‘Antiques and Horribles’

Auction on the Hour, Every Hour,
11 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturday, May 20

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VASES... BASKETS... PICTURES... POTS... PANS
PICTURE FRAMES... ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
SEEDS... FLOWER POTS... GARDEN TOOLS
BRIC-A-BRAC... JEWELRY... ASHTRAYS
LANTERNS... TOYS... POTTED PLANTS
DISHES... GLASSWARE... BULBS
SMALL PIECES OF FURNITURE
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AND OTHER ARTICLES TOO
NUMEROUS TO MENTION

All loyal members are asked to bring several articles from
their attics and cellars, deliver during preceding week, to

Horticulture House
1355 BANNOCK

Auction in Parking Lot in Rear—Refreshments Available

The Green Thumb
COLORADO'S GARDEN MAGAZINE

LILACS
PLANTS FROM CANADA
THE SPECIES TULIPS

HAWTHORNS
ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

May Schedule ........................................... 5
Garden Auction .......................................... Back Cover

GARDENING

Cedar Hawthorn Rust, By Denver Forestry Office .............. 17
Roses Are Waking From Winter Sleep ......................... 25
Fort Collins, The Lilac City of Colorado, 
By Mrs. Bertha Peterson ..................................... 27
May Gardening .............................................. 35

LIBRARY

Books Received and Donors to Library, By Helen Fowler .... 31

MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN

The Value of Wilderness, By Sigurd Olson .................... 28

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Lilacs, By D. M. Andrews .................................. 6
Tuberous Begonias for the Amateur, By A. C. Hackstaff .... 8
Hawthorns, By M. Walter Pesman .............................. 10
Cacti Lovers, Notice ........................................ 16
Landscape Adornment, By W. R. Leslie ......................... 20
The Species Tulips Are Different, By L. J. Holland ........ 26

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Plant AMERICA!

For more beauty and better living, citizens of this country and of this state should . . .

Conserve what now is in soil, water, forests, wildlife to keep America Green and they should add appropriate plantings to:

Homes:
For good plantings add beauty, modify climate and provide nourishing food. Working with plants helps to counteract the strains of modern life and promotes physical and mental health. Well-landscaped homes encourage stability and pride in ownership.

Country Homes:
Here Beauty and climate control through suitable plantings are as necessary and profitable as are better farming practices.

Cities and Towns:
A good system of Parks and City Forestry are essential for every modern community. The actual cash value of beautiful street trees, parks, playgrounds, parkways and public grounds is very great and the inspirational value cannot be rated in dollars and cents.

School and Church Grounds:
Where else is it more important that there be beauty and inspiration, yet how many such grounds are still bleak and bare.

Business and Factory Sites:
Only recently has much been done about beautifying these commercial places. Look around and see the few good examples. Those who have tried it report that it pays big.

Roadsides:
Every year we are spending more time on the road. The roadsides and approaches to towns need not be bare and desolate. In most cases it is just a matter of returning some man-made plantings to replace the natural beauty destroyed in the process of building roads and towns.

Forest Land:
The future supply of our important soil, water, lumber, wildlife and wilderness recreation depends much on keeping our forest lands replanted as fast as needed timber is cut off.

We recommend to you this nation-wide campaign to PLANT AMERICA.

The Colorado Nurserymen's Association

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MAY SCHEDULE


May 6. Sat. 1-9 p.m. Nature Institute Field Trip to Daniel's Park Area. Nature Games and campfire conducted by Dr. and Mrs. Moras Shubert.


May 10. Wed. 7:45 p.m. Horticulture House. Those who have collected wildflowers may bring them for identification by the experts. If desired this will be a monthly event throughout the summer.

May 14. Sun. 9-4 p.m. Last session of Nature Institute. Field trip to Rampart Range Road Area. Learn the interesting things about the native plants through games and treasure hunts. Conducted by George W. Kelly.

May 21-27. Tentative date for trip to Dinosaur National Monument.

May 26. Fri. 7:45 p.m. Evans School, 11th and Acma. Control of Insects in the Garden, by R. V. Seaman. See details on page 7.


May 27. Sat. pm. Walk through Denver Parks to see the trees and flowers.

May 28. Sun. Leave Horticulture House 8 a.m. for trip to Squaw Pass to find the early mountain flowers.

May 30. Leave Horticulture House 8 a.m. for trip to Lamont Ghost Town above Georgetown. There may be good sub-alpine flowers by this time.

June 4. Sun. Leave Horticulture House 8 a.m. For trip to Eldora and Diamond Lake.

Register 2 days in advance for all trips.

Membership $3.00 on July 1st

Remember that minimum annual memberships will go to $3.00 after July 1st. The last half of the year memberships can be taken for $1.50 which will expire in December, then all will renew for $3.00 in 1951. Up to July memberships can be taken out at the old rate of $2.00. Tell your friends and neighbors of this.

Notify Us Promptly of Change in Address

Many Green Thumbs are returned to us each month because members have failed to notify us when they move. This costs us much unnecessary work and expense to locate the new address and remail.
THE GREEN THUMB

May, 1950

The following story was written by the world famous botanist and nurseryman of Boulder, Colorado in 1934. Notes attached to the manuscript indicated that it was to be the first installment of a series about the lilac. Mrs. Andrews found this among her many papers after her death and kindly offered it to us for publication in The Green Thumb.

LILACS

D. M. ANDREWS

The following story was written by the world famous botanist and nurseryman of Boulder, Colorado in 1934. Notes attached to the manuscript indicated that it was to be the first installment of a series about the lilac. Mrs. Andrews found this among her many papers after her death and kindly offered it to us for publication in The Green Thumb.

LILACS

D. M. ANDREWS

It is surprising to find how few people are really aware of the changes that have taken place in the lilac as to color, size of flower and panicle, increased profusion of flowering, the precociousness of young bushes which often bloom when only a foot or two in height. The flowering period has been lengthened by early and late varieties, there are splendid doubles and wonderful singles. Perhaps best of all is a ruggedness of constitution that makes them all hardier against frost without reference to earliness or lateness of bloom.

