I Like a Man Who Likes a Tree

I like a man who likes a tree
And want no better company;
For such a man, I always find
Is just the very sort and kind
Who's not content unless it be
He, too, can grow much like a tree.

I like a man who plants a tree,
No further introduction he
Will ever need to win my heart;
To me he is the counterpart
Of usefulness, and comfort too,
And does the good few others do.

I like a man who likes a tree,
He's so much more of a man to me;
For when he sees its blessings there
In some ways too, he wants to share
Whatever gifts his own may be
In helping others, like a tree.

For trees, you know, are friends indeed:
They satisfy such human need;
In summer shade, in winter fire,
With flower and fruit meet all desire,
And if a friend to man you'd be,
You must befriend him like a tree.

Author Unknown.
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THE 1950 PLANTING SEASON
will soon be here. Your Colorado nurserymen wish to serve you in the best way possible. Most plants may safely be moved any time after the frost is out of the ground up until they start out in leaf. It will be to the advantage of each of us if you will make definite plans now for the plants that you will need and work that should be done. During the short planting season we must work to the best advantage to get everything done.

Call on the experience of the firms listed below to help in the selection of plants which will give best results in Colorado’s difficult climate. Do not overlook the value of thorough preparation of the soil in which you will plant your trees, flowers or lawn. The best of plants can not give good results when planted in poor soil.

BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO NURSERYMEN’S ASSOCIATION

They have the knowledge of conditions in Colorado, the plants to fit those conditions, and experienced men to plan and plant.

Alameda Nursery, Denver
Amidor’s Cash Nursery, Denver
Associated Forestry & Landscape Co., Denver
Colorado Gardens & Nursery, Colorado Springs
Clythi Nursery, Ft. Collins
Collins Nursery, Ft. Collins
Collins Nursery, Ft. Morgan
Glenmore Nursery, Denver
Green Bowers Nursery, Denver
Hartschen Nurs. & Lands. Service, Cheyenne
Kinghorn Nursery, Ft. Collins
Kroh Brothers Nurseries, Loveland
Littleton Nurseries, Littleton
Marshall Nurseries, Denver
Northem Nursery, Denver
Nuzum Nurseries & Landscape Service, Boulder
Oakesfield Nursery, Denver
Richards Gardens, Ft. Collins
Roberts Nursery, Littleton
Rockmount Nursery, Boulder
Rocky Mountain Nurseries, Denver
Rocky Mountain Nurseries, Pueblo
St. Vrain Valley Nursery, Longmont
Shapard’s Nurseries, Boulder
Schulhoff Nursery, Wheatridge
South Denver Evergreen Co., Denver
Shadow Valley Gardens, Wheatridge
Tallon Nursery, Wheatridge
Upton Gardens, Colorado Springs
Wheatridge Nursery, Wheatridge
Williams Gardens, Greeley
W. W. Wilmore Nursery, Wheatridge
Woodman Bros. Nursery, Denver

It’s Not a Home Until It’s Planted

COLORADO NURSERYMEN’S ASSOCIATION

February 1950 Schedule


Feb. 22—Wed., 7:45 p.m. Horticulture House. See further announcement.

Feb. 12—Sun. Meet Horticulture House 9 a.m. for start of snowshoe hike into the wild country west of Denver. Call for particulars of destination and equipment necessary. Registrations must be in by Friday evening.
FINDING SPRING

By Minna F. Dickinson

FINDING spring is a fascinating game that anybody can play—this matching of wits with nature. So why let it dance and dance before we sleepy-eyed mortals of winter begin to take notice?

Spring is for everybody, no matter who you are or where. Let's catch it in its very first glow. How wonderful—that deep assurance of age-old order lifted into a sensing of new beginnings, a looking ahead.

"Morn, come see my pretty sky," shouts a three-year old running in from play, his world a world of rainbow tints, piled high on high. It's spring. He knows more than he sees, and he has more than he knows. Something that we're impelled to find anew. Else, why is spring?

"You live in the land of the trailing arbutus? Or where the first-of-all robin gets a write-up in the papers? Perhaps you've seen a farmer's wife bring into the house an apronful of fluffy yellow chicks. You instinctively hold them close to your cheek as they peep, peep, peep.

Here in the Rocky Mountain West, it's February. Mountain peaks flash signals of winter from frozen fields of ice and snow. Longs, Pikes and Evans speed the message. Graciers may still be forming up in the high country, but canyons come down to tell a different story. February is a month of many tricks, but that is where the fun comes in.

We, who pride ourselves on being mountain-wise know that arctic winds may be sweeping down a certain slope while a kindly sun takes over just across the way. Cars are passing by, loaded with skiers bound for Aspen, but straight ahead, even beautiful Berthoud Pass looking into distance after distance can't tempt us today, because we're acquainted with a certain little stream up Deer Creek Canyon. Sure enough, there is its valley—coaxing us with warmth. Down we swoop on a flowing bank of green, and spring blows sweet and clean across our faces. We taste the freshness. Our little thing of a river is running away as fast as it can, tumbling over itself to get away from ice and snow, but delightfully impudent as always with its teasing "Catch me if you can."

"Wait a minute. Please."

Our Colorado dogwood has decided on a redder hue, and "pussies" in the willows are rubbing their eyes, we know. Blue spruce are standing by, murmuring their friendly approval.

"Here, you sassy imp! Have a bite". What a noisy bird, this camp robber jay, with feathers that try to match the sky. He acts as if he owned the whole domain. He does have a high priority.

Why that crazy bee! What does he think that he can do for a living so early in the year? We hope that that pile of red rock mountain hasn't turned his head with all that sunshine bouncing off. He may be wiser than we.

The blue smoke of our campfire begs us to look high, yet higher. Was ever the sky so blue a blue? Let's climb. Who will be the one to find that first spring flower? It's mighty close to St. Valentine's Day. We slow our steps and look ever so closely—our tiny Spring Beauties are shy. But what a thrill it will be to find them, chasing each other from under the melting snows to peek at us in pink and white. Oh! They were expecting us. What a pity if we had not come.

