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SEPTEMBER SCHEDULE
Sept. 3, 4, 5—Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Back Pack Trip over Pawnee Pass and into the wild Arapahoe Peaks beyond. Call TA 3410 for further details.

Sept. 9—Friday, 10:00 a.m. Horticulture House. Corsage Styling Demonstration by Jack Clow of The Blossom Shop.


Sept. 18—Sunday Trip to Kenosha Pass or other appropriate spot to see the Aspen in fall color. Leave Horticulture House, 9:30 a.m.


GARDEN PRACTICE
Since the August issue of the Green Thumb went to print we have found out the name of the author of the inspiring little statement, "What Gardening Means to Me." This little story was sent to Walter Slagle by a friend who had clipped it from the November, 1947, Flower Grower. It was quoted from Jessie Morris in an article written by Frank S. Coffin. Read it in the August issue.

BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
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AUTUMN proclaims the chrysanthemum as its floral counterpart. Nature even discreetly omits blue coloring which is a shadow tone of coming winter snow, but lavishly tints mums with every other warm hue that has any fall significance, real or imaginary. In this slighty wastful season we can hardly be thrilled less by the crescendo of color harmony spread by Jack Frost's daubing hand together with the last splurge of a multitude of frost resistant chrysanthemums, than to be thrilled looking out over the Grand Canyon.

Colorado's Indian summers are of the best, and that is ideal weather for outdoor mums. In fact, some of the quite early varieties will have bolstered the faltering assortment of other late summer flowers in late August and September. The pay-off comes after the first frost, usually occurring the third week of September over much of the eastern slope of Colorado. Then remains an interval of about a month when Chrysanthemums are in their full glory.

Hardy mums have so recently been revised for earlier fall blooming season that not a few gardeners are gingerly growing plants which they feel will safely bloom out in the heat of the summer, instead of taking that grand reckless plunge by really enjoying an abundance of varieties that bloom after the first frost. It takes cooler weather and shorter days to bring out the richer color tones en masse. Neither is it longer necessary to stand by doubtfully to see if the late old varieties of grandmother's garden are going to make it again this time.

True, frost may discolor some open blossoms, particularly whites and some yellows, but by the next day or two, new uninjured blossoms are open and again going strong. Up past mid-October we do get severe enough freezes to wind up the season.

Until about 1930, there was a dearth of outdoor chrysanthemums that were either hardy or early enough for the Plains, the Midwest, or New England. In the "thirties" the late Alex Cummings of Bristol, Conn., had realized his desire to breed greater hardiness and unusual new color lines into the heretofore hortorum Chrysanthemum with C. coronarium. Elmer D. Smith of Adrian, Mich., was also contributing valuable basic material. As the momentum of new varieties increased, such notable contributors as Dr. Mulford of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Dr. Krause of the University of Chicago, and Prof. L. E. Longley of the University of Minnesota became prominent. Simultaneously the famous early blooming Amelia variety and her colored sports and near kin were brought from obscurity and highly advertised as "Azaleamums," "Cushion-Mums," "Million-Mums," and other hyphenated smiles.

Carefully appraising this passing parade of so-called new hardy early blooming mums for outdoors in its test fields, was the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station at Cheyenne, Wyo., under the direction of Dr. A. C. Hildreth. This station was one of the chief testing grounds for a number of Dr. Mulford's selections, and subsequently the Cheyenne station introduced a number of the valuable hardy U. S. D. A. varieties, all christened with Indian names. The impact of the variety endorsements given by the Cheyenne station, altitude about 6,100 feet, at the outset of the new wave of mum popularity was profound and convincing. Therefore, gardeners in the Rocky Mountain and Plains region were for once on a par or perhaps a little ahead of their brethren in other parts of the United States in the discovery of this new class of garden flowers.

**Chrysanthemum Types**

For garden purposes we shall not at this time include the large greenhouse types. Otherwise, Alex Cum-

*Large Double Type.*

mings enumerates the following classifications:

- **Large Double—**Fully double flowers 3 inches or more across, similar in form to the China Aster.

- **Single—**One or more rows of petals, with a central disk or eye showing prominently.

- **Duplex—**Informal flowers that have more than two rows of petals, but still show a definite center.

- **Pompon—**As a whole of rounded shape, and usually perfect in form, further distinguished by sub-headings
  1. Button Pompon, flowers not exceeding 1½-inch diameter;
  2. Intermediate Pompon, flowers 1½ to 3-inch diameter;
  3. Large Pompon, flowers 3 to 4½-inch diameter (unusual except in disbudded pompoms).

- **Cushion—**Dwarf and semi-dwarf, dense, mound shaped growth; fits perfectly for displaying mass effect in the landscape.

- **Anemone—**One or more flat rays of perfect petals with a pronounced cushion or disk in center of flower; existing varieties at present too late for general acceptance.
nating in flat, spoon-like tip.
This would be an appropriate place to mention the chrysanthemum species involved in present-day varieties in a brief outline; from these come the factors of form, hardiness, color, earliness, etc.

C. hortorum — Not a species or type, but mentioned to avoid possible confusion and refers to varieties derived from interbreeding the Asiatic species indicum and morifolium until the present century.

C. coreanum (Korean Daisy) — Native of Korea and north to Siberia, single, color white to pink. Dominant parent of single and double Korean Hybrids.

C. arcticum — From arctic Europe, Asia, and America. Low mound-like growth hardly exceeding 15 inches. Flowers single, color white to pink. Used in parentage of hybrids by De-Petris, and by the Styers who introduced the Northland Daisy hybrid chrysanthemums.

C. coccineum — From Persia and Caucasus. The familiar Pyrethrum hybridum holds some promise in blending new color shades and insect resistance.