Considering all these advantages and the small differential in cost, one must really deplore the use of the common purple or white lilac where valuable garden space is so limited. For the small garden we must raise our standards of excellence; we must not be satisfied with anything short of the best. Too many of our gardens are overcrowded. Instead of over crowding we must learn the difficult lesson of discarding, digging out, and eliminating the inferior and unfit. This applies, not alone to lilacs, but to every plant and flower that we cultivate. Someone has said truly that our gardens are judged by the things we leave out of them.

The matter of selection of lilacs for the small garden is not so easy as one might suppose. John C. Whittier’s book on Lilac Culture lists nearly 400 varieties that have been selected, named and brought into cultivation. All of these are beautiful and fragrant, and perhaps no two of them are exactly alike. Granting that no small garden requires more than a dozen varieties, and many have room for no more than half that number, the competition for place becomes a real problem.

Fortunately, much of the necessary elimination has been made already. Most of the earlier introductions have been superseded by better ones. Improvement is still in progress, and we may look confidently for more improvement in years to come. Unfortunately the average nursery which offers named varieties of lilac is no more up to date in their collection of varieties than many home gardens. Only the specialist will be able to show in bloom the latest creations, and the propagation of sale-size bushes is slower than for many other shrubs. This makes the cost of the newer sorts slightly higher than the prevailing shrub prices, and even-root bushes that are raised from cuttings or layers are sometimes higher priced than grafted plants but they are more valuable.

Looking to the future, and recognizing our lack of parks or arboreta where lilacs are featured, such as the Arnold Arboretum or Highland Park at Rochester, this deficiency should be remedied at the earliest possible moment. Every large community should insist upon the cooperation of park authorities to set aside a sufficient area and plant at least one hundred good varieties of lilac, including the latest and best that are obtainable. Any garden club or association may well be proud to sponsor and promote vigorously such a movement. Washington, D. C., claimed 100,000 visitors the spring of 1934, to see the flowering of their Oriental Cherry trees.

Such a planting affords more than a mere exhibition of beautiful flowers. Varieties of lilac highly recommended elsewhere do not always appear at their best in Colorado, and vice versa. Personal taste varies so greatly that no two writers or observers would agree upon the best dozen lilacs. The best way to study lilacs is to see them in blossom time with a note book, and compare their flowers and fragrance, their habit of growth and the many characteristics which appeal to one individually. The first choice in color is almost without exception a dark purple. This is probably because of the novelty of the color. This choice, however, applies to at least four out of five persons. What their next selections in color would be I do not know: but on the whole a planting is most attractive and pleasing which contains a predominance of the lighter colors. There is no color clashing, and a few dark ones give emphasis, while many give a gloomy effect.

Buggy Ride for Bugs

By May 26 most gardeners will be frantically wondering how to handle the horde of creeping, eating, sucking things which begin to appear in such horrid abundance about this time. With this in mind, Horticulture House has arranged with Mr. R. V. Seaman, Field Entomologist for the California Spray Chemical Corp., to explain how best to give these nasty bugs a real "buggy ride" right out of the picture. To get the evening off to a good start, Mr. Seaman will discuss Red Spider, Aphis, Grasshoppers, Flies, and other insects; how to recognize them and what to do about them. And, no doubt, each eager gardener will bring his own pet peeve along for diagnosis and discussion, too. This will be a most informative evening. Time: 7:45; Date, May 26; Place, Evans School.
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FOR THE AMATEUR

A. C. HACKSTAFF

FOR those of you who will plant Tuberous Begonias the first time this year, I am outlining below some information which may be helpful to you.

From the experience I have had, you cannot produce extraordinary blooms without starting with the finest tubers. Seedlings and the small field-grown tubers will not give one the results to be had with the select variety. Blooms with a diameter of 6” to 8” are possible if you secure the proper stock. Such tubers are available, and worth the higher cost.

Our new tubers were received in Denver about February 15th, and along with last year’s were set out on flats slightly filled with peat, placed in a warm room (about 70 degrees) and sprinkled twice a week (hand dipped in water) as one would sprinkle clothes before ironing, until they came to life. One or more sprouts will appear, at which time they are ready for planting in flats, bands or pots. If you are transplanting to beds out of doors, I recommend cardboard bands or cardboard pots; if to be kept indoors, or you prefer to sink the pots in the ground, then you plant in the conventional clay pot.

You can purchase 4”x4”x4” planting bands or 4” cardboard pots, smaller sizes are not as desirable. Prepare flats 4” deep into which the bands or pots fit snugly so that they support one another when filled and moistened (a flat, for example, with an inside diameter of 12”x16” would accommodate 12 bands); otherwise the bands may disintegrate and you lose the purpose intended—transplanting with minimum disturbance of the delicate root system. The flats should be so constructed that they will not retain water in the bottom. By the use of bands in the flat, plants are easily removed with a wide putty knife or pancake turner after breaking out one side of the flat, when transplanting.

Break out all but the strongest sprout. By leaving only one, there is developed a very strong stalk bearing larger flowers than if several were left.

For the banding or potting mixture, I use:

- 1/2 Pear
- 1/4 Sandy loam
- 1/4 Leaf mold

or you can use leaf mold and sandy loam alone. Either of these mixtures will work well.

Partially fill the bands or pots with the above mixture, and then plant the tuber so that the crown is not more than one-half inch under the surface of the soil. Greater depth may cause rotting. Keep the soil one-quarter to one-half inch from top of band for watering.

The soil should be kept uniformly moist, not too wet, and the flats kept in a warm, well lighted spot. Without ample light the plants may become “leggy.”

In Denver it is not safe to set the plants outdoors until June 1st to 15th when all danger of frost is over. By this time the growth is sufficient for transplanting.