A February day is short—shorter in the Rockies. Pines marching high on the crest of the opposite slope are slanting long blue shadows over the snow. Pointing our way with a tinge of purple! We must hurry if we are going to take you that first spring bouquet.

Here is a fistful of rich black dirt. How well it fits the hand so warm and moist. It sparkles with bits of silvery mica. Soil that has been mellowed by a million springs. Now for a pebble or two covered with a fairyland forest of moss. Perhaps the yellow willow will part with the tip of a twig. It will sprout roots, you know. Here is some kinnikinic of Indian days faithfully trailing along, its green never failing. See how the Oregon grape hurries to loosen its tight little knots of gold without even bothering to renew last year's foliage. What is this, weaving a lacy design of Indian days faithfully trailing along, its green never failing. See how the yellow willow will part with the tip of a twig. It will sprout roots, you know. Here is some kinnikinic of Indian days faithfully trailing along, its green never failing. See how the Oregon grape hurries to loosen its tight little knots of gold without even bothering to renew last year's foliage. 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Woody Ornamental Plants for Landscape Use in Colorado

IN the following pages we are listing trees, shrubs, vines and evergreens which are adapted to use in Colorado or the Rocky Mountain area. These lists have been compiled by the editor but have been checked with many local authorities and represent the result of many years' experience. These helps should prove valuable in selecting the proper plant for each particular landscape situation. Existing publications have only considered other parts of the United States where conditions are very different and many of these books have been more confusing than helpful. No such list as this can be made to be correct for an indefinite time, as new plants will be introduced and pests may eliminate others. As omissions or corrections are noticed we would appreciate having our attention called to them, so that future revisions may be corrected.

SHRUBS FOR COLORADO

THE following lists of shrubs are arranged to help all gardeners select the right kind for each requirement. Select them for size, season of blooming, type of soil or location. These have all been tried in Colorado and are here rated for their good and bad qualities.

T—indicates tall, over 6 feet; M—indicates medium, 3-6 feet; L—indicates low, under 3 feet.

A. Native, tree-like shrub found growing in moist places in company with Mountain Alder. Branchlets slender and graceful and the bark a beautiful cherry-brown.

B. Good for dry places.


D. Hardy and drought resistant. Fern-like leaves and spikes of purple flowers in summer.

Aralia spinosa, DEVILS-WALKING STICK—T
Also called ANGELICA TREE and HERCULES CLUB.
Large prickly stems, and very large, compound tropical-looking leaves. Unusual, half hardy shrub.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, BEARBERRY KINNIKINNICK—L
Evergreen, trailing native. Useful for ground cover on very well-drained slopes. Difficult to transplant.

Berberis koreana, KOREAN BARBERRY—M
A barberry with large, leathery leaves and long clusters of small yellow flowers in spring followed by bright red berries and brilliant red leaves in fall. Resistant to wheat rust.

Berberis thunbergii, JAPANESE BARBERRY—L
A good dwarf shrub for low informal hedges or specimens. Thorny stems and attractive red berries in fall and winter. Prefers a rich clay soil.

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea, REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY—L
Leaves remain red all summer. Very attractive, but not as hardy or vigorous as greenleaf variety.

Betula fontinalis, WATER or ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIRCH—T
A native, tree-like shrub found growing in moist places in company with Mountain Alder. Branchlets slender and graceful and the bark a beautiful cherry-brown.

Buddleia sp., BUTTERFLYBUSH—T
Large purple, blue, red or white spike-like flowers in summer. They are very fragrant and attract butterflies. Should be treated as a perennial and it dies to the ground each winter.

Caragana arborescens, SIBERIAN PEASHRUB—T
Erect spiney shrubs. Usually hardy.

Caragana aurantiaca, DWARF PEASHRUB—L
More dense and bushy than the Ginnala Maple. Leaf-stems and winter buds are bright red. A good native shrub.

Caragana pygmaea, PYGMY PEASHRUB—L
These very dwarf shrubs have small green leaves and small orange flowers. Drought resistant.

Chaenomeles japonica, JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE—M
The common form has brilliant red flowers in spring. Very hardy and drought resistant.

Cercis canadensis, EASTERN REDBUD—T
Sometimes hardy here in protected places. Distinctive reddish-purple flowers in very early spring.

Cercocarpus montanus, TRUE MOUNTAINMAHOGANY—M
An interesting native shrub of dry hillsides. Covered in fall with peculiar, twisted, fuzzy-tailed seeds.
Euonymus atropurpureus, EASTERN WAHOO—T
Somewhat similar to the European Burningbush, but of slower growth, larger leaves and much richer fall color. Attractive red and orange fruit hanging on till late.

Euonymus europaeus, EUROPEAN EUONYMUS—T
Also called Burning Bush or Spindle Tree. A large shrub with dark green leaves and stems, and upright habit of growth. Rose-red fall leaves and red-orange fruit in fall and winter.

Exocothea racemosa, COMMON PEARLEBUSH—M
A nice-half-hardy shrub. Small white flowers which resemble a string of pearls when in bud.

Fallugia paradoxa, APACHEPLUM—M
A native shrub of dry alkaline places. Bears small, white, rose-like flowers followed by fuzzy, drupet-like seed heads.

Fraxinera neomexicana, NEW MEXICAN FORESTIERA or MOUNTAIN PRIVET—T
A native shrub similar to privet. Hardy and useful for specimens or hedge.

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis, Cl. SHOWY FORSYTHIA—T
The familiar early-blooming Goldenbells. Flowers large and profuse (when not killed by a late frost). Quick growing and of upright habit.

Forsythia suspensa, WEEPING FORSYTHIA or GOLDENBELLS—M
Covered with golden bells in very early spring before the leaves appear. Drooping habit useful above walls or on banks. Stands partial shade. Variety Fortunei is more erect in habit of growth.

