprise, there is no hobby more rewarding in terms of pleasure and a collection of these plants, useful for the kitchen, many of them, all associated with a rich background of tradition and lore that is of interest for the armchair gardener.

The beginnings of an herb garden may be made from easily started annual plants, and during the summer perennials may be propagated, to fill the beds next year. Borage and dill and tall green plants, sweet basil and caraway for medium heights, and arugula, chives, coriander and marjoram may all be started this spring, along with the home vegetable garden.

One of the old-fashioned garden flowers is classified as herbs, so that is not violating any rule of herb gardening to fill in an herb garden sign with the bright flowers of clove pink, pot marigold, feverfew or primrose.

The design of the beds is one of the creative pleasures of the herb garden, for since one needs only a few plants of each sort of herb, the garden usually develops in a series of small beds, or rows of contrasting foliage. The intricate inter-weaving of one of the Elizabethan knot gardens may be pieced. If the site is sloping, a series of little terraces may be used, and eves are a place for thyme and oregano to tumble attractively over e edges. A level garden, on the other hand, may be developed at the foot of a slope or terrace, so that the design may be viewed from above.

Most of the fragrant herbs require an open, sunny place. For shade-loving individuals, such as sweet woodruff or angelica, a wall or row of taller shrubs at the south or west edge of the garden will provide a shady area. A poor soil produces the most flavorful plants, and no manure should be added. Compost may be dug in during early spring if crowding plants exhaust the soil after a long period. The chives stand as an exception here, for they require a rich soil, and may have to be relegated to the vegetable garden.

Two cousins of our sagebrush at once claim a place in the herb garden. Tarragon, fine for flavoring salad vinegar, does not set seeds, so the gardener must begin with clones. Artemisia frigida, whose silvery, fern-like leaves are now uncurling in velvety tufts as the snow melts, may be dug in waste fields in almost any part of Colorado. Garden sage, which is no relation, comes readily from seeds and makes an attractive two-foot gray hedge, with lavender flowers in mid-summer. Hyssop and germander make lower, dark green edges, with blue and pink flowers. Germander is best propagated by division, but hyssop, started from seed, will bloom the first season.

The low-growing lavandula vera is perhaps better here in Colorado than the taller varieties of lavender, and is equally fragrant. The gray, woolly Betony, apple mint, and lemon balm all tend to spread rapidly, so that the herb gardener need never be at a loss for spicy, fragrant plants to fill in his beds.
COLOR ALL SUMMER

By Kathleen Marriage

What is a herbaceous perennial? It is no disgrace not to know, for in case some reader thinks a herbaceous perennial is a plant whose hose flower stems persist only long enough to allow development of seeds and whose roots may live for several years. This living for years suggests stability and dependability, qualities which endear them to us and are responsible for their very permanence and pleasant associations. Those red onions or this lily of the valley we grow probably because we associate them with the joyous days of youth from which time has erased all unpleasantness.

Perennials are at their best in a big bold planting with a dense, high background of trees or shrubs or both, seen across a wide expanse of green sward. All this green depth permits us to take liberties with color that might produce tragic results in conflict with a bare wall, a bare driveway or patches of sunlight on bare earth. The first requirement is a green backdrop. For quantity and continuity of bloom our border must face the sun for at least half the day, longer in midsummer.

It seems scarcely necessary to warn real gardeners, or anyone with cultivated taste, against planting a bed of perennials or of any flowers as an island in an open expanse of lawn. Fortunately, these mid-Victorian geometrical atrocities are as passé as a Model T Ford.

Preparation of soil? Choice of material? Perhaps we may discuss here one perennial bed we made which is rather pleasant to look at and requires minimum maintenance. The bed faces south, is 45 feet long, about 8 feet wide, has a background of dense shrubs and evergreens which also form a screen from rear alley, and a 50-foot width of lawn between living room windows and front of bed. Top soil was rather poor on a gravel subsoil. Drainage was good but nutrients and humus were inadequate. We "double dug" the bed about 15 inches deep putting a 4-inch layer of manure in the bottom and incorporating a 3-inch layer of rotted dairy manure, compost and peatmoss in the surface, tamping and moistening each three inches of fill. Sufficient of the bottom soil was removed to allow for the new additions.

Choice of plants? We wanted bold masses for good display — "gobs of vulgar flowers" — also gentler yellows and pinks for cutting. For a central bang we have Tulip Grenadier, 150 of them, in front of a group of Juniper monosperma. Then softening in color outwards are pink Darwin Prunus and Clara Butt, eastward; yellows — Mrs. Moon, Inglescombe Yellow and Ellen Willmott—a must for its fragrance—westward all in self drifts of 50 to 75 of each. At the outer ends are groups of Carrara and Foam, our favorite for cutting. Be-
Peonies, demonstrating the effectiveness of mass planting.

and between yellow tulips are groups of Trollius europaeus; near inks are drifts of blue Mertensia virginica. These combinations make a tall gay show in late May. Following tulip season a central interest is maintained, still red, by a group of our Peony Mary Brand. At four- or five intervals outwards are Peonies' herese and Walter Faxon chosen for their warm non-fading pink, and ear the outer ends Peonies Nellie and Marie Jaquin, so arrangeable as cut flowers.