If you are planting in beds where the best effect is to be obtained, soil should be highly friable. Use generous quantities of humus, such as leaf mold, well rotted manure, sand, etc., or you can use leaf mold and sandy loam alone. Either of these mixtures will work well.

The heavy clay soil, so common in Denver, must be broken up for begonias. Hardening of the soil around the plant is damaging to the root system, the roots being near the surface. If spot planting around the garden, you can prepare a small area for each plant, or sink in clay pots.

You may transplant without removing the bands if you wish. The top of the band should be level with the bed’s surface. Be sure that the tips of the leaves are planted forward, otherwise your blooms will be facing the back of the bed. About 18” apart gives a mass effect.

In the bottom half of the planting hole place two heaping tablespoonful of fish or cotton seed meal for large plants, one heaping tablespoonful for small plants. See that this fertilizer does not come into contact with the stem or leaves of the plant as it forms a mold which will destroy the plant. About August 1st an application of finely ground, well rotted cow manure will help late blooms.

Begonia stems are of a brittle, watery nature, and damage easily. They must be well staked or supported. If you live in a hail belt, protection should be provided. I use steel posts over which a frame covered with ¼” Hardware cloth may be set. The posts can be adjusted to any height and can be permitted to dry out, but avoid flooding. If your soil is properly prepared, no cultivation is necessary—in fact it should be avoided.

Begonias require much moisture, humidity and air. Gentle overhead sprinkling is best. The soil must not be permitted to dry out, but avoid flooding. If your soil is properly prepared, no cultivation is necessary—in fact it should be avoided.

Full sun should be avoided except for early and late planting rays.

In the Autumn, when the foliage begins to turn, gradually withdraw the water. A light freeze is not harmful, but a sudden heavy frost such as we often have in this climate, kills the foliage too quickly, and proper seasoning of the tuber does not take place. I recommend getting them out of the ground before this happens. In lifting, leave as much soil as possible around the tuber. Lay the plants on their sides in the basement until foliage is dried out. Then break out all of the old stem until the healthy sprout of the tuber shows. Leaving stem or particles of stem on the tuber may cause rotting. Wash off all soil, taking care not to bruise the tuber, in a cool, (40 to 50 degrees) dry, preferably darkened place for the winter.

Do not let my verbosity scare you, as it is not difficult to grow Begonias. You do not need the so-called “Green-thumb”. You need only to get the best stock and follow directions. You will be well rewarded for the little work involved.
HAWTHORN
M. Walter Pesman

The flowers be white and sweete smelling, in proportion lyke to the floures of Cherrie trees and Plomtrees. "It growth crooked, wrapped, and tangled, with a tronke or stemme of a convenient bigness". That's what the Englishman of yore thought of the "Maytree". And every tourist dutifully admires British hedge-rows and "thorn-apples".

But our American hawthorns are superior in many ways, besides being much more numerous. They in turn are greatly admired in Europe. There are six hundred species growing in our Arnold Arboretum in Cambridge, only 220 in Kew Gardens. By the time hybridizers will get in full swing, the number of desirable hawthorns will be legion.

Many of us are afraid to "tackle" Crataegus, the botanical name for Hawthorn. When we do steel ourselves and look over a botanical "key" for determining which is which,—our fear increases to panic. Listen to this: To start with we have to decide whether the veins in the leaves extend to the "points of the lobes or teeth" only, or whether they extend to points and sinuses both (the latter meaning the recess between the lobes). Being satisfied on that score we are ready to decide whether the stones of the fruit have furrows or irregular cavities on their inner surfaces (sounds like a dentist's quiz), whether the petioles have little glands at their apex, and whether the leaf veins have a pubescence, "at least when young". After having waited patiently until the fruit has ripened, to find out if it will drop or stay on the tree, we have to decide, next year, how many stamens the blossoms had and whether their anthers were red, pink or yellow.

In the meantime it has become evident that certain names of the past have mysteriously disappeared from modern botanical lore. There is, for instance, Crataegus coccinea, commonly carried in many nursery catalogs, and designated as either Scarletfruited or Thicket Hawthorn. Now different authorities substitute different names for it, claiming that Old Man Linnaeus gave it to at least two different plants. So Crataegus coccinea is just out, that's all. (But Sargent's Silva of North America still continues the name.)

Far be it from me to blame the botanists for all this. They did their best, knowing full well, that leaf forms are very unstable in general and particularly so in Hawthorns, that even the number of stamens changes in hybridizing, and that sizes of leaves and spines depend on soil, moisture, location, and what not. Even the color of bark differs in different climates.

For a practical nurseryman or plant lover, the best thing to do is to become acquainted with the most common and stable kinds, and develop a sense of recognition from the character of the tree, the comparative size of the haws, the typical kind of leaf. A good hawthorn to begin on is the English Hawthorn, Crataegus oxyacantha (the last part simply means sharp-thorned). Its leaf is distinctively deeply-lobed, with a pair of small leafy appendages at its base (stipules), the thorns are shorter than in other hawthorns, and the fruit is more oblong than in most others. The scrubby, ungainly tree, with a peculiar yellowish bark, is not difficult to tell. Incidentally it does well in shade.
The most formidable thorns have Spike Haw, Crataegus macracantha; they may be as much as 4½ inches in length; slender, a chestnut brown, and somewhat curved. Leaves are leathery and shiny foliage, the latest to bloom, most persistent fruit, numerous sharp thorns.

Dotted Hawthorn, Crataegus punctata. Its leaves are somewhat like that of Cockspur Thorn, but gray-green, broader, with more pronounced teeth, and particularly strong, deep veins. Its large dull-red fruit (up to an inch in diameter) is white-dotted, (hence the name); it is occasionally yellow. Stout, not too long thorns may be either pronounced or almost absent in individual trees.

Dotted Hawthorn, Crataegus punctata. Gray-green leaves with strong veins; fruit large, dull, white-speckled; falling early; large flat-topped tree, sometimes spineless.