C. nipponicum — From Japan; foliage of fine heavy texture with 3-inch single pure white flowers.

Culture
Soil — Garden chrysanthemums will grow in a range of acid to alkaline soils, and from sandy to clay textures. Since they are heavy feeders, the soil must be such as that capable of growing good vegetables. It is beneficial to work the soil to a 12 to 16-inch depth for planting, spading in a generous application of manure and 3 to 4 pounds of 20% superphosphate per 100 sq. ft. An application of 4-12-4 commercial fertilizer may be applied according to directions about the time the plants are budded.

Location — Any location good for hybrid tea roses is good for mums; two-thirds sunlight, avoid a windswept location, and plant in a place fairly well drained.

Planting — The best quality commercial plants are not older than 1 year field grown stock, or potted rooted cuttings; root division of older plants can be satisfactory if the hard center core is omitted. A good time for planting is during May. However, plants will bloom if planted as late as June if absolutely necessary to wait that long. Dividing and transplanting clumps after the second year is suggested for thriftier plants and better bloom; discard the old woody center of the root clump. Spring is the best time to plant new stock. Do not overcrowd; spacing of 18 inches is a fair average; for a solid hedge, 1 foot apart is close enough.

Pompon Type.

Cascade — Growth more pliable than usual, giving special effect; at present in novelty class.

Spoon — Interesting blooms characterized by long tubular petals, terminated in flat, spoon-like tip.

C. hortorum.

C. coreanum.

C. arcticum.

C. coccineum.

C. nipponicum.
Watering — Water just often enough to maintain normal growth; soak the soil, then let it coast a week or so, with a cultivation thrown in for good measure. Moisture requirement increases as the plants become larger and come into bloom. For best health of plants, use deep surface irrigation rather than sprinkling.

Pruning — Pinch back the soft tips about two inches when new growth is 6 to 9 inches tall to induce bushier growth; pinching back can be repeated once or twice more if desired when the succeeding lateral shoots are 6 to 8 inches long to induce even greater compactness. Discontinue pruning after mid-July lest bud setting be delayed.

Spraying — Well grown plants are not disease or pest ridden as a rule. The same kind of disease and insect control as applied to the average garden plants will see the mums through. The average general rose spray like Tri-ogen once in a while will do these plants no harm. Nematodes cannot be controlled by spraying since they are inside the leaf tissue; they navigate by means of water on the leaves; again, irrigate the soil and not the foliage. Where brown patches on leaves extend to the tip without crossing veins remove this foliage and burn, then burn the stalks later in the fall.

Winter Care — Low wet ground usually causes trouble. With fair drainage the casual gardener, if his plants are thrifty, gets by with hardly any winter loss most of the time except for a few less hardy varieties which he insists on growing because he is especially fond of a certain variety or two even if it is a little tender. The systematic gardener will cut back the tops in the fall, and when the ground begins to freeze, will apply an 'areated' mulch such as evergreen boughs to prevent freezing and thawing. A heavy leaf mulch may become soggy and smother out the plants.

Decorative Uses

As cut flowers, chrysanthemums have few equals, lasting from one to two weeks depending on texture of variety, room conditions, and frequency of water changes; soft stems will preserve the flowers longer than will hard woody stems. Chrysanthemums will not open out of bud satisfactorily and therefore should be cut when pretty well opened. Fully developed plants in bud or bloom can be nicely moved in the fall with a clump of soil and finish blooming out very well if well watered, thus permitting brightening up of dull spots in the garden out of a utility row or two grown alongside the vegetables during the summer. Landscape combinations are endless, ranging from very small groups to great masses of color.

Varieties

An enumeration of varieties is here purposely avoided. Space does not permit, and furthermore when varieties and choices are as plentiful as they are, these cannot be dictated without controversy. Nursery lists are now sufficiently stabilized that even a beginner is pretty safe with a catalog from most concerns. Watch for blooming dates given; for our section, late August, September, and the fore part of October is our best range of blooming season. Introductions by the U. S. D. A. are especially safe.

Use the Green Thumb ads for reference in selecting quality merchandise and service. Tell the merchant “I saw your ad in the Green Thumb.”

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HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM VARIETIES
FOR COLORADO

Notes from a talk given by Jack N. Withers at Horticulture House, November 26, 1948

Chrysanthemums are easy to grow, easy to propagate, and may be transplanted at any time, even when in bloom. They like lots of water and fertilizer. They may be shaped by pinching or disbudding when small. If larger blooms are wanted they may have all the side buds pinched off, and if dense low plants are wanted, they should have the top pinched out two or three times.

They should be torn apart in spring, the new side shoots set out and the old middle portion thrown away. Chrysanthemums are easily started from divisions or cuttings.