Hibiscus palustris, COMMON ROSEMALOW—L
Kills back each fall like a perennial, otherwise considered as a shrub. Beautiful large hollyhock-like flowers in colors from white to red.

Hibiscus syriacus, SHRUBALTHEA—T
Large hollyhock-like flowers on a tall slim shrub. Only hardy here in a protected place.

Hippophae rhamnoides, COMMON SEABUCKTHORN—T
A small tree or large shrub with silvery leaves similar to the Russianolive. Orange berries in fall.

Holodiscus dumosus, BUSH ROCKSPIREA—M
A valuable slow-growing native shrub, closely related to the familiar sages. Its dense regular growth and its ability to withstand drought make it very useful. Covered in summer with large heads of white flowers.

Hydrangea paniculata, Cl. PEEGEE HYDRANGEA—M
large panicles of flowers in summer. Usually kills to ground each winter, but, in protected place, will bloom each year.

Jamaica americana, CLIFF JAMESIA—M
Sometimes called Wax Flower or Welsh Hydrangea. Delicate waxy-white flowers. One of our nicest natives, but requires a very well-drained location and prefers partial shade.

Kolkwitzia amabilis, BEAUTYBUSH—T
Nice arborescent habit of growth and neat leaves. Covered in spring with pink bell-shaped flowers.

Leppeidea thunbergi, THUNBERG LEPPEDEA—M
Also called Desmodium or Purple Bush Clover. Drooping stems loaded with rose-purple pea-like flowers in fall. Dies to the ground each winter.
Philadelphus virginia, VIRGINALIS MOCKORANGE—T
Semi-doube, fragrant, white flowers in June and throughout summer. Slow growing and rather tender but worthwhile in a partly protected location.

Physocarpus monogynus, MOUNTAIN NINEBARK—L
Large spreading shrub, having clusters of creamy-white flowers, followed by interesting brownish seed pods.

Physocarpus opulifolius, COMMON NINEBARK—T
Large spreading shrub, having clusters of creamy-white flowers, and lower and less spreading. Covered with white flowers in spring and attractive red-brown seed pods in summer. Good fall color.

Potentilla fruticosa, BUSH CINQUEFOIL—L
Similar to above but has white flowers and is less damaged by spider mites.

Prunus americana, AMERICAN WILD PLUM—T
Our native wild plum useful for a tall, hardy background. Beautiful when in bloom and frequently produces good plums.

Prunus americana, Cl. Newport PURPLELEAF PLUM—T
Similar to Prunus cistena in color but more upright in habit of growth.

Prunus besseyi, BESSEY CHERRY or WESTERN SANDCHERRY—M
Wide spreading branches with deep pink flowers in May and yellow or red fruits from August to late fall.

Prunus cistena, HANSON PURPLE PLUM—T
Flowers small but numerous and of a darker red than other honeysuckles. Very attractive.

Prunus glandulosa, CL, DOUBLEWHITE FLOWERING ALMOND—M
Leaves remain purple-red all summer. Useful for an accent point among green foliage. Flower and fruit unimportant.

Prunus glandulosa, CL, DOUBLEPINK FLOWERING ALMOND—M
An attractive shrub of early spring. Should be used more.

Prunus tenella, (nana) RUSSIAN ALMOND—L
Beautiful red buds and pink flowers in early spring. Very slow growing.
Prunus tomentosa, MANCHU or NANKING CHERRY—M

Large attractive shrub having beautiful pink blossoms and red edible fruit, will be more commonly planted when it is better known.

Prunus triloba, multiplex, DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM—M

Covered with beautiful double pink flowers in early spring, often mistaken for a large flowering almond.

Prunus virginiana demissa, WESTERN CHOKECHERRY—T

The familiar native shrub with clusters of white flowers and black edible fruit. Useful for tall thickets. Hardy and slow-growing.

Petale trifoliata, COMMON HOP TREE or WAFA ASH—T

A partly hardy shrub with inconspicuous flowers but large showy clusters of silvery, hop-like fruit which remain attractive throughout winter.

Ribes tridentata, ANTELope BITTERBRUSH—M

Low native shrub on dry hillsides. Very fragrant yellow flowers each spring, difficult to transplant.

Rhamnus cathartica, COMMON BUCKTHORN—T

A large drought-resistant shrub often used for tall hedges, but usually as a background shrub. Clusters of black berries remain through winter.

Rhamnus frangula, GLOSSY BUCKTHORN—M

An upright shrub, with lustrous green leaves, interesting spotted bark and berries which turn from red to black in September.

Rhodotypos scandens, BLACK JETBEAD—M


Rhus glabra, SMOOTH SUMAC—M

Smooth bark, and more compact dwarf growth than Staghorn Sumac. Leaves turn to a beautiful deep red in fall and ornamental red seed heads hang on all winter.

Rhus glabra cismontana, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SMOOTH SUMAC—L

Valuable for its brilliant fall color. A native of dwarf habit making it useful where a large sumac would get too tall.

Rhus glabra laciniate, CUTLEAF SMOOTH SUMAC—M

Very beautiful leaves with red stems. Of dwarf habit and attractive fall color.

Rhus trilobata, SKUNKBUSH SUMAC—M

Also called Lemonade, Aromatic or Three-Leaf Sumac. An informal, slow-growing, aromatic native shrub that can stand much drought and abuse.

Rhus typhina, STAGHORN SUMAC—T

Loose picturesque tree-like shrub with velvety stems and large tropical looking leaves. Makes a grand display of red fall color and the red seed heads persist all winter.

Rhus typhina laciniate, CUTLEAF STAGHORN SUMAC—M

Of sprawling habit but attractive foliage. The fall color is golden yellow and pink.

Ribes alpinum, ALPINE CURRANT—M

A neat shrub of slow dense growth. Can be trimmed for a low hedge with golden yellow and pink berries.

Ribes aureum, GOLDEN CURRANT—M

Spicy-fragrant bright yellow flowers in May. Edible black or yellow berries. A useful native shrub for thickets and to attract birds.