Washington Thorn, Crataegus phaenopyrum (cordata). Triangular, lobed, shining green, thin leaves; late flowering; fruit quite small and bright red, persisting in clusters; many slender spines.

Frosted Haw, Crataegus pruinosa. Many stout, straight spines; fruit broad, with bluish sheen; leaves broader than most others.
color). Numerous stout straight thorns make too great intimacy difficult, but close examination of the leaves does show them to be more squatty at the base than most others; they remind one of those of Highbush Cranberry. Two healthy specimens are thriving in the City Nursery.

Morton Arboretum insists this is really the Thicket Hawthorn; it grows as high as twenty feet.

Well, so far so good. We have capably kept away from the most involved group of hawthorns,—the ones that used to be called Crataegus mollis and C. coccinea. The difference was said to be easy: C. coccinea with half inch fruit, ripening late in October, and ten stamens, as against C. mollis with one inch fruit, earlier, and twenty stamens.

Oh, how involved our “garden civilization” has become! Each group has now become a labyrinth of species and varieties, and due to hybridization it is getting worse almost every day. Poor posterity!

For practical purposes we can say that Downy Hawthorn is Crataegus mollis. But it has numerous near-relatives, such as C. arnoldiana, C. arkaniana, C. ellwangeriana, (mentioned in Hough’s Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada), C. submollis, and others. In general the Downy Hawthorn group consists of large trees, with a most picturesque tendency to arch down to the ground; it is first to bloom of the hawthorns, first to ripen, has the largest leaves and the largest fruit. What more do you want? Good to eat? yes, even that! And it drops its haws early, conveniently. “Downy” refers to the leaves, especially when young: they have an interesting double-saw-tooth edge with four or five sharp lobes. Many of our city parks have good specimens; Cheesman Park has a particularly fine group, and so does Seventh Avenue Parkway.

Shall we lump the rest in despair? A number of them have leaves similar to the one pictured by Sargent as Crataegus coccinea. There is the Thicket Hawthorn, C. intricata, which seems to have inherited its name from the old C. coccinea, a ten-foot shrub with smooth leaves, large flowers, long spines, dull fruit in October. Kansas Hawthorn, C. coccinoides has red foliage on leafing, which turns scarlet again in fall; it has large, shiny fruit with reddish flesh, 3/4 in., and in many ways looks like the Downy Haw with goodsized flowers, fruit and spines. What about Holmes Hawthorn, C. holmesiana? It is mentioned by Hough and illustrated as a handsome tree, again with leaves, flowers and fruit as of C. coccinea of yore, in fact Hough says it was included in that group originally. Lately it has been hitched up to C. villipes. By this time you are confused about this “coccinea” group. Cheer up, you’re in good company. But since the name C. coccinea was dropped altogether, there is now a clearer field.

Some botanists used to consider hawthorns as a toy that was free for all to play with. New species, new grouping, new names, new confusion! Different experts do not even agree on the larger groups. But at least the kinds illustrated herewith are fairly easily recognized. And in this region we are fortunate in one way: we need not bother about another dozen or so kinds that are hardy in the south, but not here.

There is one exception, and that is the Kansas Hawthorn, Crataegus viridescens, which grows along the Mississippi and up into Southern Illinois, but which does seem to be hard here: it does well in the Denver City Nursery. Dark green shiny leaves, erratically lobed or just saw-toothed, identify it, together with its gray bark and very few spines. It grows into a tall tree and has quite small berries with a “bloom.”

There is one more river to cross: our own native haws. Let us, again, start with the easy kinds, two of them.

Willow Hawthorn is Crataegus saligna,—just what its name implies: it has leaves like a willow. It grows wild in abundance all along the Gunnison river and in other parts of central Colorado, up to 7,000 feet elevation. You can tell it by its fruit as well: instead of red it is blue-black, ½ in. in diameter. And the slender thorns are black too. It’s a tall, clean shrub, good for our gardens.

The other kind that is easy to tell by its morocco-red spines and brown or black, hard fruit, is the Cerro Hawthorn, C. cerronii. It is a small tree along Colorado and Wyoming streams, with shiny, diamond-shaped leaves and few, purplish stamens. The name Shiny-leaved Hawthorn, adopted by Longyear, may help to identify it, but the Fleshy Haw also has shiny leaves, though thicker. (C. erythropaoda is another name for this Cerro Hawthorn).

Of the other three haws that Dr. Harrington recognizes in his new Flora of Colorado, the River Haw, C. rivularis or C. wheeleri, is restricted to the northwest part of Colorado, another dark-fruited kind; both branchlets and glossy spines are slender.

That leaves two. Now let your tongue be your guide: is the fruit succulent, or hard? In the first case: Fleshy Hawthorn, in the hard-fruited case: Fireberry Hawthorn. That dispenses of some of our worry.

You see, the botanists themselves
Here again the botanists have decided that they might just as well throw together such names as C. doddsii, C. sheridana and C. rotundifolia under this C. chrysocarpa.

Is that a hopeful sign? Even many botanists realize the “questionable validity of many of the assigned names”, and think that some types may be nothing else but accidental crosses in nature. This may not help us to recognize them, but at least it will save our self-respect,—knowing that even the experts are at a loss on the differences between hawthorns.

It is hoped that the pictures and the descriptions will do a little in helping us to recognize at least some of the more common types that grow in this region. They will be used more and more in our gardens as time goes on.

Notice, Cacti Lovers

The Denver Cactus and Succulent Society is a group devoted to the collection, study, and preservation of cacti and succulents, as the name implies. They are admirers of all exotic plants, but since by far the largest number of plant oddities are found within the classification of succulents, this title is adequate to cover the major interests of the members.

Europeans have long admired and studied cacti, which were taken to the Old World by early explorers. But only comparatively recently have our own people come to appreciate them. However, once started, interest has spread rapidly, leading to the formation of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America in 1929.