Following Peony season the central attraction is a group of a dozen or so Delphiniums, Millicent Blackmore the middle softening outwards to a vivid blue Pacific hybrids—still further out a few Belladonna for cutting. Groups of Ires at regular intervals are repetition both of distinctive ower and foliage which fill the gap between tulip time and peonies: Red Amber and the Red Douglas towards the center, next Ola Kola and Prairie Sunrise, and near the ends Elmoir and Blue Shimmer.

Before the last peony has gone a few groups of Madonna Lilies followed by Regals give a cool, dignified air until phloxes are ready to begin. I'm sorry for the people who don't like these summer phloxes. They have not the airy grace of cumbines nor the dignity of lilies but they have persistence in keeping on the job. If seeds are prevented from forming, not—mind you—cut off when they have half matured, the late summer lateral flowers are even more enjoyable than the big first heads.

Of course it is important to select good clear colors. After our Mary Brand Peonies we have Phlox Africa, fifteen of them in the center and following the same tailing-off pattern as with tulips and peonies are pink Phloxes Thor westward and Jules Sandeau eastward, finishing up with that best of all whites, Snowdrop, originated by the late Darwin Andrews.

Since phloxes incline to be solid looking we have groups of Shasta Daisies, Sidalcea rosea and Clematis recta grandiflora between and near them to loosen them.

In the telling we've left out the part of the bed which we planted first, the back. Going out eastward from our central spires of delphinium are Aster Beechwood Challenger, Artemisia lactiflora and for solid build-up at the end a good big wad of Aster Harrington's Pink. Westward are Helinita moerheimi, Salvia pitcheri, Aster Mt. Everest with at the end a fat bulge of Aster Violetta.

Towards the front are two groups of Scutellaria coelestina to ring their blue spikes to the August sa. This sa can now be filled with azaleums, but since these are so insistent on hiding every leaf with their blowzy blooms I prefer their room to their company. Polyantha rose, World's Fair and Else Poulsen, keep up the tone through August and September until the self-respecting real chrysanthemums bloom.

These are chiefly bronzes and reddish browns: Santa Claus, Mars, Indian Summer and Firelight with the yellows. Algonquin and Golden Lace to light them. Yes, I know what's coming. "Isn't the bed terribly crowded?" It is, but do you remem-ber the food we put into this soil? Their pantry is well stocked. Then in planting for continuity as well as for mass we selected things that complement each other in bulk, and in time, for instance when Mertensia virginica disappears completely phloxes are cheek by jowl with her ready to fill the space. Near trollius also are phloxes, sidalcea and so on.

Perennials are planted spang on top of tulips and the tulips are not dug up every year. It is surprising how many years tulips go on producing good flowers when there's good rich soil to feed the new baby bulbs each year. By the time tulip leaves are becoming unbeautiful new tops of perennials are coming up to hide them.

Since this bed is a unit, a self border reigned along its front is not necessary, so we have a series of low growing things here that give continuity and color. Earliest are Alyssum saxatile citrinum, Arabis alpina, followed soon by Iberis Little Gem and a few lakes of Phlox subulata lilacina. Nearby is a group of Phlox divaricata beside a patch of dwarf Dianthus cassius and Veronica amethystina. Between and immediately behind these front groups we like to have Petunia Cheerful or Salmon Queen. These are more friendly towards the warm pinks of our phloxes and Polyantha Roses than the rosy shades.

For the first season, and later in gaps occasioned by recent division or mortality we filled up the gap in space and the August sa with annuals: pink and blue larkspur, Zinnia Old Rose and Enchantress and with binials Suttons Campanula calycantha pink, lavender as well as a few of the glowing purples for carrying effect.

The late summer sa is not quite so hollow if we keep our polyantha roses groomed and fed. Also dividing of Shasta Daisies both late and early instead of all at one time lengthens their blooming season well through August, and our stand-by phloxes go on till frost.

One temptation hard to resist is the urge to include a long list of varieties that we have seen and made notes to buy and plant. A legitimate ambition, but we really must refrain from cluttering up this design with them, so we planted them in a trial bed in the cutting garden. In this bed which we see every time we look out from our living room we wanted to avoid a spotty appearance so in no case did we plant less than five plants of a kind (except peony varieties) and for the larger key masses ten to fifteen.

For repetition, so necessary to good design whether of a fugue or a flower garden, we used Monarda Cambridge Scarlet confessedly with trepidation for its form has no dignity but its warm color and tirelessness in flowering make it desirable. In a more intimate bed seen at close quarters we might not have dared this.

Now all this bed needs is weeding, cultivating and frequent grooming. Cultivating is easy since we keep a mulch of peat moss on the surface. There is little room for weeds. Grooming frequently: cutting off fading—not faded—flower stems, staking before its need becomes apparent does much for the attractive appearance of the garden.