Ribes cereum, WAX or SQUAW CURRANT—M

Dense, slow-growing native shrub of attractive shape. Thrives in dry places. Small pink flowers in June and scarlet currants in summer.

Ribes inerme, WHITESTEM GOOSEBERRY—M

Low-growing thorny native shrub with graceful habit and neat foliage. Good for covering banks and rocks. Valuable edible berries.

Robinia hispida, ROSEACACIA LOCUST—M

Of loose spreading habit similar to dwarf sumac. Beautiful large clusters of pink pea-like flowers. Spreads from suckers.

Rosa banksi, MEADOW ROSE—L

Bright red upright stems, mostly thornless. Small pink flowers and persistent red fruits.

Rosa floribunda, FLORIBUNDA ROSES—L

These should be used more. They come in a good range of colors, and bloom all summer.

Rosa foetida bicolor, AUSTRIAN COPPER ROSE—M

Also known as the Denver University Rose. Covered in June with large single flowers of a coppery flame color, or sometimes distinct red and yellow petals. Probably the most striking bloom of any of our shrubs. Makes a bush of attractive shape and is hardy here.

Rosa foetida persiana, PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE—M

Double yellow June-flowering rose. Flowers more double than Hanson and darker than either Hanson or Hugonis. Shrub of rather irregular shape.

Rosa harrisoni, HARISON YELLOW ROSE—M

A double yellow spring-flowering rose, similar to Persian but more hardy and free flowering.

Rosa rubrifolia, REDLEAF ROSE—M

Leaves and stem are dark red all summer. Very small pink flowers and persistent red fruit.

Rosa sayi, NATIVE RED STEM ROSE—L

Low-growing spreading shrub, similar to Meadow Rose but more dwarf. Useful for naturalistic plantings and covering banks. Effective in combination with Snowberries or Thimbleberries.

Rosa setigera, PRAIRIE ROSE—M

Small pink flowers and persistent red fruits. Of spreading habit, useful for ground cover and covering banks.

Rubus delicious, THIMBLEBERRY OR BOULDER RASPBERRY—M

One of the most valuable of our native shrubs. Gracefully arching thornless branches with attractive foliage. Large white rose-like flowers in May and June. Very hardy and easily grown.

Rubus idaeus strigosus, AMERICAN RED RASPBERRY—L

Small pink flowers and persistent red fruit. Of spreading habit, useful for ground cover and covering banks.

Salix irrorata, BLUESTEM WILLOW—T

A native growing in loose, well-drained soil. Edible fruit.

Salix irrorata, BLUESTEM WILLOW—T

The silvery-blue stems of this rapid-growing native willow are especially attractive in winter. Small gray pusses burst out from their jet-black buds in early spring. Not as large buds as the pussy willow, but it seems to be resistant to the blight which damages the pussy willow. Several other species of shrub willows of various colors are native here and useful for planting.

Salix purpurea, DWARF WILLOW—M

A plant from arctic regions. Very slender twigs and delicate blue-green leaves. Suitable for specimen or clipped hedge under difficult conditions.
Sambucus canadensis, AMERICAN ELDER—T
A rapid growing shrub with attractive white flowers in summer and black edible fruit. There is also a cutleaf and golden variety which are useful.

Sambucus microphylla, BUNCHBERRY ELDER—M
White flowers and beautiful red fruit. A native in high altitudes.

Shepherdia argentea, SILVER BUFFALOBERRY—T
A native shrub with narrow gray foliage similar to Russian olive and bright red, edible berries. Spreads from suckers.

Shepherdia canadensis, RUSSET BUFFALOBERRY—M
A low shrub growing under pines in high altitudes of our mountains. Bright red fruit and interesting russet leaves. Difficult to grow in alkaline soils.

Sorbaria argentea, SMOOTH TREE FALSESPIREA—M
Large neater blooms and later than the Ashleaf Spirea.

Sorbaria soro/bifolia, URAL FALSESPIREA or ASHLEAF SPIREA—L
Large panicles of small white flowers in summer. Spreads from root suckers and looks ragged at times.

Sorbaria scopulina, GREENES MOUNTAINASH—T
An uncommon native shrub which bears heads of white flowers and showy orange fruit similar to the European tree species. Very slow growing.

Spirea arguta, GARLAND SPIREA—M
Completely covered with masses of small white flowers in earliest spring. Hardy in most situations. Should be clipped back each year after blooming.

Spirea bumalda, CL FROBEL SPIREA—M
Of dwarf growth, sometimes winterkilling, but always producing enough new growth by blooming time in the fall. Flat heads of magenta flowers which are difficult to harmonize with other flowers, but, as it blooms in summer when there are few other things, it is very valuable.

Spirea prunifolia, DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH SPIREA—M
Masses of small double white flowers in spring. A shrub of irregular growth and often full of dead wood.

Spirea thunbergii, THUNBERG SPIREA—M
A shrub of neat shape and featherly light-green foliage. Similar to Garland Spirea but not as desirable.

Spirea trichocarpa, KOREAN SPIREA—M
Flowers similar to Vanhoutte but a week later. A shrub of irregular spreading habit, but one of the most beautiful.

Spirea vanhouttei, VANHOUTTE or BRIDAL WREATH SPIREA—M
The most popular of all shrubs. Neat arching form, nice foliage and a grand display of white flowers.

Symphoricarpos chenaulti, CHENAULT CORALBERRY—L
Low spreading growth. Snow-white berries in winter. 

Symphoricarpos mollis, SPREADING SNOWBERRY—L
Low spreading growth. Snow-white berries in winter.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis, WESTERN SNOWBERRY—L
A coarse native shrub forming dense masses on moist slopes.