It is reliably estimated that there are now about 30,000 collections in the United States. These vary in size from one or two window plants to sizable greenhouse displays. The Denver Society is no exception to this variation in number of plants, so any one even mildly interested in “stickies” will feel at home in the group.

Meetings are held on the last Friday of each month, often in the members’ homes so the collections may be studied and enjoyed. But the May and June meetings will be at Horticulture House, 1335 Bannock. All interested persons are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Usually, some particular genus or species is studied each time, but there is ample opportunity, also, for “plant gossip.” During the spring and summer, field trips are taken, as the Society is actively interested in further promoting appreciation of our native cacti, of which Colorado has 26 species. A program of preservation is also important, because the constant encroachments of civilization upon their native haunts threaten the extinction of some species.

Denver and Colorado are in the spotlight just now with all cactus and succulent lovers because the 4th Biennial National Convention is to be held here July 10, 11, and 12th, 1951. The local host group is busy developing plans for fun, study, and field trips for this big event.

Remember the meetings on May 26th and June 30th, 8:00 P.M. at Horticulture House. YOU’RE WELCOME!

CEDAR HAWTHORN RUST

DENVER FORESTRY OFFICE

Cedar Hawthorn rust is a fungus disease attacking both Junipers and Hawthorn or Apples. Control of the disease can be obtained by removing the least valuable tree of the alternate hosts, for the disease must alternate between the two hosts to complete its life cycle. Future plantings should use resistant varieties of Junipers and Hawthorn. If it is not practical to remove one of the alternate hosts the following spray schedule is recommended.

Approximate Stage in life cycle
Date Spores produced from galls
April 20 to on the Juniper are infesting the Hawthorn or Ap- June 1st.
ple leaves.

Spores produced by galls on the Hawthorn or Apple are in- festing the Junipers.

Spray the Juniper with Fer-

Round-leaved Thorn) that it has 5 to 10 stamens instead of 10 to 20 as Fleshy Hawthaw, and that the teeth of the leaves have little glands at the ends which may make them glisten in the sun. Once the fruit is in evidence your taste will decide that this cannot possibly be called the Succulent Hawthorn.

Fleshy Hawthorn, Crataegus succulenta.
Tall native shrub with yellowish old bark, dark green leaves, shiny above; dark red, tasty fruits; thorny branches.

found that the hairiness of young twigs, color or stamens and length of leafstalk, by which they tried to tell C. occidentalis, coloradensis and C. coloradoiodes apart, were no safe guides. So now those three are all C. succulenta, Fleshy Hawthorn.

Well-named too, just taste them, especially when ripe: a treat. The practical gardener can often recognize this common well-branched small tree of the foothills by its distinctive yellowish bark on older twigs, and by its many, long spines. Leaves are dark green, shiny above, with a definitely wedge-shaped base and strong “impressed” veins.

In many ways the Fireberry Hawthorn (Crataegus chrysocarpa) may resemble the Fleshy Hawthaw: numerous spines, shiny leaves, small size of tree, size and color of fruit (which is red, and not golden as the name chryso- carpa might indicate). A careful observer might notice that the leaves are almost circular (sometimes called Round-leaved Thorn) that it has 5 to 10 stamens instead of 10 to 20 as Fleshy Hawthaw, and that the teeth of the leaves have little glands at the ends which may make them glisten in the sun. Once the fruit is in evidence your taste will decide that this cannot possibly be called the Succulent Hawthorn.

Control Recommendations
1. Spray Juniper with Bordeaux 180 prior to April 20th. (Caution Bordeaux and Lime-sulfur not compatible.)
2. Spray Hawthorn or Apple, 3 - 5 times between April 20th and June 1st. Ferrate 1 1/2 lb. to 100 gal.
3. Spores produced from galls on the Juniper are infesting the Hawthorn or Apple leaves.
4. Spores produced on the Hawthorn or Apple are infesting the Junipers.

The rust has a two year cycle on the Junipers, that is, Junipers infected in July 1950 will not show the jelly-like galls until the spring of 1952. Junipers sprayed with Ferrate this summer may still have jelly-like galls next spring and will not be free until the following spring.
FOUR TYPES of HAWTHORNS

COCKSPUR HAWTHORN
CRUS-GALLI GROUP
most persistent fruit, latest bloom, leathery foliage, short petioles.

DOWNY HAWTHORN
MOLLES GROUP
largest leaves, first to bloom, first fruit to ripen, largest fruit.

GOT TED HAWTHORN
PUNCTATAE GROUP
finest bark, deepest vein, deltoid red or yellow Fruit.

THICKET HAWTHORN
PRUNOIDEA GROUP
thin small leaves, bronze when unfolding, twiggy growth.

Loaned by Morton Arboretum. Drawings of hawthorn tree types by Mrs. Raymond Watts.
PEOPLE are ever very sensitive to their surroundings. As a cheery smile uplifts and a dour frown depresses, so do the component parts of the home grounds influence by either exhilarating or dulling the beholder according to their visual virtues. With the acquisition of a growing stream of new trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants it is increasingly practical to plant the grounds so that a keen maintained interest is assured during autumn and winter as well as in springtime and summer.

The spring pageant of blossoms is more opulent than it has been due to the introduction of such showy new hardy small trees as the Rosybloom crabapples, and superior shrubs such as hybrid lilacs, roses, honeysuckles, mockoranges and diervillas.

Summer is more colorful now with the addition of trees and shrubs possessing intensely colored foliage and superior herbaceous perennials as exemplified in choicer lupines, lythrums, lilies and delphiniums.

Autumn sees Nature painting the woodlands and borders with bold and varied colors. When the chlorophyll fades from leaves and the reds, yellows and purples assert their will the landscape reaches the season's zenith of buoyant glory. This period, which has been called “Nature's short-lived madness”, has been made more lively than previously with the planting of recently imported plants from the Orient and also local hybrids.