The following list of good 'mums' is recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Height In Inches</th>
<th>Bloom Size In Inches</th>
<th>Date of Bloom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy Rose</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>August 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest</td>
<td>Mahogany Orange</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanook</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribute</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>August 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zantha</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>August 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Wander</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>August 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dee Dee Ahrens</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Time</td>
<td>Yellow Daisy</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>August 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahliaum</td>
<td>Wine Red</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early September 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Precce</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Early September 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Avalanche</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Early September 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Avalanche</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Early September 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maroon N. Gold</td>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early September 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early September 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early September 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Ball</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Early September 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sienna</td>
<td>Sienna Brown</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early September 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Eskimo</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>Early September 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valiant</td>
<td>Br. Rose-Scarlet</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Middle September 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wychwood</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Song</td>
<td>Wine-Rose</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September Dawn</td>
<td>Br. Rose-Pink</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumurs</td>
<td>Pink-Purple</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>Red to Orange</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender Lanie</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Middle September 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simba</td>
<td>Orange Bronze</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbinger</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Middle September 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courageous</td>
<td>Crimson Red</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>Late September 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnival</td>
<td>Burnt Orange</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meditation</td>
<td>Lgt. Jasper-Red</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Rorlswell</td>
<td>Bronze &amp; Orange</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Nye</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>Br. Crimson</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood</td>
<td>Br. Red</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Late September 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Gold</td>
<td>Red &amp; Gold</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early October 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Princess</td>
<td>Anemone Bronze Red</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Early October 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspiration</td>
<td>Orange-Red</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>Blooms after frost 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Indian Summer       | Orange-Red     | 42               | 2½                   | }
IN the May 1949 issue of "The Green Thumb", 'Design for Living-Outdoors', we attributed the modern trend in architecture and the allied arts largely to the development of new requirements, new materials and new methods. Some of the new needs affecting the house and its landscape discussed in this article were, the development of outdoor living; the solar house with orientation of its principle rooms towards the south; and the resulting picture windows that create the need for better backyards with year-round appeal, and screening for privacy necessary with the use of so much glass. We suggested that new materials might be a contributing factor in this change also. While new materials suggest new design in the allied arts, gardens continue to be built of old materials, foliage, flowers, lawns, water, wood and masonry. New plants have been introduced but, aside from their different flowers and longer names, are no different from the old. A change in design then, must come through new uses and new arrangements of the foliage, flowers and the construction. This new usage will not be guided so much by necessity as by the desire to be in harmony with modern architecture. The difference between the old and the new may not be so pronounced in landscape architecture as in architecture, but a modern approach can exist based upon needs and uses, color and texture, line, form and scale, rather than axes, symmetry and decoration.

Sidney N. Shurcliff of Boston, Mass. has recently completed a "garden in the contemporary manner". No grass or earth grown flowers are present in this garden, yet the result is said to be as decorative and as restful to the eye as if grass and flowers were present. Its dog-proof center panel is asphalt buried under purple crushed stone. The center panel is rimmed on two sides by a curving bluestone walk and on all sides by a curbing of granite paving blocks paralleled by evergreen hedges and backed up by broad-leaved evergreens, hemlocks and azaleas. Most of these plant materials are not found in our Colorado landscapes.

Part of the success of a modern plan seems to be the especially developed jargon used to describe it. In describing Mr. Shurcliff's plan, it is said that, "using the ratchet principle, it mobilizes kinetic qualities resulting in clockwise rotation and a final satisfactory closure." Furthermore, "Rhythm is created in the plan and unification of the design is achieved through the use of optical common denominators", and "a pleasant space experience is consummated with each repetition of the visual cycle."

The "rhythm" is attained by the repetition of jogs spaced around the curbing, each jog being accentuated by a similar jog in the hedge behind the curb and the placing of a six-foot yew specimen back of the jog. This is basic design. The "ratchet" must refer to the jogs which tend to direct one's eye in a clockwise direction. Foliage, bluestone, granite curbing, and sapling fence are used throughout the design as "common denominators."

Despite the jargon, Mr. Shurcliff has succeeded in creating a novel and pleasing design based upon needs and uses, color and texture, line form and scale, rather than axes, symmetry, and decoration.

Present emphasis is upon structure and simplicity. Modern design stresses plain surfaces and a swing toward the unsymmetrical rather than the symmetrical. There is a tendency to believe that "functionalism" carried to the extreme by meeting the bare needs will automatically produce beau-

This Dane garden by Sidney N. Shurcliff, designed with an eye toward low maintenance, has a center panel of purple crushed stone rimmed by a curving bluestone walk.
used more and more in architecture, it might be used for walks, steps, pools, and benches in a variety of surface textures and in different colors.

The use of color is mentioned with some hesitancy as it is all too easy to get shades in concrete that will not blend harmoniously with the surrounding garden. The use of redwood slabs and colored gravel for paved areas is a new use of old material.

These paved areas so prevalent in the "modern" plan call for less maintenance than grass areas. For the same reason, walls are used instead of hedges; continuous paved strips as edgings for flower beds and lawns instead of tricky stepping stones which have to be barbecued each time the lawn is mowed.

Here in Colorado there are many fall and winter days when a protected sunny nook is a welcome invitation to a relaxing afternoon. Walls of various sorts are an effective means of providing such sun traps; they serve the dual purpose of screening off undesirable views and of providing privacy. Here again, is an opportunity for use of new materials or a new use of the old. With modern materials there is no limit to the forms they may assume. Typical is the use of corrugated asbestos board, bolted together in zig-zags and buried endwise in the ground. The material is permanent and needs no frame. Colorado offers many hillside building sites except where it is necessary, for the efficiency of the plan, the natural grade should be maintained with as little modification as possible. Curving walls will accent natural contours while serving as a retaining wall. These retainers can serve the dual function of supporting planting beds at a convenient working height. The use of native sandstone or other local stone provides a fitting wall harmonious with the surrounding landscape. Creosote-impregnated redwood is good for twenty years and goes along with our western ranch-type houses. A low stucco wall in easy curves can effectively separate the garden area from a heavy planting screen behind which lies a working area, a street, or an unsightly view.

Stone steps, dry laid and interplanted with alpines provides another attractive means for joining two different levels.

New technique in growing and maintenance may tend to make gardening easier and this combined with greater leisure, may affect the home landscape. The development of new methods, however, is hardly such that they will influence landscape design. The electric hedge trimmer may further popularize the sheared form and increase the use of variously trimmed hedges as a new expression of modern art out-of-doors. These hedges and clipped forms, neat terraces, paved walks, and a greater use of masonry are being applied to modern landscape design. Severity and rigidity from the application of these items can be relieved by studied casualness, by the variation of color in foliage and flower, by an untrimmed plant mass at the corners and by free-growing shrubs in the rear of the hedge. A trimmed hedge in front of a boundary line of informal shrubbery is effective and, even more modern in spirit is the double hedge sheared to different heights. Further, the hedging need not be straight necessarily. It can be curved and irregularly curved too; it can be jogged a few feet; and it can be broken by hedge niches which may be formed in square, semi-circle or angle to hold a bench, a statue, a vertical evergreen, or a tree trunk.