Symphoricarpos oreophilus, MOUNTAIN SNOWBERRY—L
A superior species of native snowberry of graceful arching habit. Nice pink flowers.
<table>
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**Season of Plant Color in Denver**

Flowers, Fruit, Foliage, and Stems

**Key to Colors**

- G: Green
- Qv: Gray
- L: Lavender or Purple
- O: Orange
- B: Blue
- Bl: Black
- W: White
- R: Red
- P: Pink
- Y: Yellow
- Br: Brown
- V: Various
### SHRUBS CLASSIFIED AS TO HEIGHT AND USE

M—For use in the mountains. P—For hot, dry, or plains use. I—Irrigated areas. T—Will grow in irrigated areas, but tender or unreliable. S—Will grow in partial shade.

#### TALL—OVER 6 FEET
- Ceanothus velutinus, Mtn. Balrn—M
- Salix purpurea, Dwarf Willow—I
- Sambucus microbotrys, Bunchberry—M
- Shepherdia argentea, Buffaloberry—I
- Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac—I
- Syringa villosa, Late Lilac—I

#### MEDUM
- Salix purpurea var. glabra, Falsespire—I
- Spirea arguta, Garland Spire—I
- Sp. humalda, Cl., Froebel Spire—I
- Sp. prunifolia, Dbl. Spirea—I
- Sp. thunbergii, Thunberg Spire—I
- Spirea triochocarpa, Korean Spirea—IMP
- Viburnum affine, Bridal Wreath—IMP
- Viburnum burkwoodii, Cranberrybush—IMP
- Vib. carlesi, Koreanspice Vib.—T
- Vib. pauciflorum, Snowball—IMP
- Vib. prunifolium, Blackhaw—I
- Viburnum trichocarpa, Korean Spirea—IMP
- Amelanchier sp., Serviceberry—I
- Betula fontanalis, Water Birch—IM
- Caragana aborescens, Sib. Peashrub—IMP
- Cot. coggygria, Smoketree—I
- Cercocarpus mont., M'tainmahogany—IM
- Crat. Buckthorn IF
- Crat. phaenopyrum, Washington Hawthorn—I
- Eriobotrya japonica, Feral Plum—IM
- Euonymus fortunei, Green Euonymus—I
- Fagus silvatica, Tilia—IM
- Lonicera involucrata, Bearberry Hs.—MS
- Mahonia aquifolium, Oregon Grape—IM
- Rhus glabra, Smooth Sumac—I
- R. typhina, Staghorn Sumac—IP
- Syringa a. japonica, Tree Lilac—I
- Syr. persica integri., Fersian L.—IMP
- Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac—I

#### LOW—UNDER 3 FEET
- Ceanothus velutinus, Mtn. Balrn—M
- Salix purpurea, Dwarf Willow—I
- Sambucus microbotrys, Bunchberry—M
- Shepherdia argentea, Buffaloberry—I
- Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac—I
- Syringa villosa, Late Lilac—I

### MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR MAKING CLIPPED HEDGES

#### TALL—48 FEET
- Com. Buckthorn IP
- Mullbery IP
- Honey locust P
- Col. Spruce IM
- Black Hills Spruce I
- Bristlecone Pine IM

#### MEDIUM—26 FEET
- English Privet IP
- Forestiera M
- Skunkbush Sumac MP
- Bigtooth Aspen MP
- Jap. Table Pine I
- Redtwig Dogwood IMP

#### LOW—13 FEET
- Columbarea I
- Lonicera pubescens, Russian Almond—It
- Dianthus caryophyllus, Wild Flum—MF

As the mild days appear, check the soil for moisture. Water dry soil as soon as the frost is sufficiently out to allow the water to soak in. Don’t yield to the temptation to walk over or work with soil which is very wet. If you do this with heavy soil it will bake and bother you all summer.
VINES

Parthenocissus saintpauli, ST. PAUL VIRGINIA CREEPER—1
Slower growing and neater than Engelman. About the only good vine which will cling to a south wall.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata, JAPANESE CREEPER or BOSTON IVY—1
The newest and slowest growing of the ivies. Only hardy on the north or shaded places. Fine fall color.

Polygonum auberti, SILVERVINE FLEECEFLOWER—IP
A hardy quick-growing vine, hardy almost everywhere. Covered in summer with a cloud of small white flowers.

Rosa, Cl. CLIMBING ROSES—1
A great variety of colors which may be trained on trellises or fences.

Vitis, Cl. BETA GRAPE—IMP
A rather frail vine, but bears beautiful purple bells.

Clematis sargentii, MADAME CLÉMENTINE—IMP
A hybrid of Wild and Concord grapes. Grows vigorously and produces grapes good for jelly and juice, almost every year.

Clematis texensis, SCARLET CLEMATIS—I
Small, bright, red and white, half-opened flowers. Tender but makes a good growth each year.

Clematis tangutica obtusiuscula, GOLDEN CLEMATIS—1
Yellow flowers and fuzzy seed heads. Hardy.

Clematis tennensis, SCARLET CLEMATIS—I
Small, bright, red and white, half-opened flowers. Tender but makes a good growth each year.

Fruits Attractive To Birds

Soft fruits eaten when ripe by such birds as Robins, Finches, Bluebirds, Solitaires and Grobeaks.

How Good Are The New Roses?

Last year's All-America Selections on Roses (1949) were: Capistrano, a large, fragrant, rose-pink, disease-resistant; Fashion, a coral-pink floribunda, free-blooming; Mission Bells, sturdy deep salmon pink with long stems; and Sutter's Gold, semi-double deep orange fragrant. How good are they for our western climate?

Mr. Arthur Simpson, superintendent of Caldwell, Idaho, Rose Gardens, reports as follows:

"Sutter's Gold and Capistrano seem to justify top billing, Mission Bells is in my opinion just another good pink rose, and Fashion, while unusual and interesting, does not excite my enthusiasm."

Scott Wilmore, while not having had a chance to grow them until next year, feels that both Sutter's Gold, as a hybrid tea, and Fashion, as a floribunda, are outstanding roses.

No awards have been made for 1950.