Winter is commonly considered as the drear season. The majority of indigenous trees and shrubs unload their foliage in early autumn, lose their fruits before freeze-up and then for five months exhibit only uninteresting bark, twigs and buds of neutral or insipid colors. Tame browns, pale drabs and dull grays are dominant. Happily, such indifferent surroundings may be readily brightened and the scene filled with definite interest. This transformation is effected by incorporating masses of woody ornamentals which remain clothed in brightly hued bark or carrying showy ornamental fruits. Some of the Rosybloom crabapples combine colorful bark and a crop of persistent scarlet fruits throughout the dormant season. A considerable range of subjects retain their fruits until spring. Among such are Cherry prinsepia, hawthorns, Amur cherry, Swedish basswood, and other subjects which enrich the winter scene.

Brief comment follows on some of the hardy distinctive plants esteemed in Southern Manitoba as contributing beauty and individuality to parkland and home-grounds landscapes.
May, 1950

Toba Hawthorn (Pauls Scarlet Thorn x Caragaetus succulenta)—a vigorous small tree with persistent double pink flowers and scarlet fruit into winter. 
Manito Pembina (or American cranberry-bush)—a tall form with very large fruits.

Tidy Caragana—a ferny-leaved selection of Littleleaf Caragana. Foliage more durable than Lorberg.

Golden Buffaloberry—shiny bright golden yellow winter berries.

Prairie Almond—semi-double pink flowers with red eye, borne in abundance, followed by woolly red fruits until September.

Silvia Mockorange—a hybrid with sweetly fragrant, long-lasting double white flowers borne on a shapely bush of moderate vigor and tawny branches.

Swedish Basswood—a small tree of the Littleleaf Linden or basswood, distinguished by warm tawny winter bark.

Carleton Honeysuckle—very fiery deep red flowers; bush denser than Zabeli.

NEW VARIETIES
(Names after "Standardized Plant Names" 1942)

Rosybloom (Redvein) Crabapple

AlmeY—vigorous tree, annual bearer, large bright red flowers with white star at base of petals; small scarlet fruit clings until spring.

Sundog—upright tree, mauvy-pink large flowers, small fruits fall in autumn.

Strathmome—columnar small tree with willowy branches; leaves carry red-purplish color all summer, flower darker than Hopa.

Baskatong—an Ottawa variety with red leaves.

Tomiko—a sister of Baskatong, and somewhat superior.

V. C. No. 3—coppery leaves, a substitute for copper beech.

Oakes—deep purplish red leaves.

Preston Hybrid Lilacs (late season)

Coral—clear pink.

Peach—peach color.

Frosted—frosted pink, drooping trusses.

Amur Lilac—20-foot tree, late creamy blossoms, tawny seed pods in winter. Suitable tree for small properties.

Amur Chokecherry—40-foot shade tree, tawny-yellowish papery bark, healthy, supplies winter color.

Morden Elm—a strongly shapely fast-growing selection of the native.

Siberian Elm, Manchurian strain—similar to what has been sold on the Plains as “Chinese elm” but is fully haddy. Self-sustaining. 

Morden Spruce—a select Colorado with dense habit, straight growth and durable waxy bloom on the leaves. 

Schubert Chokecherry—from Dr. W. F. Wills, Bismarck, North Dakota—displays purplish large foliage from late June until leaf fall in late October.

Valencia Honeysuckle—golden berries.

Amur Honeysuckle—fragrant white flowers and persistent red fruits arranged in layers.

Mongolian Oak—nec foliage that turns rich red in autumn and often clings to twigs throughout the winter.

Willows: Redstem White Willow (Salix alba chemsina)—liveliest red twig bark of all subjects on test.

Daphne Willows (S. daphnoides)—bloomy bark; large carmine catkins; useful for forcing for late winter bouquets.

Manchurian Crabapple—upright healthy tree, covered heavily with red currant-like fruits until spring.

Manchu Walnut—hardest, most rapid-growing walnut trees, large leaves.

Showy Mountainash—large bright scarlet fruits.

Seabuckthorn or Russian Sandthorn—plentiful golden fruits until April.

Cherry Prunus—thorny, arching shrub, earliest to leaf out, early yellow flowers, red fruits until May.

Hedge Prunus—thick glossy foliage on branches armed with long sharp thorns.
**SPRING GARDEN FAIR POSTPONED**

The Garden Fair committee wishes to thank all who expressed a willingness to join with the Association to promote beauty and improvement in Denver through the spring garden fair.

In March the Association was given permission to use the Civic Center for this event. As interest and participation in the fair grew, it became apparent to the city administration that use of the Civic Center for a commercial purpose would establish a precedent that would be difficult to control. As citizens particularly devoted to the preservation of a beautiful city, we regretfully but sympathetically support the administration's decision.

The Courthouse Square Corporation then offered the Association the use of Courthouse Square for Sunday, May 21st. Because the purpose of such a fair is not only to exhibit fine material, but to sell it, we feel that presenting the garden fair on Sunday cannot be reconciled with the policy of many contributors not to sell on that day.

Plans are now being made for presenting the Denver Garden Fair in the spring of 1951, when the Auditorium Annex will be completed and we can offer protection from weather as well as a longer display period. Definite announcements will be made later.

In the mean time there will be an auction of antiques, plants and various donated material in the parking lot behind Horticulture House on May 20. See further details on back cover. Bring in your discarded things and come prepared to buy things that you need.

**ROSES ARE WAKING FROM WINTER SLEEP; SPRING CARE IS IMPORTANT FOR HEALTHY PLANTS**

Warm spring days are close at hand and rose gardeners in the northern states should make ready to uncover their plants and prepare them for the growing season. If the proper measures to protect the plants from severe winter weather have been taken, spring chores will be relatively simple and will assure the grower of an endless array of beautiful flowers throughout summer and fall.

Hybrid teas and floribundas may be uncovered when there is no longer danger of a severe freeze. Some gardeners advocate the gradual removal of protective soil mounds but this must be done with extreme care to avoid injury to early growth. Perhaps the safest method is to wash the soil from around the plants, using a gentle spray, not the full force of water from a hose.