The straight lines, paved walks, and modern design of architectural details give a modern look to the home of Robert S. Kohit at 1 Eudora Street.

The illusion of modernism in the out-of-doors may be expressed in part in the design and material of the architectural features and the prominence resulting from their position in the garden. Just as concrete is being tiful results. The ideal in landscape design should be to meet these needs and any other practical requirements with distinction. A well-kept lawn is a necessary asset to any garden, but the sunken grass panel formed by a definite slope of a foot or more adds a note of design to the lawn without affecting the spaciousness or the usefulness. In another instance, walks should be placed where they will serve—but serve the eye as well as the feet. Walks can be reasonably direct and at the same time be a part of good design.

The importance of the elm tree as a terminal feature in the Dane garden is accentuated by the termination of the flagstone paving in a curving free shape around its base.
limited number of specimen plants trimmed into rigid shapes will fit in very well with modern design. A row of small trees as some of the haws or flowering crabs can become hedgelike; two rows can be trimmed into an arbor-like walk; and individual trees can be boxed into accents.

Following the suggestions of the plot may provide shapes equally pleasant but different from the usual squares or rectangles, shapes that express the existing conditions and that relate intimately to the house. Regular shapes directly on axis and evenly balanced are not essential to the balanced design. The curves that appear in the exterior design of the modern house may be repeated in the garden area adjacent.

The use of straight lines and regular curves, trim lawns and crisp slopes, hedges, neat evergreens, rows of trees, paved walks and a modern design of the architectural details seems to be the order of the day. There must be originality in plan and in elevation as well as a change in details. However, ideas for the modern plan must originate from sources that are fundamental rather than from reasons of fancy and fads. "Modernism" must not be confused with "modernistic". Zig-zag lines, peculiar shapes, excessive use of concrete and the many other attempts at modernism have no place in today's landscape.

Modern landscape in planning and planting must still retain the controls of good sense and good taste if it is to develop into one of the distinctive styles of landscape architecture.

**OH, GNATS**

By Maude McCormick

Oh, gnats that sting, cutworms that chew,
Grimly I mix your poison brew,
My ears are bit, my blossoms too!
I wish you bugs would let me be
To watch my garden happily,
To see the blossoms come and go,
The daffodils and tulips grow,
The rainbow iris in their prime:
I love them, when I have the time!
Oh, for a mighty, magic curse
To pack all pests within a hearse!

**A MOUNTAIN TRIP IN SEPTEMBER**

GEORGE W. KELLY

SEPTEMBER is the "in-between" month. The great wealth of the summer flowers is gone and the fall effects have not as yet appeared. It is the time to look at the masses of flowers in the distance rather than the variety of little flowers close-up. It is the time to enjoy the leisure of the fruiting season and drive out where both the nearby fields and the distant mountains can be enjoyed.

This interesting circuit is suggested for some nice September day. The total distance will be about 90 miles without side trips, and the total time about five hours, not counting the time taken for hiking. To keep away from the highly travelled roads I would suggest leaving Denver on Highway 58 by the way of 44th Street and Golden. Go up Golden Gate Canyon to the junction with Highway 119. Continue to Eldora and as far above as the road is passable, then return by Pinecliffe, Coal Creek and Arvada.

Along the road, and in vacant places, as we drive west from Denver, we will see many Annual Sunflowers. There will be some flowers remaining of the Rocky Mountain Beeplant (Cleome), the Evening Star (Mentzelia), and Prickly Poppy. Milkweed pods will be showing up along the fences, and the Missouri Goldenrod will make yellow spots by the roadsides.

As we come close to Golden we will see the fuzzy-white heads of the native Clematis in great masses where the vines have clambered over Hawthorne and Chokecherry bushes. Occasional groups of Yucca loaded with their large seed pods will be seen on dry hillsides, and the Rabbit Brush will be yellow along the roadsides, in places. Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia marginata) will be seen more and more as we pass through Golden and start up the canyon. Just west of Golden we may notice several places where the old-fashioned perennial called Ragged Robin or Bouncing Bet has naturalized itself along the roadside.

A little way up the canyon we
As we get higher in the mountains we will begin to see groves of Aspen, which will be turning yellow towards the end of the month. Here we will also begin to see the Bush Cinquefoil and its yellow, rose-like flowers, stems of Miner's Candle, Green Gentian and purple patches of Fireweed.

As we get onto Highway 119 we will travel through solid stands of Lodgepole Pine, "thick as hair on a dog." We should begin to see some nice Spruce in most places and will surely stop to admire the "Perfect Spruce" just before we come to the Eldora junction. We will want to drive up through Eldora and beyond as far as our car will perform, then hike out along the stream or hillside to see the remaining flowers that show what glories have just passed. If we look closely we will find evidence of White Paintbrush, Rose Crown, White Bog Orchid, Brook Saxifrage, Small Willowherb, Monkshood, Monkeyflower, Pyrolas, Senecios, Veronicas and Sedum.

The trees will be largely Lodgepole Pine with occasional Blue Spruce or Englemann Spruce. Native Honey suckle bushes, Red-berried Elder, Bilberry, Gooseberries and Raspberries will be found in the proper places. As we go back down the road to Coal Creek we will review those plants that we saw on the way up and, if we are observant, may pick out a few more. If time permits we will get out and hike around in likely looking spots to see if we can find remains of late flowers or seed pods of earlier-blooming plants. Much of the time that we are on Highway 119 we will probably be admiring the view of Arapahoe Peak, Long's Peak and the other rugged mountains visible from this stretch of road. They truly represent the glory of our Colorado scene.