M. WALTER PESMAN.

"Plants appear to have more sense than most people—they turn to the light."—George W. Olinger.
WILLIAM W. WILMORE 1861-1950

It was a long and tedious trip from Wheatridge to Denver in those early days,—1883. The roads were none too good, often muddy, and traveling by wagon was a slow process. But young William was an early riser, and a tireless worker. So he would get up in the early, early dawn, pick dahlia blossoms with the aid of a coal oil lamp, make up bouquets, and start out on his long journey with his father's vegetable wagon.

There were no flower shops in Denver at the time, and few greenhouses: young Wilmore was the pioneer initiating the immense flower trade for which Denver now is famous. As a dahlia specialist he became a national figure, recognized by all dahlia growers.

It all started as a hobby. William's father had had a hard time of it, first due to the 1873 Panic, then because grasshoppers ate up the vegetable crops in 1874 and 1875. When the young lad was put in charge of his father's ten-acre tract he added dahlias to the strawberries and other vegetables. He made them pay, and he gradually developed dozens and later, hundreds of new varieties; the final record shows close to five hundred new dahlias through the years.

That work, however, was done on his own place at Wadsworth and West 38th, he bought ten acres there in 1884. Then things began to happen. Having a house all built for his bride, he married an Iowa girl, Josephine Ely, in 1886.

"In 1883 he exhibited dahlias for the first time at the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and at this time published what was probably the first dahlia catalog in the United States". (from the Dahlia Bulletin).

October 4, 1892 the Denver Times newspaper sent out a reporter to his showplace who pronounced it the finest sight and the finest dahlia collection in the United States. He was then growing 200 varieties.

Some of these varieties, by the way, furnish a running history of Denver's and Colorado's garden lovers. Among them are John Elitch, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sewall, Dr. I. B. Perkins, (1913), Chancellor Buchtel, (1925), J. D. Long, (1922), Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, (1933), and Lucy Davis, Wilmore's daughter, (1923). Pahaska (1922) was named after the Indian name of Buffal Bill. Does Andy Gump (1924) suggest a head held high on a stiff neck? Sweetheart's Bouquet (1920) is still grown. Bon Ton is among the best. A. L. Chace and Chas. Clayton should be named.

No wonder W. W. Wilmore was awarded "the gold medal of the American Dahlia Society on September 27, 1936, for his service and devotion to the dahlia". At the time he had celebrated his fiftieth year as a dahlia grower; altogether he continued for 63 years.

In 1907 he published "The Dahlia Manual," an outstanding booklet on dahlia culture; 3500 copies were sold, in two editions. Much more could,—and should—be said about our horticultural pioneer. We are apt to forget the primitiveness of the early days, until we are suddenly reminded that young William shot a 4½ ft. bobcat while he was living in Valverde, at thirteen years old. We then remember that the old type of dahlia was the stiff, tight kind, and that Wilmore introduced many cactus dahlias, decorative dahlias, and,—the latest introductions,—the Ridge-more, (a combination of 'Wheatridge' and 'Wilmore'), a miniature dahlia, only three feet tall, and with choice 2½ inch blossoms in various colors.

We suddenly now realize that the name Wilmore has come to stand for the first class nurseryman type in Denver, just as the French Lemoines, England's Henderson, and our American Downings. The name has become a symbol. W. W. Wilmore has, thru his long and enviable career, identified the name with dependability, hard work, enterprise, cooperativeness, and leadership.

M. WALTER PESMAN

With a large part of the earth's surface now waste desert or fast becoming so, the result of uncontrolled ignorant and selfish exploitation, the time is here when only a complete knowledge of the plant resources of the world, followed by their sane safeguarding, development and expert utilization, will avert untold disaster to the human race.

From an article in American Forests, December, 1949 by Harlan P. Kelsey called "Arborways for America."

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Denver, Colorado
MA 6134
CHRISTMAS roses are in bloom now in a few rock gardens and perennial borders here in Denver. They began blooming this year before the end of October and will continue until they are followed by the Lenten rose in late February and March. No other hardy plant defies bitter weather so bravely and lifts its large, pearly blooms proudly in the sunshine after drooping limp and apparently lifeless on an icy winter morning. No winter bloom from any other plant makes so spectacular a display as the abundant blossoms on a well-established clump.

Originally wild flowers in ancient Greece and along rocky slopes in Europe and western Asia, they flourish in humid sections of our country. Best known and most commonly grown, the Christmas rose, *Helleborus niger*, is extensively cultivated in the mists and moisture of the Puget Sound region, along the Great Lakes and in the East where the atmosphere is similarly humid and rainfall is ample. We read of pearly drifts of the waxy bloom under apple trees, in front of shrubbery, or massed in front of a perennial border. In the favored sections, too, innumerable plants are grown in cold frames as commercial cut flowers. This treatment encourages the stems to stretch up toward the light and protects the exquisite bloom from bruising by harsh winds and cutting sleet.

Naturally harder to establish in our arid and changeable climate, no true hellebores will ever be as abundant or easily grown here as zinnias. Beautiful specimens may be found, however, in well-cared-for gardens in all parts of the city. In mid-December I saw a clump of at least fifty blossoms with innumerable buds clustered about its base. In the same garden, I recall an equally striking picture of the wine-dark Lenten rose, *H. orientalis*, against a background of fresh-fallen snow. That was a year ago in March.

As the plants are always slow to adjust themselves to new conditions after transplanting, it takes several years to establish a large, floriferous clump. The occasional flowers that grace the smaller plants their second and third years, however, are ample reward for the task of planting them. It is unlikely that we shall ever see great drifts and masses of the plants here in many of our gardens, but we can all develop single specimens to enliven the view from a favorite window during the winter months and even, with a little care, keep them unmarred during our severest storms by remembering to cover them until lashing winds and driving sleet are past.