Such a perennial bed is easily maintained, but no garden will maintain itself without making some demands on its owner. Now with all this boasting, the bed at this moment needs weeding and edging. There are chrysanthemums to be divided. Aster to be thinned, self-sown Canterbury Bell and Sidalcea for which to find a kind home. Better I stop this futile scribbling and get to work.
HISTORY MAKES OLD FAVORITES GLAMOROUS

By Frances Binkley

NEW light on favorite perennials, and new ideas for using them in a garden reward the curious plant lover who takes a look at their family story. Few of the regulars of the perennial border are new or native; any of them have developed through centuries of cultivation, and they represent, as they stand in their flowery beds, the accumulation of a vast amount of adventure and strange experience.

The peony, for example, that opulent symbol of spring in the gardens of China, came to us long ago, as an aristocrat of cultivated plants. We think best to transplant peonies in the Fall, but for a thousand years Chinese gardeners, following traditional cultural practices, have balled their roots in mud and offered them for sale at the blooming season. Perhaps we have the best of it in scientific horticulture—but how about the ancient Chinese plan of growing peonies in raised beds or terraces, so that when you walk along the garden path you meet these magnificent blossoms...eye level? There you have an idea worth setting down in the notebook of garden design.

A Silver Moon rose winter-killed this severe season, as Richardson's right tells the tale. He wondered about this unexpected tenderness, and tracing the history of the plant he cited one parent was Wichuraiana, a hardy trailing rose which came to Europe in 1880 from Japan. But when he came to the other parent he found it to be a tender strain. Cherokee is a tender, south-China rose, first grown in England in 1759 and later brought to America. François André Michaux found it on the south Atlantic coast in 1803, thought it a native, and sent it back to Edinburgh. Here, in the history of the Silver Moon's ancestry, lay the explanation of its weakness.

When the sweetly fragrant Viburnum Carlesii was introduced from Korea, it was grown here as a woodland plant, and very bad reports came of it. But the collector's notes show that this Viburnum came from rocky, windswept ridges. Its history suggests it would be better pleased with an open location and a well-drained soil than with woodland conditions as first thought. So it is that the past as well as the present counts in growing plants.

There is something ritualistic about gardening, as we follow the changing demands of the seasons, and the backyard gardener may enjoy a friendly sense of being right in there with the great gardeners of the past, when he goes through his spring routines of digging and planting. Many of the plants he grows are the same as those known long ago in the gardens of Persia, Rome, or Carthage. It is wonderful to think that we have in our gardens this unbroken link with the past. While we may know little else of the Asia Minor of two thousand years ago, we would have at least a common understanding on garden design.

These cuts are taken from a book in the library of Horticulture House entitled "Florilegium Renovatum et Aquatum" published in 1641. The book was given to the Helen Fowler Library by Miss Florence Martin in memory of Louise B. Kountze. The book, compiled by Mathaeus Merianus, is dedicated to his honored master and patron, Herrn Johann Schwinden, "honorary lining elder mayor of the free Reichs Wahl-Statt Frankfurt am Main."
Gardeners of all times have a certain common fellowship. We today sympathize with Pliny's plans for quiet retreat in his garden at Laurentum as we can with Jefferson's plans for his garden and round-about the Monticello. Certainly Thomson, Jefferson, competing with his neighbors for the first green peas of summer, and exchanging seeds with friends in many places, is recognizable as a fellow gardener. He had good ideas about ground covers. We have a sneaking regard for roughty Mary Pinckney, also, who took cuttings in the botanical garden Leyden behind the very back of the irascible curator in his satin coat and powdered wig, while her husband was about his diplomatic business.

When we consider the traveled background of common flowers of our orders, such as the Foxgloves, Hollyhocks, Narcissus, Chrysanthemums and others, and think of their long experience in cultivation — centuries of many of them — we may well view them with a fresh respect and interest. China was the home of a vast number of these plants we now claim as our old-fashioned flowers. They were brought to Europe and to England by curious travelers, by noblemen on diplomatic missions, or by sailors from the Crusades.

In troubled, violent times the walled gardens of the monastery or the castle preserved the cultivated strains that might otherwise have been lost. Here native wildflowers grew along with the new plants from distant lands. The Millefleur tapestries of the times show us the primroses, sweetbriers, pansies, periwinkles, violets, snapdragons and Canterbury bells, growing in the long grass, under the orchard of flowering plums, apples and pears. The flowers were single, small, thin and fine—excellent subjects for the delicate drawings that bordered the manuscripts of these times.

Affectionate names show the old favorites: bachelor's-buttons, sweet williams, heartsease, and sops-in-wine. And then there were what that early herbalist, Parkinson, called the 'outlandish' flowers: the tulips, sent back to Vienna from Turkey by an observant envoy; syringa from southeast Europe and Persia; dahlias, cosmos and marigolds from new Spain, the sweet peas from Sicily. It was 1200 years since Tao Ch'ien made himself famous in China by rejecting public office in order to enjoy his chrysanthemums. Yet when this flower-sym- bol of joviality, the companion of wine and song, was introduced to Europe it attracted little interest, so great was the excitement over tulips and the gambling in the rare bulbs.

The garden pinks seem to have greater elegance in our borders when we recall the days of their popularity and rarity, when dandies of the Renaissance would have portraits painted posing with one of the fragrant blossoms daintily held between finger and thumb. Their splendid pinks—seem from contemporary paintings to be nearer the size of our Plumarius than to the greenhouse carnations of our day. Yet they developed into better blooms in time and the Italian Mediterranean shores became the center for vast commercial gardens.