**Grape Hyacinth (Muscari)**

The Grape Hyacinth is a favorite among our early spring-flowering bulbs. Who is not familiar with these delicate spires of blue that loom up like so many fairy sceptres? You can make the most beautiful edgings and groups with them; they are charming in the rock garden and so pretty beneath trees and shrubs. Muscari require very little attention and flower abundantly for a long period; they can be left for years undisturbed, to return each spring with more and larger flowers.

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- 100 blooming size bulbs (minimum order) $1.00
- 12 mammoth top-size bulbs for 85c, 25 for $1.50, 100 for $2.95

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The above photograph shows a limited part of over 50,000 plants that produce a million or more blossoms showing maximum color from about Sept. 25 to Oct. 15. (Some are in bloom earlier, some later.)

New and standard varieties in practically all types are grown out in the open without protection. Many gardeners make notes and selections in the fall from actual varieties blooming in our fields for next year's garden—and many more visitors know they are welcome to simply enjoy the color masses on any enchanting Indian Summer day.

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Do NOT cut off tulip tops, no matter how ragged the appearance! If you will sacrifice the price of one top-size bulb this fall, you will be in a position to understand the reason. Cut it through the middle from tip to base, and pry out the center. You will find there some fairly well developed flower-buds in miniature. How did they get there? During the few weeks after flowering, while the tops were still green, the materials from which they were being made were manufactured by the green tops. Also even more was being furnished for the enlargement of the mother-bulb, for the production of offset bulbs and "pips," for the beginnings of next year's leafage, and a heavy amount for the production of seed-pod and seeds. For the manufacture of all these materials in the brief time before the plant goes on its long vacation, every possible square inch of leafage needs to be saved. Even the flower stem bears from one to three leaves. I know you want long stems, but you'd better compromise with a shorter stem for a better prospect for next year by leaving one or more of these leaves. Few people are interested in producing seedlings — a rather difficult procedure. If you are not, snap off the seed-pods as soon as possible after the sepal fall. Thus the considerable amount of materials used in the production of the seed crop are diverted to the bulb.

In the perennial bed the clumps should remain undisturbed for from three to five years, or even longer if they continue to be floriferous. There usually comes a time when the clump becomes bulb-bound, how soon depending upon soil and variety. Crowding of the bulbs below ground reduces the production above ground in a manner similar to root-binding in potted plants. Do not transplant bulbs except when dormant. Root systems begin to develop in early fall. After that I leave them strictly alone until the tops have died in the following summer. Tenants forced to move in the spring had better leave the growing plants behind: they get but little good out of their acquisitive impulses.

Bulbs ripen in late June and early July. If they MUST be dug and stored there is an advantage in digging as soon as the tops turn yellow. If you have ever had the experience of trying to find the bulbs after the tops have disappeared, and having found none, had them spring up to mock you in a bed you designed for another purpose, you will know what I mean. After digging, dry the bulbs in the coolest and driest place with free circulation of air. They should not be put in closed containers, such as jars, cans or covered boxes. They give off moisture and, with limited air-space, mold and rot. Paper containers and unglazed flower pots are satisfactory. Do not try to "strip" them right after digging. In a week or two the old root-ring may be damaged. If freezing weather creeps up, before all the bulbs are in, do not make the mistake of putting them in the furnace room, or even in the cellar, but on the back porch or an unheated room or in the cold garage. Dormant bulbs suffer from heat and moisture, not cold. Watch then for a winter break and unfrozen ground.
SOME RANDOM NOTES ON TULIPS

Anna R. Garrey

We have no record of a period of "irisomania", or even of "roseomania", but recall your history, there was a "tulipomania" in the year 1637. With this familiar fact in mind, I make bold to say that, in the year 1949, whether you can spend five dollars, or five hundred dollars, whether you are a real dirt gardener, a casual observer, or even just one of those annoying "flower snatchers" who wreck our borders, you will surely get value received in a purchase of tulip bulbs.

If your conditions are right and if you have planted and fed properly, you may have your beauties for years in increasing numbers. Perhaps not in the original size, but in gay naturalized groups about your borders.

I had some of the originally-prized Clara Butt for twenty years. To be sure their pink color grew pallid, their size small, till they looked like quaint old ladies. On the other hand, I have had bulbs which bloomed magnificently only to disappear entirely in a season or two.

In this brief comment on tulips I shall venture but two suggestions on the manner of planting. One, avoid digging holes for your tulips with a sharp, pointed trowel, for you are apt to make an air pocket at the base of your bulb which will result in a "blind bulb". Two, if you will plant your bulbs at the depth of a foot—as George Kelly suggests, they will have a better chance for survival among your perennials in the border.

We have no flower which masquerades in so many guises as the tulips. As a lily, a peony, even an orchid—for some of the lavender Parrot Tulips have such an appearance. You could imagine any of these as you come into your tulip garden on a spring morning.

With an almost unlimited range of color, with such a variety of form, why do we not make use of these lovely blossoms in a really fine composition?

If you have a comparatively small, shady garden with adverse conditions to combat, think of your tulips even as annuals. Pretend that you have found a tiny woodland glade filled with rare white lilies growing tall among the ferns. You will not be far wrong at that, for your tulip belongs to the Liliaceae, but your secret in this case will be the lovely lily-flowered White Duchess Cottage Tulip with its featherings of pale green, turning finally to pure white.

Try using only white in such a garden as this, starting the season with White Hawk, which is a short single of globular form, very early and very fine. Groups of these planted toward the front of your border might precede the White Duchess, which will be scattered among your ferns like Mariposas in an Aspen grove.

Follow White Hawk with Kansas or Kantara which come before the Darwins. These are the new, long-stemmed Triumphs, an intermediate between the very early or later Tulips, such as White Duchess. Use Mt. Tacoma or Snow Prince, the peony-flowered double Triumphs, where you may want a solid mass of white, but avoid disturbing chaste White Duchess in her ferns with such a massive planting in her immediate vicinity.