This is also the time to uncover climbers and tree roses which have been laid down for the winter. Give your tree roses the added support of a stake or pole to prevent "whipping" by the strong winds that are usually common to this season of the year. Secure climbers to their supports with strips of cloth, not string which may cut or damage the canes. There are a number of commercial fasteners available which can be obtained from leading nurseries.

When winter protection has been removed, bush-type roses including hybrid teas and floribundas should be carefully pruned. The main objectives of pruning are to remove dead or injured wood and to shape the plants. Major pruning rules to remember are:

- Eliminate wood that has been injured during the winter, cutting back to healthy tissue, but do not take out any more green wood than is necessary; remove spindly, undernourished stems for they will never attain full, healthy growth; make each cut about one quarter of an inch above a bud that points outward so that the plant will spread, shape the plant as you prune. Dead wood can be identified by its dark brown color as opposed to the healthy greenish live wood.

The question of the best pruning height has long been a bone of contention even among the most experienced growers. For general garden purposes, however, hybrid teas such as Mission Bells, Captistrano and Sutter's Gold, All-American Rose Selections for 1950, should not be cut back too severely. Remember that the plant needs plenty of strong green wood to store reserve food which will nourish new growth. The same rules hold true for floribundas such as Pasion, another 1950 A.A.R.S. winner.

Large flowered climbers are not pruned until the close of the blooming season but wood injured during the winter can be trimmed in the spring. When the time for pruning climbers comes, all damaged or weak canes should be cut out for these plants produce their best flowers on second year or older wood.

Ramblers are also pruned at the end of the blooming period but the method is different from that used on climbers. All shoots that have bloomed should be cut back almost to ground level for this class produces a new set of canes each year.

Always burn pruned wood to eliminate the possibility of infection from diseases or insects it may harbor.

From All-American Rose Selections, Public Information Office.
May is the month that brings us the Darwin, Cottage and Breeder strains of Tulips in all their glory. These three hybrid varieties are perhaps the most widely grown of all bulbs, being at home beside the humble cottage or on the palatial estate. Famed in prose and poetry, they are well known to all.

But what of the Wild, or Species, Tulips? Alas, they are but little known except by botanists and a few gardeners that like to have "something different," yet there isn't a single one of them that isn't worthy of a spot in your garden. Every one a gem of loveliness.

For the most part the Botanical (or Species) Tulips are low growing, and do best in a warm, sunny location, making them an ideal subject for rock gardens. Also, most species will have bloomed and faded by the time the other rockery plants have started growing, thus adding to their value in such locations. I find that they have the best effect when grown in clumps of half dozen each, where they may be left undisturbed for several years. Their culture is simple, one can almost plant them and forget them, but they must not be planted as deeply as the Darwins—about four to six inches—and they prefer a soil that is not too rich.

Since there is such a wide variation in the size, shape and color of both the flowers and foliage, I shall not classify them according to botanical order, but list alphabetically those with which I'm familiar.

**Tulipa acuminata:** This has long, sharp-pointed petals, yellow, streaked with carmine, petals often four inches long. Grows about a foot high. Probably from Turkey; very rare.

**T. australis:** One of the few Tulips with nodding flowers. The flowers are yellow, with a reddish flush on the outside, the leaves are very narrow. Only about 8 to 10 inches tall. From the Iberian Peninsula.

**T. clusiana:** Known as the Lady, or Candy-Stick Tulip, this little lovely one has creamy-white flowers that have a blue blotch at the base. The outside of the petals are red. About a foot high. From the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

**T. dasystemon:** From the strictest botanical standpoint, this is not a true Tulip, but an Orthithya, but let the botanists fret about that. Some describe it as a white flower with a yellow center, I like to think of it as a yellow flower with white tipped petals. Only about 6 inches high; a beauty from Turkestan.

**T. eichleri:** Orange-red blossoms that have a dark basal blotch with a yellow margin. About 8 inches high. From near the Caspian Sea.

**T. fosteriana:** If you like "any color, just so it's red" you'll like this. As red as an Oriental Poppy and over a foot tall. The second Tulip to bloom for me. The variety "Emperor" is probably the largest flowered Tulip. Petals have black base bordered yellow. About 18" tall. The variety "Princes" is not quite so large or tall. A comparatively recent introduction from Bokhara.

**T. Kaufmanniana:** Called the Waterlily Tulip because of its resemblance to the flower of a Nymphaea. Earlier of all Tulips, usually about the last week in March for me. White with yellow center, petals red outside. Only about 6" tall. The variety "Aurea" is the one commonly grown. Native to Turkestan.

**T. praestans:** Usually two or more orange-scarlet flowers from each bulb. About 8" tall, it follows Red Emperor in bloom. From Bokhara.

**T. viridiflora:** Different, but not exciting. Large greenish-yellow flowers on a tall (about 18 inches) stem. Somewhat resembles a Parrot Tulip. Country of origin not known. Formerly called "The Green Knight."

Try planting a few of these next fall. You'll never regret it.

**Fort Collins, The Lilac City of Colorado**

**By Mrs. Bertha Peterson**

An idea born in the Fort Collins Garden Club and quickly transferred to the Morning Garden Club has led to their combined efforts to make of this town the Lilac City of the Rocky Mountain Empire.

Receiving the approval of the town board on January 26, and shortly after that of the State Highway officials, the idea has snowballed into an activity which is now being supported by most of the influential clubs of the town. Nurseries in the vicinity are assisting by furnishing stock at advantageous prices. Gifts from approving citizens has begun.

Mrs. John S. Congdon, in memory of her deceased husband, has donated 42 clumps of the finest varieties of hybrid lilacs. These shrubs, with appropriate markers, will be placed at the north and south entrances of the city. Eventually plantings will be made at each entrance of the city and on available parkways, using only such hybrids as will justify the expense and the labor of planting.