It was with the beginning of our scientific age, when greenhouses had been built for growing the tender exotics, that new favorites swept to first place in popular interest. For then expeditions might be sent to the tropics for all manner of new plants which...
So we think we are modern! A couple of years ago a remarkable device was introduced for transplanting, which consisted of an open tube, enabling the gardener to remove the plant from the earth without root injury. The above picture was taken from a book published in 1641. The Editor has no comment.

would be grown in the north with the wily devised protection. The orid boom almost rivaled the history Dutch tulips in the preceding century. The chrysanthemums at last me into their own, and the pelargoniums and lobelias were prominent flower lists.

In the work of Robert Fortune, so went four times to China, the naming of new flowering plants reached a peak for a time—but that another story. Foreigners were not welcome in China in the first half of the nineteenth century. Fortune disguised himself as a Chinese, wore a tail and native dress, and made his way about the country. To him we owe our bleeding heart, Wiegela rosea, Prunus triloba, Deutzia scabra, Primula japonica and many others. He made an exhaustive collection of the flowering plants already cultivated in China.

It is impossible to separate our view of these plants as we know them in our own gardens, from a sense of their long history in distant lands, or to fail to associate them with the enterprise and daring of the plant hunters who sought them out and the patience of the gardeners who introduced them. And with these long associations in mind, we cannot but look with added interest and excitement at our flower borders and see them as bulbs in the chain of past to future.

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**CULTURAL CHART FOR PERENNIALS**

**KEY**

- **SU**—Sun
- **PS**—Partial Shade
- **SH**—Shade
- **S**—Propagated by Seed
- **D**—Propagated by Division
- **ST**—Even Seed Indoors
- **S**—Propagated by Division
- **RW**—Rich Soil
- **LW**—Light Soil
- **AG**—Any Good Soil
- **AGW**—Any Good Soil
- **W**—Well-drained Soil
- **N**—Neutral Soil
- **P**—Poor Soil
- **D**—Dry Soil
- **M**—Moist Soil

Line on chart indicates approximate blooming period.

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**EXPOSURE** | **SOIL** | **FOR CUTTING**
--- | --- | ---
SU | PS | AG | S | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT
PS | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
SH | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
ST | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
D | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
S | PS | AG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
DEAR GUS

May 1, 1949

"OHN and I have some important questions to ask you. As you know we
have been contemplating for some time the purchase of a house. Well,
finally happened. We found a lovely house and moved about two weeks
ago. After considerable work inside we are settled and enjoying the new place.

Now we are beginning to wonder what to do at this late date with the
outside yard. Nothing is planted—no trees, shrubs or flowers, nor is the lawn
watered. The soil is lumpy and heavy. The weeds are beginning to grow.
Our neighbors hauled in some manure early in April and have planted shrubs,
trees and trees, but many of their plants are yellow and sickly looking and
are already dead.

John went to a nursery to inquire about shrubs and trees, but most
ants are so far advanced in growth that it seems doubtful that they could:
successfully moved at this late date. There are, of course, plants growing
large containers which can be moved and planted now, but after buying
e house and tending to the many details of the interior furnishings, there
is not enough money left to do the yard properly at this time. But I just
have some flowers around the house this summer. This would help to
keep the weeds, and also the dust, down.

What would you suggest that we do? I hope that you can give us some
information to help us now and later.

MARY.

June 3, 1949

ear John and Mary:

Congratulations, proud home owners. The planning that you have done
years to reach this goal should be of great value, leading to the final
complishment—your "House Beautiful.”

You are right. It is quite late in the season to do a finished job of
scaping, unless you want to go to the considerable expense of obtaining
plants and soils suitable, at this time, for the job.

My advice to you is to lay the foundation for a later garden now, by
soil and getting acquainted with your particular soil. As far as has already stated the earth is lumpy and looks hard. This indicates
heavy soil, generally lacking in organic matter. The porosity of the soil is
poorly developed, and aeration may also be poor and inadequate.

The soil, in the places where you intend to grow flowers this summer, n
be lightened by adding sand. Do not spare this material, but be liberal.
Addition of sand to heavy soil helps moisture to permeate more deeply and
ves more thorough aeration. Workability of such prepared soils is easier
and therefore more pleasant in years to come. A medium coarse sand is the
best. This is obtainable from dealers in building materials.

Avoid the use of manures and other organic matter at planting time.
Such material can be used to greater advantage later in the season (fall), and
a great soil builder when used at that time. Manure and other organic mat-
er can be safely used as a soil builder at this time, for the lawn that you
ill seed in early September.

The cause of the new plantings of your neighbor's turning yellow, may
easily be due to the addition of too much manure at planting time; causing
high alkaline accumulation in the soil and tying up essential food elements.
This condition may also be caused by increased bacterial activity in the soil,
which temporarily uses up all the available plant food.

After applying sand to your heavy soil it must be thoroughly mixed by
deep hoeing or otherwise. After soil is so prepared a planting of annuals
should give a fair growth this season.