Then come the noble, chaliced Darwins, Glacier and Zwanenburg, or lovely Cottage, Cantara. These also might be kept slightly away from your woodland White Duchess, perhaps at the end of your borders.

Distinguished as the white garden may be—and you may feel that I have spoken too much of it in these brief notes—still white is difficult to use, in my opinion. It may be weedy—like Yarrow in a meadow, too tenuous, or it may be spotty in its sharp contrast to other colors. It takes skillful handling.

The gay colored border is, of course, fascinating beyond measure. Whether you buy in large quantity, or small—even to a meager dozen bulbs, adventure is yours.

Try breaking the rule of mass planting some time and put in only one dozen brilliant Parrots, Sunshine, for example, or the deeper yellow-orange favorite. Use these singly among your perennials. The result will surprise you.

And while we are speaking of Parrot Tulips, try a number of these fascinating, fringed beauties. The familiar pink Fantasy, the original sport from Clara Butt, is enchanting along with orchid-like Gadelan, a Violet Queen. And there are fiery reds now, like Red Champion, for those who are brave enough to use them.

A mixture of these in your picking garden will bring you endless pleasure.

Before we speak of bread and butter Darwins, Cottage and Breeders let us mention, along with the Parrots, the caviar of Byblooms, Bizarres and Rembrandts. Buy a few of these also for your cutting garden with their yellow, red, brown, lilac, violet or white grounds and fantastic stripes and flames.

Perhaps some clever gardener will use these interesting variegated flowers in a border with both taste and originality.

I recall over the years the gayest sight: a straight garden walk, perhaps a hundred feet long, leading to a somewhat formal house. On each side of this walk in a border fully three feet wide, grew an amazing...
prodigality of these tulips glittering and swaying in the spring sunlight. Daring, but successful enough for long remembrance.

Among these less usual forms, try the earliest of all, the little-used Tulipas, found growing wild in the woods of Turkey and Asia Minor. Many of them are brilliant in color, small, but distinguished. Lovely little Clusiana, only 12 inches high is cream colored, with beautifully pointed petals and outside markings of a reddish pink; Kaufmaniana, the "water-lily" tulip, but eight inches high with yellowish heart and outside petals red with a creamy border. A mass planting of either of these under evergreens will reward you.

In your colored border visualize your tulip in relation to its background. The pink Darwins, Aphrodite, Princess Elizabeth, Venus or Rosabelle against the fine color of a Mrs. Wilmot Lilac, or with the foliage of a purple Plum; think in terms of the shrubs in your background.

I have a personal preference for the use of tulips in a border rather than in a stereotyped row, or in formal beds, so I suggest you plant your Darwins, Cottages and Breeders in shrubs among your perennials with one color melting harmoniously into another.

Mrs. King suggests a preponderance of tulips with a low visibility, such as the Bishop, Anton Mauve, La Tulip Noire, for example, high-lighted by those of more intense and brighter color like City of Haarlem, red; or Mrs. Sheeper's, yellow. No more skillful planter than Mrs. King, yet there are times when I vow that I shall have only primary colors in vivid contrast to each other in my own borders.

It has seemed to me often that some of the most exquisite of the darker and subtler shadings of the breeders, with their bronzes, and many of the deep purples of the Darwins, failed to register in the border, although indoors, in proper flower arrangements, they are incredible in their beauty.

I find myself entranced with the vigor of these contrasts of primary color. Let me only say, however, that where you use the subtle darker tulips in your border be sure that they catch the sunlight and that they are set off by the other tulips, or the blossoming shrubs which surround them.

Consider thus the possibility of a ground color, such as the woodland Phlox divaricata. It will take time to establish this among your perennials, but its lavender spring freshness becomes a binder color for the entire garden. It harmonizes in the most amazing manner with reds, yellows, pinks, purples, or other lavenders.

Try planting various lavender or pink tulips near your Bleeding Hearts; Forget-me-nots with the fine yellow Avis Kennicott; marvelous yellow Mrs. John Sheepers with the primary red of the Flanders Poppy. The gentlemen will like this best. Some of the ladies will also.

Use double early Peach Blossom as a spring surprise scattered singly among the ground-cover of your Myrtle. The contrast with the leathery dark green of the Vinca and the delicate, wide blossom of this early tulip is a delight.

One word of warning here about the so-called "pink". It covers a multitude of shades in the catalogues as do the purples which range from the reds to the lavenders. You may get an unpleasant surprise, especially on the pinks, and find yourself struggling with a truly recalcitrant color, if color can be such. Triumph tulip, Eros, for example, is handsome in itself, but, like some of the phlox seedlings, it lends itself poorly in many combinations turning toward the reds.

Once you have started your tulip collection, study them during the blooming season. Make notes as to height, color and form. Collect various catalogues from year to year, for many of the staple varieties remain in stock for years. Clip the best of the fine color plates which appear from time to time and work out your border's color scheme with these.

Make your own catalogue of favorites by ordering just a few of many kinds and colors of tulips for your cutting garden from year to year, culling combinations of color and form from these to be used another year in your borders.

One last warning—take heed not once but twice.

First allow your flowers the privilege of returning their food to the bulb at the end of their generous blooming. This means the maturing and yellowing of the foliage—un-sightly perhaps, but a small price to pay for such generosity of bloom. One meticulous gardener I know neatly fastens the yellowing leaves in inconspicuous packages with a rubber band, one to each bulb!

And at very last beware of your gardener lest this fate befall you and you love your treasures too dearly: "He dotes! he dies! He, too, is rooted here."

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EDWARD YOUNG
THIS WINTER’S MINK VS. MAY’S FLOWERS

James Arthur Crouch, Jr.

Would a tulip be worth five thousand dollars to you? What kind? Oh, you know one of those broad, rounded erect-petaled forms of unusual colors—not the narrow-petaled varieties called thieves. Possibly a Witte Croonen or a Semper Augustus. A nation thought so, not so many years ago as the history of governments go.