The true Christmas rose, *H. niger*, comes in a number of varieties, most highly praised of which is *H. niger altilifolius*. By persistent effort this can be obtained, though many nurseries list the plant only by species, and some, I fear, sell under variety name plants hardly meriting that distinction. Though I have bought altilifolius three times, I have never yet achieved flowers "from three to five inches in diameter and on stems reaching from twelve to fifteen inches in length." My plants, however, are still young and are admittedly growing under adverse conditions. At present they fit better the description of the species than of the variety altilifolius as do most of those that I have seen here. It is quite possible, of course, that the extremely large flowers and stems of phenomenal length are produced, even in favored climates, in the controlled conditions of a cold frame instead of in the garden location recommended as ideal, in the open under deciduous shrubbery.
To keep bloom in the garden until the spring bulbs take over, there is the later-blooming *H. orientalis*. Known as the Lenten rose, it can be expected to start blooming in February and continue through Lent. This species as usually grown has countless wine or purplish flowers also in stemless clumps and also makes an unusual picture in the winter garden. Less often grown than the Christmas rose, it has interested the hybridizers even more and hybrids can now be secured in white as well as in several maroon shades and in a less striking pale green, a tint frequently found in lesser known species of hellebores. Some of the Lenten hybrids, I am told, are even white flecked with back dots. As its cultural requirements are similar to those of the Christmas rose, it should be more frequently grown. As a hobby flower, it is even better for its seeds are far more likely to mature here and crosses may produce specimens lovelier and more interesting than any now in existence. It takes patience, of course, as seed may lie dormant nearly a year and plants produce no bloom before their third year.

As hellebores are a humus-loving plant, plenty of leaf-mold or its equivalent should be incorporated into a deeply dug, enriched soil, with excellent drainage. The black roots go down at least a foot and do not spread out in surface-feeding masses. Hence watering should always be thorough. Sprinkling pleases the thirsty foliage in our dry air, but soaking is required by the fleshy roots. They are tolerant of a slightly alkaline soil, though they prefer a neutral one. A root-rot encouraged by the use of too much rich manure in the soil seems to be the only disease from which they suffer. Their worst enemies are the slugs that love moisture and mulches as well as they do.

Experts disagree as to the best time to divide and move the plants. As whatever tendency to dormancy they have comes in midsummer, I incline to favor the group that votes for spring transplanting. Plants shipped to me still in full bloom from the Puget Sound country have done quite well in my garden. Besides, I have had the satisfaction of seeing what kind of bloom I can expect as they develop into sturdy plants. It seems reasonable to suppose that spring transplanting allows the plant time to develop its roots and establish its crown before its next blooming period.

We'd like to issue a word of caution to lovers of the Christmas Rose. There are some people who are allergic to it. If you think you may be one of those, it would be well to protect your hands while handling it.

**THANK YOU**

This year the membership committee has confided its efforts to the sending out of statements to all members. To the date of going to press the response has been very gratifying. We are also pleased to note that many members have raised their class of membership, which will enable us to extend considerably the work that we are doing. We thank you all.—Mrs. Alice McWhinney, Chairman.
PLANNING YOUR GARDEN NOW?

Remember, a good fertilizer plus humus is the best foundation for any planting. MOUNTAIN PEAT MOSS mixed equally with Burnyard or Sheep Fertilizer gives you the essentials on which to build your garden.

Order your supply of MOUNTAIN PEAT fertilizer any time now.

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THE TREE TECHNICIAN practices intensive pruning and trimming, in thinning out and shaping up the crown of the tree, and in building up a sound framework of branches and limbs. This is done for aesthetic purposes or for control of the height and spread of the tree where necessary. Trees are also trimmed to allow free passage of strong winds through their upper crowns, and to reduce injury from ice and sleet.

Dead wood, intersecting and unbalanced limbs should be properly removed or pruned. To promote proper healing, all wounds and cuts of any large size should be painted with an approved commercial wound dressing; as every unprotected cut is a potential source for entry and spread of disease and wood-rotting fungi.

Proper cavity-filling (or so-called surgery) treatment may be given to trees where inroads of decay threaten their stability. Mechanical bracing, with cables and braces, is also used to correct structural weaknesses. Many valuable trees are, too, now protected by lightning systems. The tree expert of today should be quite familiar with the many aspects of chemotherapy.

These specific operations are highly technical and are dependent upon a skilled operator. They are not generally warranted, because they involve considerable expense, unless the trees possess high aesthetic or historic value. However, trees not thought to be worth such intensive and expensive treatment may often be given less costly first aid to prolong their effective life, until such time as they may be removed and replaced.

The tree expert must be able to diagnose fertilizer troubles and to know the effects of soil moisture and aeration deficiencies, which are common conditions of most trees not grown under natural forest conditions. Valued shade trees, lacking in vigor and weakened from insects, disease, heat and drought, generally need deep-feeding to promote renewed healthy growth. Keeping the trees healthy by applying sufficient fertilizer and water is usually the best preventative measure against most ailments.

Tree-feeding is a highly specialized job and must be done with modern, mechanical equipment, using special chemical fertilizers. The proper seasonal period and soil moisture conditions are very important when doing this job.

Arborists are also called upon to perform soil aeration operations, seeing that proper adjustments are made when normal air and water tables are disturbed by construction features such as walks, roads and sewers, or to install drainage systems when the water table is raised. He must likewise be able to treat trees for many types of mechanical injuries such as borer, animal and automobile damage, frost split and sunscald. Salt water, salt sprays and damage resulting from leaky gas mains are common in many areas.

Other services performed include the proper annual, summer-season shearing of foundation and hedging evergreens, so necessary to keep them dense and shapely and to control their growth.

There is a correct seasonal period to do this work. Even the simple operation of tree banding (use of barrier bands), which has restricted value only, should be correctly done by a reliable expert to be effective.

Home owners should learn something about general spraying practices,
the seasonal control periods and nature of the chemicals used for insects and disease. Summer contact insecticides such as nicotine sulphate, rotenone and pyrethrum are employed on some soft-bodied insects as aphids, young leaf hoppers and scale insects, which feed by sucking the plant juices. These chemicals are applied as dusts or sprays in any of the insect’s life stages.