Seeds of the following plants can be sown directly in the soil at this time;
In fact, some seed will germinate better now than earlier, as the soil tempera-
ture is more favorable. Secure seeds from your reliable local seedsman of
zinnias, marigolds, balsams, calendulas, cosmos, nasturtiums, Phlox drummondi,
and Poppies.

For zinnias you may choose large or dahlia-flowered types; height 3 to 4
feet. The Fantasy group, 2 to 3 feet high, are very desirable, as the flower
petals are curled and interlaced. The Lilliputs are the smallest flowered
zinnias, but very free blooming. Height generally up to 2 feet.

In the marigolds we find also the large and small flowered types. The
best in the large flowered type are the Giant African and the carnation-
flowered. Two of the best in the African group are Orange Ball and Lemon
Queen. In the carnation-flowered group two of the best are Guinea Gold
and Yellow Supreme. Most seed houses also carry an odorless variety called
Gold.

In the smaller flowered marigolds the French Hybrids are supreme for
bedding and border planting. The variety Spry is outstanding in this group.
The spacing of marigolds and zinnias should be twelve to eighteen inches.
Balsams come in a wide range of colors and always adds interest to a
planting of annuals. Height, about two feet. Spacing the same as zinnias.
Calendulas are easily grown, but may not produce large flowers during the
hot summer months. The doubles may even produce single flowers. Orange
and yellow are the dominant colors. Plants should be thinned to a spacing
of 12-14 inches. Their height is, under fair conditions, about 12-16 inches.

Cosmos are tall-growing plants, blooming in summer and fall. Sensation
is the best group, and is presented in three colors: Pinkie, a pink variety;
Dazzler, crimson red; and Purity, a white. In recent years plant breeders
have given to the world yellow and orange colored cosmos, also a semi-double
called "Orange Ruffled.”

The best bedding Nasturtiums are found in the “Gleam” class. Golden
Globe and Scarlet Gem are the outstanding varieties. Plants should be
thinned to a distance of 12-18 inches.

Phlox drummondi is a beautiful garden plant, coming in two types; a
tall, 15-18 inches, and a dwarf, 6-8 inches. Buy mixed colors for the best
effect.

The Shirley poppies are easily grown by the home gardener. In this
group we find some beautiful doubles, which are always attractive.
Other seeds of annuals should not be planted at this time as climatical
factors and season are against you. You should work with the climate rather
than against it.

You should visit a greenhouse or nursery and obtain plants of petunias,
snapdragons, scabiosas, nierembergias, and verbenas. These plants may be
small but must be stocky. Long overgrown plants are generally poor quality
**THE GREEN THUMB**

A few of the most popular perennials and annuals classified as to their color and height:

### OVER 36" HIGH

**PERENNIALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Yellow and Orange</th>
<th>Red and Pink</th>
<th>Blue and Lavender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>Goldensrote</td>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>Canterbury Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bell</td>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holhock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNUALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cosmos</th>
<th>Cosmos</th>
<th>Sweet Pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicotiana</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Nicotiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12 to 36" HIGH

**PERENNIALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aster</th>
<th>Chrysanthemum</th>
<th>Aster</th>
<th>Bleeding Heart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babysbreath</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
<td>Babysbreath</td>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bell</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>Canterbury Bell</td>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funkia (Hosta)</td>
<td>Geum</td>
<td>Funkia (Hosta)</td>
<td>Geum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow rue</td>
<td>Russel Lupine</td>
<td>Meadow rue</td>
<td>Russel Lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Poppy</td>
<td>Perennial Phlox</td>
<td>Oriental Poppy</td>
<td>Perennial Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted Daisy</td>
<td>Physostegia</td>
<td>Painted Daisy</td>
<td>Physostegia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Phlox</td>
<td>Russell Lupine</td>
<td>Perennial Phlox</td>
<td>Russell Lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia</td>
<td>Shasta Daisy</td>
<td>Physostegia</td>
<td>Shasta Daisy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNUALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aster (China)</th>
<th>Calendula</th>
<th>Aster (China)</th>
<th>Cornflower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornflower</td>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>Cornflower</td>
<td>4 o’Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>4 o’Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigella</td>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
<td>Nigella</td>
<td>Larkspur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>Sunbeams</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>Nigella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley Poppy</td>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td>Shirley Poppy</td>
<td>Salpiglossis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
<td>Shirley Poppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNDER 12" HIGH

**PERENNIALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iceland Poppy</th>
<th>Iceland Poppy</th>
<th>Phlox divaricata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lily-of-the-Valley</td>
<td>Poly. Primrose</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox subulata</td>
<td>Trollius</td>
<td>Pinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNUALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alyssum</th>
<th>Begonia</th>
<th>Alyssum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>Lobelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candytuft</td>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>Pansy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbenas and snapdragons should be cut back for best results, after they have taken hold, or when new growth begins to break. This cutback results in a uniform growth at blooming time.

The most valuable types of petunias for the home gardener are the Giant and the Grandiflora types. The California Giants are a showy type. Spacing ought to be at least 14-18 inches for best results. The Grandiflora types are dwarf, from 16-18 inches tall. This class of petunias come in plain edge and ruffled. The dwarf hybrids are the finest bedding plants. They are compact and free flowering. The most widely grown variety in this class is Jestral Rose Improved.