Out of the Orient came a flower which was particularly conducive to the Dutch soil. Its particular encouragement in development, which reached its climax in the Tulip Mania at the cost of 13,000 florins per bulb ($5,200) in 1636, came about as a result of two reasons. One was the Dutch passion for agriculture and the second centered in the fact that the Dutch were engaged in a peculiarly costly war when the country was laboring under the delusion that public wealth could be secured by foreign conquest.

Early in the seventeenth century the flower began to assume importance, but until 1634 the trading in the flower was limited to professional growers and experts. Within a short time after the public entered the negotiations, prices began to rise and speculation began in earnest. By 1636 the desire became a mania. Six score tulips sold for the benefit of an orphan asylum brought ninety thousand gilders ($36,000). Other bulbs sold for four or five thousand gilders ($1,600-2,000). A pound Witte Croonen cost fifty dollars and sold for one thousand four hundred and forty dollars. Used in the same way as stocks the bulbs were negotiated at the exchange in the hope that prices would rise. In most cases the seller sold bulbs he did not possess for the promise of money the purchaser did not possess. Paper profits were tremendous, and this in turn hastened the mania until February of 1637 when the prices collapsed. In Amsterdam alone the purchase and sale of bulbs amounted to ten million gilders ($4,000,000). Cash had a value many times what it is worth today.

After government attempts to straighten the chaos of broken agreements and cities taking steps of one type or another, the situation eventually cleared, leaving the collapse more psychological than economic desperation. Civilization the world over benefited, especially the Dutch—the land of wooden shoes, windmills, and tulips.

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Mrs. L. B. Shelby, Mgr. Garden Shop
FOR several months now there has been raging a bitter war concerning overgrazing of Colorado lands. The U. S. Forest Service is supposed to be on one side and the stockmen on the other. During the second week in August, this year, I was invited by the Routt Forest Advisory Council to come and see with my own eyes and form my own conclusions.

The Routt Forest Council is pioneering in a new approach to these controversial questions. This group is composed of 12 men from the six major interests in the National Forest lands. They meet together and study their problems on the ground. Then they are able to come to conclusions which are based on fact and not emotion.

After looking over the condition of the forage and soil on the high lands along the Continental Divide they agreed to a recommendation that all this land be withdrawn from grazing as soon as possible. This will affect about 16 allotment holders, which represents roughly 16,000 sheep. Sheep have been grazing these lands for around 40 years, the majority being driven in from Wyoming each summer.

Naturally the sheep owners will not like this, but it is of far greater importance that these mountain slopes be saved from destruction than that some stock owner make a few more dollars today.

We found many slopes which for miles had only a sparse vegetation of any kind, and many other places where there was much green, but this consisted of unpalatable weeds and grasses of poor soil holding capacity. Nature always tries to fill vacancies, and where desirable grasses have been eaten off and not allowed to go to seed for many years, the less desirable plants are encouraged to come in and fill their place. Now there are many places where vast slopes are either barren or covered with weedy plants of little value.

Infiltration tests, easily carried out,
show the water absorption capacity of the "beaten out" areas very much less than in normal areas. With much of the natural "blotter" missing the rains run off rapidly taking valuable soil with them. To those who have not studied this situation or who do not know plants, it may appear at times that the slopes are covered with an adequate green cover; but anyone may check these plants and discover that they are now largely plants of little real value.

There are many who would ignore the real reason for this serious situation and try to correct it with reseeding, terracing or the building of dams. When the facts are studied no other conclusion can be arrived at other than that the ruthless overgrazing has been practiced for many years. Much of the really high land should never have had any grazing allowed on it at all. Here every plant has enough of a struggle to make growth in the short season allowed it, without being continually eaten off and trampled out.

A great acreage of the lower slopes and meadows could have been kept in productive capacity indefinitely if a reasonable number of stock had been grazed on it. Now it is so taken over by worthless weeds and so much of the top soil has been washed away that it would take many years to bring it back, if it could ever be done. A great number of of the owners of this grazing stock are out-of-state corporations. Some of the local stockmen are just as concerned with the disappearing of the range as the Forest Service people are. They realize that the greed for today's dollar has ruined the chances of their grandchildren ever making a living in the stock business.

We are foolish to consider other remedies until we get at the root of the evil and stop this overgrazing AT ONCE. Every acre of land should be appraised for its greatest value, whether for limited grazing, recreation only, water holding capacity or other uses. When this has been agreed on the adjustments must be made regardless of whom it temporarily hurts. It is foolish to continue practices which are known to be dangerous to the population as a whole just to keep from temporarily hurting some one. As civilization develops we must, more and more, consider the welfare of the masses rather than one small selfish group. Proper land management is essential, and all agencies should be coordinated to make this management the most efficient.

There are some arguments that much of this desolate land was always so; that the soil and moisture has never supported a greater quantity or quality of plants. Disproof of this argument is evident where there have been fenced off plots or inaccessible areas. I have seen places where on the ungrazed land succulent grasses and plants were abundant and across the fence there was almost nothing but sagebrush and bare soil. To continue overgrazing this abused land is like hitting a man when he is down; it is destroying recreational possibilities and beauty; it is allowing life-giving water to run off and

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dren.
This issue is no longer controver-
sial. Thanks to groups like the Routt
Forest Advisory Council, anyone with
reasonable intelligence may see the
conditions on the ground and can
form unbiased opinions. We should
consider seriously what kind of cus-
todians we have been of this land
that has been entrusted to us for a
generation, and ponder whether com-
ing populations may be justified in
blaming us for destroying their chance
to grow sufficient food.