Insects which feed by chewing and swallowing their food are combated with so-called stomach poisons. Arsenate of lead, DDT, (contact in some cases) and chlordane are examples. They are applied as dusts or sprays, just prior to, or during the insect’s feeding periods.

Dormant contact sprays are very special sprays used on a wide variety of insects during their winter stages, especially scale insects and overwintering insect eggs. They are usually miscible oil (petroleum) emulsions or lime sulphur. Care must be taken to insure perfect emulsions or concentrations of these sprays, in order to kill the insect without damaging the trees, and they must be applied when warm temperatures prevail.

Then there are many tree diseases which are controlled by protective treatment with such fungicides as Bordeaux mixture, the sulphurs and fermate. The wettable sulphurs are also useful as a spray or dust used against the summer infestations of red spider and spider mites, which in time will kill valuable evergreens and other plants if left unchecked.

OPEN SEASON ON MENODORA

QUEER things have happened,—and may yet. Some day somebody may go hunting for Menodora,—and find it,—just on an indicative hunch. And the place to look for it is Canon City: Menodora scabra, belonging to the Olive Family, as do Ash and Foresestiera.

Here is how: Professor Ellsworth Bethel, who used to be curator of the herbarium at the State Museum of the Colorado Capitol, among other things,—Professor Bethel owned one of the now rare copies of Rydberg’s Flora of the Rocky Mountains and Adjacent Plains. It contains a number of scribbles in his handwriting, concerning various native plants in Colorado.

That copy now belongs to Dr. Hazel M. Schmolz of Ward, Colorado, who used to be his assistant,—also among other things. It was loaned to M. Walter Pesman, when he was working on “Meet the Natives”. And that’s how a note was discovered, in Dr. Bethel’s handwriting, concerning Menodora scabra A. Gray. “Colo.-Canon City”, that’s all it says. But there’s the hint.

Menodora scabra is supposed to be restricted to “w Texas, s. Utah and Arizona”, according to Rydberg. But Benson and Darrow, in their Manual of Southwestern Desert Trees and Shrubs, also mention southwestern Colorado and, again, Canon City.

So, nature lover-sleuthers, here is your chance! There is no open season on Menodora particularly, but one specimen of it for the Herbarium at Horticulture House, and a number of good photos, will give you a lot of satisfaction, and will set ajar another door to the vast room of interesting secrets in Mother Nature’s custody.

* * *

P.S. There is a picture in Benson and Darrow, on page 271. It is a small shrub, 2-3 ft. tall, with small, simple leaves, small yellow flowers and twin-fruit.
February Gardening

No one in Colorado may predict what the weather will be in February. Some years it may warm up early in the month, the frost may leave the soil and transplanting of woody plants may begin. Other years there may be the most disagreeable weather of the winter in February. All good gardeners will be prepared to start work outdoors if we have one of the favorable years and will be content to plan and dream indoors if we draw a bad month. Remember though, that all “bad” weather to be out in may not be bad for plants. Additional moisture may assure good growth later, and continued cold weather may hold the early plants back so that we will be assured of good bloom later.

As a traveller preparing for a long trip, it would be well now to check all your equipment and be sure that all is in readiness for the year’s garden work. In August we wish for a let-up of the continual round of water-weed-spray, but now we are looking forward with impatience for the time for these chores to start again. While you are waiting, bring in a few twigs of the early flowering shrubs and get a preview of the grand display to come later. Forsythia tops the list, and plums, pussy-willow or spirea are sometimes effective.

Plans should now all be definitely made, the necessary plants for new work or remodeling ordered. As short let-ups come in the weather the garden may be cleaned up, manure brought in and possibly some warm spots spaded up. Look for the first unfolding leaves of the bush honeysuckle, the tips of tulips showing through on the south side and the first crocus bloom. Any of these first signs of spring encourage the real gardener. Now is the time that you will appreciate those tulips that you potted up last fall and covered over in the old cold frame. Brought into the house now they should soon be in bloom.

There may be work to do now on the tops of plants even though the ground is frozen. This is usually the best time to prune grapes. Shrubs may have been misshapen by weight of snow or tree limbs may have been broken. This pruning may be done any time now that the weather is fair enough.

One of the most important spray operations of the season is the dormant spray which can be done any time now that the weather stays above forty for a few hours, the wind is not too strong and the new leaves have not opened. Miscible oil is still an effective remedy for the scale insects on Elm, Ash, Maple, Spruce and some shrubs. Lime-sulphur as a dormant spray will kill many dormant overwintering insects and benefit the plants all through the season.

Inspect the bulbs and such which were stored last fall. Dahlias are especially particular as to drying out or becoming too warm. Glad bulbs should be treated for thrips if it has not been done before. It may be time to get the tuberous begonias started in flats. If you like the fun of seeing new plants start you should plant a few things in flats indoors and watch them sprout and grow. A few years ago we would all be getting the hot beds started. Electric cable now replaces Dobbin’s droppings, but someone must now begin to plan for all the plants that will brighten our gardens in summer.

If it is true that there is more pleasure in anticipation than in realization, then February should be the gardeners’ happiest month.
I Like a Man Who Likes a Tree

I like a man who likes a tree
And want no better company;
For such a man, I always find
Is just the very sort and kind
Who's not content unless it be
He, too, can grow much like a tree.

I like a man who plants a tree,
No further introduction he
Will ever need to win my heart;
To me he is the counterpart
Of usefulness, and comfort too,
And does the good few others do.

I like a man who likes a tree,
He's so much more of a man to me;
For when he sees its blessings there
In some ways too, he wants to share
Whatever gifts his own may be
In helping others, like a tree.

For trees, you know, are friends indeed:
They satisfy such human need;
In summer shade, in winter fire,
With flower and fruit meet all desire,
And if a friend to man you'd be: You must befriend him like a tree.

Author Unknown.