When selecting snapdragons be sure to get the outdoor type (rust proof). All plants that I have just described will do well in full sun. Reduced light will influence growth and blooming habit.

There are, of course, many new annuals to choose from, but the above will give you a good start. You may make selections from these to suit your needs, time and pocketbook.

During the summer, both of you will learn a little about soil, moisture, moisture, air and light. You will get acquainted with fertilizers, insects and diseases. You will learn how much time it takes for upkeep of your ice. Remember, Mary, that all of John’s time should not be spent in the rd, as I have a fishing date with him. When fall comes the soil-building program should be continued by spacing manure and leaves into the soil so that it will be ready for the big planting in early spring of 1950.

With my best wishes for a garden full of bloom,

Gus.

A FEW FAVORITE VARIETIES OF THE EXPERTS

- **Mrs. John Newman—Grower**
  - Sanguinaria canadensis.
- **Elaine Zarlino—Grower**
  - Sedum spectabilis
- **Mrs. Helen Fowler—Grower**
  - Dromoncium Trollius
- **Anemone japonica**
- **Bill Gunesch—Grower**
  - Snapdragon, Snowdrift
- **Marigold, Colorado Sunshine**
- **Petunias, Sonata, Allegro, Caprice**
- **Ed Wallace—Landscape Architect**
  - Russell Hybrid Lupines

A FEW FAVORITE VARIETIES OF THE EXPERTS

- **Mrs. Kathryn Marriage—L. A. Lavatera, Loveliness**
- **Anchusa myosotidiflora**
- **Lynchnis mordens**
- **Mrs. W. E. Kash—Grower**
  - Petunia, White Cloud
  - Unwinn hybrid Annual Dahlia
  - Ed Mac McDermott—Grower
  - Pacific Hybrid Delphinium
  - Mrs. Helen Fowler—Grower
  - Sanguinaria canadensis.
  - Mensenbeck—Grower
  - Lobelia, Blue Gown
  - Aster, Queen of the Market
  - Mrs. John Newman—Grower
  - Sanguinaria canadensis.
  - Elaine Zarlino—Grower
  - Sedum spectabilis
  - Mrs. Helen Fowler—Grower
  - Dromoncium Trollius
  - Anemone japonica
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  - Snapdragon, Snowdrift
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  - Ed Wallace—Landscape Architect
  - Russell Hybrid Lupines
THE MODERN TRENDS IN ARCHITECTURE

The modern trend in architecture and in the allied arts has been attributed mainly to the development of new requirements, new materials, and new methods, though new materials and construction have been used in the modern home than we are to believe. And yet, a new style has evolved which may call for a new style in landscape design. The overworked cliché in architecture is that the plan must be "functional." That is, the design shall be determined by the honest use of materials, by their limitations and possibilities and the methods of their use, and upon the needs of the people. If to be modern is to be honest in the use of materials and practical in construction, then the landscape profession usually has been modern; that inclined to express the character of the land, to be consistent with the architecture, and to express the natural qualities of the plant material. Landscape design, site usually determines the plan. Limitations of terrain, of existing foliage and of surroundings, call for individual interpretation in nearly every instance.

How then, do the contributing factors in modern design, new requirements, materials, and methods apply to landscape architecture?

New needs have developed in modern living which have and will effect every house and its landscaping. The front porch has moved to the side of the house and then to the rear where it belongs, serving as an outdoor living room where the privacy of the backyard can be enjoyed. The desire for the integration of indoors and the outdoors in living is finding its fulfillment in the solar use. Entry of solar radiant energy in winter months is provided through large windows, "picture windows." This has created a need for better backyards—orderly, interesting and year-round in their appeal. Landscaping is an integral part of the solar house plan, and should be considered when the house is designed. It provides the screening for privacy necessary with the use of so much glass and is needed to furnish shade in summer heat. The orientation of the principal rooms toward the south and the accessibility to the garden through large openings, terraces, and living porches has brought a closer relationship between in and out-of-doors.

Thomas Church, a leading exponent of this garden revolution, designs and builds his gardens in much the same manner the architect does his houses. In fact, his gardens can best be described as outdoor rooms—"logical and intimate extensions of the house itself!"

Garrett Eckbo, considered by many to be one of the country's most gifted and competent landscape architects, says, "The garden is not much different from the house. People don't change out-of-doors—they take their furniture, papers, food and toys with them." His concept of a garden is a harmonious continuation of the house plan; a living pattern which flows indoors and out wherever people work, play or rest. In his garden, plants are used not in decorative terms, but as architectural components in the shaping of outdoor space.

This outdoor living is a big part of the ranch-type house that is becoming so popular here in the West. It is impossible to consider a ranch house without thinking of the outdoor living areas connected with it.
The terraces and patios many homeowners until a neighbor contrives a windbreak of ass, wood or planting, and really is the out-of-doors. Even the ever-present insect problem has been fairly all negated by the use of the new insecticides.