The quest for treasure is ever illu-
sive. Value is so seldom intrinsic. The
charm of a well-appointed garden does
not rest upon a single gem but rather
upon a setting of many jewels. One
familiar with the diminutive alpine
flowers of the higher Rocky Moun-
tains cannot fail to see them after a
time as brilliantly colored gems. So
intense is their coloring with petals
snugly overlapping that the illusion
is not easy to avoid.

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The Green Thumb 35
CHLOROSIS
By Charles Drage
Horticulturist for the Colorado
A & M College Extension Service

When plants turn yellow the sick
condition is called chlorosis. The
reasons are many and many may be
obscure. Not enough of certain ele-
ments and too much of others may
cause it to occur. Over-irrigation,
poor drainage, lack of soil aeration,
insects and diseases may cause chlor-
osis.
Chlorosis is much worse following
bad winters and cool, damp springs
and is showing up now in many areas.
Several causes may combine to make
a correct diagnosis impossible.
Of the various types of chlorosis
the one most common in Colorado is
the one where iron is lacking. The
trouble is associated with high alkalini-
ity and the plants are unable to use
the iron in the soil.
Results secured by treatment are
erratic and temporary. The best
chlorosis control consists of preven-
tion; planting varieties adapted to the
area and keeping them healthy.

Several methods of control are rec-
commended for trial. Spraying with
a 1/2-2 percent solution of ferrous
iron sulfate may cause the plants to
green up. One pound of ferrous iron
sulfate dissolved in 10 gallons of wa-
ter makes a 2 percent solution. Ap-
plying 1 pound of ferrous iron sul-
phate to 10 square feet of soil and wa-
tering it in has given results with
shallow-rooted plants.

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SEPTEMBER is the time of ripening, not only of seeds but of all woody growth. It may be a dry month, but that is as it should be so that plants are not encouraged to make soft growth that can not ripen up sufficiently to live through the cold winter. AFTER the leaves have fallen, which indicates that the plants are dormant for the season, then everything should have a thorough soaking.

The temptation is to assume that all the garden work is done for the season. Many insects lay eggs now for next season, and some may do a great deal of damage yet. Look especially for aphids on Dogwood, Snowball and Euonymus just before the leaves fall. These insects can be killed at this time and avoid the early spring damage.

Gladiolus should be dug after frost and stacked in shallow boxes with the top left on until it dries up. They are as easy to store as onions. Cannas should be dug with some earth left around them and kept in a cool, not too moist, spot, like under a greenhouse bench.

Cleaning up thoroughly makes a lot of difference to the fall garden. Remove the old hollyhock stems and dead growth from the Oriental poppies and Shasta daisies. Rake the walks and odd corners, but don’t try to make the garden too neat; a few leaves blowing around look good and actually help to supply the mulch that all plants need.

Many of your perennials are sufficiently dormant now that they may be transplanted or thinned. Things like peonies and bleeding hearts must be moved in fall if they are to do their best. Thin out the iris, Shastas, daylilies and other rank growing plants.

Plant your tulips, narcissus and other spring blooming bulbs as soon as you can get them from the dealer. They may be left out of the ground for weeks longer with little damage, but are better off back in the ground. After the first killing frost, the tender bulbs should be dug. This includes the Dahlias, Cannas and Gladiolus. Dahlias should be very carefully dug so that the neck of the tuber is not broken. They must be carefully stored where the temperature is above freezing but not hot, and where the moisture is just enough to keep them from drying up but not enough to make them sprout.

A great majority of the Colorado Junipers in this area were seriously damaged by aphids last spring. You should be on the lookout for their return this fall. Spray with Blacklead 40 or any good contact spray. Look for aphids or ladybugs crawling on the trees to indicate the presence of aphids.

Take time to look around in the parks and neighbors’ gardens when the leaves begin to turn in fall. Make notes of those plants which are especially attractive and look over your grounds for appropriate places to plant them.

September is a time of reckoning for your year’s garden work. Make notes now of the things that you have done that have worked out well and also make notes of your mistakes, so that they can be avoided another time.

During the season many problems have come up that you thought at the time you would like to know more about. Now is the time to get some books on these subjects and learn new things about your gardening: new fertilizers, new insecticides and new plants.
COLORADO ROADSIDES

The pictures on the opposite page are reproduced from paintings by Miss Elizabeth Spalding. They graphically show the difference between a roadside view spoiled by unnecessary billboards and the same spot as it would be with the signs removed. Miss Spalding has presented the Association with the originals of these pictures and Mrs. James Waring has had them framed. Mrs. Waring has also arranged to have the color plates made from which these reproductions are printed. It is planned to print folders later which can be used to interest people in the value of improving our roadsides.

In the last few months there has been organized a very live committee on Roadside Improvement and State Parks headed by Mr. Carl Feiss of the Denver University School of Architecture. This committee has representatives from all the various groups which should be concerned in the improvement and preservation of the natural beauty of the state. Their objectives include the setting up of a suitable State Park system so that sites of scenic, recreational, botanical, or historical value can be set aside, and also that recreational facilities may be provided for those communities which do not have ready access to the National Forests or Parks.

Roadside parks and camp grounds will be encouraged in places where they are needed. The beauty of the roadsides will be considered. This will include zoning to prevent scenic spots being marred by unnecessary signs or by the removal of the natural vegetation. All towns in the state will be encouraged to dress up their approaches, which at the present time are the ugliest spots along our highways.

This committee is now preparing maps, investigating legislation, and discussing plans for publicity which will encourage the improvement of Colorado's roadsides. Since the state will always depend to a great extent on its attractiveness to vacationists, this committee feels that we should give more consideration to making our visitors feel welcome, and in making the state attractive to them.

Weeds always make an effort to form seeds before frost. A few wild lettuce, lambsquarters and dandelions can produce enough seed to cover the garden with plants in spring. Clean these stragglers out and compost them.

More and more gardeners are learning the value of humus to their soil and are saving every possible bit of vegetable matter for the compost heap.