The truth is that everywhere throughout the West, the out-of-doors just be modified in at least some way for it becomes livable. This recognition that outdoor space is not uniformly and naturally delightful, has as a great deal to promote better outdoor living facilities and arrangements.

We are becoming ever more conscious of the need for good siting, placing the house on the lot so best to control sun and wind, thus avoiding protected areas and cozy oaks. No other one factor has more to do with the livability of a house, inside as well as out. It is the common opinion however, that the front of the house must face the street and that the living room must be the front room. Ranch houses should have no eat or back but have all sides equally attractive. A house should be planned toward rather than regardless of the orientation of the lot. This calls for control of the lot's hot rays of summer, yet permitting the cool warming winter rays to enter. A covered terrace would act as a sun visor for your living room. Overhanging may consist of slats tilted to permit the flow of air and the entry of light, but to screen out the direct glare of the sun. They may be designed as trellises, with wide leaves of vines growing over them in summer as a shade.

Westerly exposures too, should be shaded from that late afternoon summer sun. Non-glaring surfaces, cool colors and the use of water are also good modifiers where there is too much sun. Light, reflecting surfaces will trap what sunlight there is in areas where more is needed.

If your 60' lot runs east and west, place your house the long way of the lot. Face your living room to the south, but remember that living space is only that which affords privacy. An attractive screen of hedge, fence, or wall can be high enough to obstruct your neighbors' view, and yet let in sun and air. The living room in this situation might extend through the width of the house—a paved north terrace would offer a cool spot on the shade of the house.

When the lot faces south, the southern exposure and sunny living terrace are impossible if the living room faces directly on the street. Giving the whole plan a set-back of at least fifty feet and enclosing the resulting area provides the warm sunny garden that makes for pleasant living. Trees planted outside the enclosed court make the garden seem larger and yet give it the same shade and protection as if planted inside.

Terrace and garden at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Karl Arnott. Jane Silverstein, Landscape Architect. Photos by Margaret Davis.

If the lot faces north, the garden will, of course, be placed on the rear of the lot and the living room located so that to open into it. Bedecks too can have their private outdoor living space, where even 15' between wall and fence will add attractiveness to the room.

We have been talking only of orientation in relation to the position of the sun, without consideration of prevailing winds. Today's home builder controls this situation with attractive fences, walls, and plantings. The average annual velocity of wind in the Denver area is 7.3 miles per hour, coming mostly from the south. This requires little consideration. Winds exceed 70 miles per hour on an average of 143 days a year with the period of greatest frequency from March to July. These stronger winds come from the northwest and should be controlled for our outdoor living.

A house built around a garden, with its open side to the south, would let in the sun and yet shut out the northwest wind. The same effect can be created through the use of windbreaks.

The beneficial effect that outdoor living has upon life within the house is another reason for attaching such importance to it. Living is extended beyond the walls of a house and ard the feeling of being closed in is removed.
through the use of a terrace outside of a living room. Even during inclement weather when one prefers to stay indoors, such a treatment seems to make the inside room larger both visually and emotionally.

The most common weakness in today's outdoor living rooms is their relationship to the indoor living areas. The simplest explanation is that most of these outdoor living rooms have been built after the house was completed. A house in which the living room conveniently looks across a nice little strip of lawn to a through-street introduces a real problem of relating indoor and outdoor living areas.

Of course the combination of house and garden planning into one operation would go far toward avoiding such mistakes. This pat advice sounds easy that it is often misunderstood and the planner thinks he has followed it when he locates a terrace near the back door. The service yard, with its clothesline and incinerator might better be placed here. A paved area adjacent to a dining room where the table can easily be moved out of doors on pleasant days is best planned in conjunction with the house.

If you were to mark out your new-acquired lot, with stake and string, using it into areas as you intended use them, you would be doing the 1d of landscape planning we're talking about. We must remember that the word space" cannot be applied to any area within the boundaries of the but only to the space that can be used comfortably, at least part of the time, for play, resting, eating, entertaining, etc. It cannot honestly be counted as livable space unless connected with the house, out of view of the neighbors and protected from rain, wind, and hot sun. If you apportioned the lot into sleeping space, living, entertaining space, and work-utility space, and there located the house walls to divide these areas: for indoor and outdoor use, the result would probably be a most satisfactory and workable plan for both house and garden.

In planning for outdoor living, it is necessary to plan the outdoor rooms, their size and structure, before you decorate them. Just as the foundation and walls determine the use of your house, so do fences, hedges, paving, ground covers, etc., determine the use of your outdoor space. Once the basic framework, the structure of your garden is established, the decoration with flowers and vines can be more easily and successfully accomplished.

This decoration, this development of the plan into a pleasing elevation is, without doubt, one of the most important phases of the garden design. Herein lies the art of landscape architecture with untold possibilities for creating beauty through the proper use and combination of plant materials and structural features.

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With this issue we are initiating a page of readers exchange. If you have an idea that you have enjoyed using in your house or garden, share it with the rest of us. If you have a question about garden problems, send it in, and surely between the information at Horticulture House and the help of our readers, it will be answered.

When I have emptied a can in my kitchen, I always remove the label, cut out the top, and the bottom and slit the can so that I have a flat piece of tin. I then slip these pieces of tin into the edge of my lawn next to flower borders thus eliminating a great deal of weeding. The tin is almost invisible as it stands only about an inch and a half above the ground, and is thus practically covered by the grass. —L. R.

I have noticed that the soil in the pots of my house plants has tiny white animals which seem to be fairly inconspicuous except when I water my plants, at which time they are very much in evidence, hopping and twisting about on the damp soil. Are these little bugs injurious, and can they be eliminated? —A. M. T.

The tiny creatures you mention are undoubtedly springtails. They are not apparently injurious to plants, and can be controlled by a combination of drying and a light spray of Black Leaf Forty on the soil at the time of watering.

We are trying to put in a new lawn, but have met with only fair success. Our soil is very sandy, and absorbs water so fast that on a really warm day, the lawn is baked in a few hours after watering. If we water excessively the soil washes as it is on a bank. Is there any way we can solve this problem, and insure a good lawn for ourselves?

We advise the use of burlap over the seeded area, as it will hold the water and prevent washing. Some nurserymen have been successful in mixing vermiculite with the soil prior to seeding, in conditions such as yours, as the vermiculite absorbs quantities of water, thus eliminating the run-off and baking problem.

One of our readers has gopher trouble and has tried all traps and poisons with little success. An asthmatic child precludes their owning a cat, so they are contemplating getting a couple of pet skunks, if they can find any. We hear they make good mousers. Do any of our readers know whether or not they are good gopherers? —B.B.

After serious consideration, the staff at Horticulture House has adopted this motto—"Let George Do It!"

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Our Readers Send Us Their Questions and Their Answers
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When you mix Terra-Lite into heavy or sandy soil, you have prepared that earth so that it holds and furnishes air to insure healthy rootings — and you have conditioned your soil to store up moisture and release it gradually as your growing things require it. The soil has been lightened; will retain plant food; will not "burn out" under concentrated summer sun because of its amazing Terra-Lite reservoir of water.

There is no dust in Terra-Lite. It can be handled easily because of its incredibly light weight—a 2½ cu. ft. bag of Terra-Lite weighs only 15 lbs. where the same volume of sand weighs 250 lbs.!

Terra-Lite is useful the year round. In spring, used "straight" or mixed with good soil, it starts seeds faster with less watering and "nursemaiding." Dense hair roots form as a result of rapid, healthy germination. In summer, greener, thicker lawns are achieved by mixing Terra-Lite with the top inch of soil. In transplanting, starting plants from rooted cuttings, mulching summer and winter, in storing root crops and bulbs, Terra-Lite works wonders. Used dry, it insulates against excessive moisture and protects plants and bulbs from severe temperature changes. Terra-Lite holds up to five times its own volume of water, yet remains in fluffy kernels which never become soggy. What's more, Terra-Lite is permanent.

Terra-Lite is truly the horticultural discovery of the decade.

(Advertisement)

**TERRA-LITE IS THE ANSWER for . . .**

- greener, healthier lawns
- developing sturdier plants from slips and cuttings faster
- more efficient, quicker seed germination
- lightening heavy soil
- storing bulbs safely
- healthier, easier transplanting
- non-soggy mulching with greater plant insulation
- better gardening results the year round.

Ask for Terra-Lite and FREE folders at your dealer. If he is unable to supply you immediately, ask him to call, write or wire . . .

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May, 1949

MAY GARDENING GUIDE

WHEN the spring blooming shrubs such as Forsythia, Van Houtte Spirea, etc., have finished blooming, they should be pruned before buds for the next season's bloom start to form.

If you're making a habit of raking the lawn free of all dead leaves and grass clippings, think it over! Every time a pile of lawn rakings is burned up, you're also burning material which is very useful for mulching and humus. There is danger, of course, in having such a thick mat of leaves, etc., on the lawn that the grass will suffocate. Never pile "inches" of mulching material on the grass.

Are dandelions a problem in your garden? Try the 2,4D sprays, which will care of them in a hurry without injuring the lawn. Don't spray on windy days though, and protect shrubs and trees from the spray driftings, since 2,4D is hard on them.

Rose enthusiasts follow a rigid spraying and feeding program in their gardens. For best results, spray and/or dust roses every ten days to two weeks, and fertilize once a month. Because of the big demand for rose insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers, many commercial products are now marketed specifically for roses.

Don't sprinkle! Water thoroughly and not too frequently for deep-root formation now which will help plants resist the hot, dry weather ahead.

After a garden is labeled and classified, you'll never again be satisfied with "forgotten" plants, without names, living on your property.

In cultivating, lean lightly on the hoe, stay in the top two inches of the soil, and you'll be rewarded with fewer injured roots.

After the middle of the month, tender annuals which have been started from seed in the house or purchased in flats from the seed store or nursery, may be set out with reasonable safety.

Preparation for a new lawn should include the incorporation of fertilizer and soil-conditioning materials into the lawn area to promote a good turf. Later top-dressing will be far less beneficial than good initial preparation.

Perennials which are dug with a ball can be transplanted all summer in most instances.

From now on through the season of growth, watch Junipers, Dogwood, Aconitus, etc., for aphids and other insects.