The city has promised to do the planting which will be carried out under the direction of Howard Evans, City Engineer. The city will also furnish and deliver water to the shrubs. Among others who have volunteered to assist with the planting are the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts.

Mrs. Ruth Montgomery, president of the Fort Collins Garden Club; her committee chairman, Mrs. H. G. Jordan; Mrs. B. B. Mishke, president of the Morning Garden Club; and her committee chairman, Mrs. Charles Reimer, have completed so much of the work of bringing an idea into creation that the result seems certain. Fort Collins WILL become the Lilac City of the Rocky Mountain Empire.

Fort Collins is setting a good example for other communities to follow.—Ed.
THE VALUE OF WILDERNESS

BY SIGURD R. OLSON
Wilderness Ecologist, Izaak Walton League of America, Chicago, Illinois

The conception of wilderness has changed. A generation or two ago, it was a threat to our existence. Now with most of continental United States developed, we see it in the light of something we can at last enjoy, as an opportunity for education and scientific study, too often as a final chance for exploitation.

One of the greatest hindrances to the conservation of wild areas is the prevalence of the old pioneer tradition that no place should remain inaccessible or undeveloped. This outmoded philosophy is directly responsible for many of the battles waged over our last frontiers.

Fortunately there is a growing appreciation of the real values of wilderness. The great development of recreational use has stimulated interest everywhere. Communities depending on such areas for a livelihood are becoming aware of what they mean to their own economy.

From an educational standpoint, wilderness regions can be considered as living pages of history that give us as understanding of our past. To the youth of America they are a priceless opportunity for there they catch the vision which prompted man to fight his way across the continent.

Undisturbed control areas are indispensable to scientific research. Without norms, it is impossible to arrive at sound conclusions regarding ecological problems. Due to the rapidly changing biotic pattern of America, wilderness areas will soon be the only places where controls can still be found.

Not only are such regions valuable as sources of recreational income, but they are the last reserves of unexploited resources on the continent. They become, therefore, important links in our economy.

A serious flaw in our system of wilderness regions is the existence within their boundaries of privately owned lands. This condition coupled with the advent of flying into remote areas, makes swift acquisition and control imperative.

All conservationists have a responsibility to safeguard what is left. This can best be done through education which stresses the importance of wilderness to national welfare. If we protect and coordinate our policies of zoning, it will still be possible to set up a system of wilderness areas in the western hemisphere that will be a model to the rest of the world.

The Romance of Drug Plants

May 5 is the date to hear Miss Mary McDaniel tell of the romance of drug plants. At present, Miss McDaniel is hard at work comparing the properties of native Colorado drug plants with those of the standard varieties imported from Europe, and she has done some delving into the odd and interesting facts and fancies which cluster about these fascinating plants. From this material she has prepared a delightful story which she will bring to Horticulture House at the usual time, 7:45 P.M., May 5.
Questions and Answers

Must all soil have air to grow plants? Mary Anderson, Denver.

Exposure of soil to the air is very important in the cultivation of plants in general, especially in regard to the growing of vegetables and plants growing in pots. Admitting air to the soil increases its fertility and often helps to turn a poor soil into a productive one. Those stiff, wet, clay soils we find so often in the Denver area cannot admit air freely unless due aeriation is practiced. These heavy soils are much improved if they are dug in the autumn or fall and allowed to remain until spring in rough lumps or ridges. A good tilth will be insured by pulverizing in the spring and breaking up soil into small particles. Of course regular hoeing throughout the growing season is most beneficial.

Books Received at the Library During the Month of April

Carnations for Amateurs—J. L. Gibson, Covent Gardens, London.

Green Thumb, bound volumes, containing the 12 issues for the year 1949.

Horticultural Color Chart—the finest in publication.

Landmarks of Botanical History—Edward Lee Greene.


Making a Garden of Perennials—W. C. Egan.

The Gardener’s Bug Book, Cynthia Westcott, 2 copies in Library.

Myths and Legends of flowers, Trees, fruits, and Plants—Charles M. Skinner.

Donors to the Library for the Month of April

Mrs. B. C. Essig
Mrs. L. P. Banebach, Jr.
Mrs. John Tippitt
Mr. George F. Ott
Mrs. Julius Berber
Lynnette Hemingray Emery
Mr. James B. Stewart
Mrs. James A. Allen
Mr. P. J. Feretti
Roxie R. Broad
Mrs. Lowell R. Batchelder
Mr. Douglas G. Havens
I do not know what else Charles Skinner has written but in his book of Myths and Legends he has tracked down narratives of curious interest not only in themselves but also in their association from about every imaginable species of flower, tree, fruit and plant. Do you know the Algonquin story of the love of the south wind for the Dandelion, of the white weed detested by farmers but beautiful in their fields in June—have you heard why the color of the olive leaves is pale? These and many other legends are told in this charming book.

You who have been brought up under the kindly influence of old china will find the legend of the willow on your tea service. I doubt if there is one who can read the full story on the plate; it is there, however, and told in detail in this fetching volume. There are Christian legends, like those of the "Madonna Lily" that burst into bloom on the first Easter dawn or the little star of Bethlehem of which Mary said, "see the star in the east has fallen and born fruit in kind." There is special fascination in the myths of the deadly nightshade, "bred of witchcraft and evil to man," in Solomon drinking the hemlock and Jesus on the rood. I did not run on to Brett Young's Prothal...

The garden of black hellebore and rosemary—where wild woodruff spills in a milky pool,

There is heaven.

Maybe you will like your garden better if you read these captivating tales.

Helen Fowler

A word about Richardson Wright's Four books in the Library:

The Gardener's Bed Book—

Here the author sets down suggestions and sentiments gathered from his own experience. "Pungent as the night breeze" come these short and long chapters to be read in bed, by those who love the green, growing things of earth.

Another Gardener's Bed Book—

One story for every day in the year; they include sound advice on growing plants, book quotations, anecdotes, recipes and essays on a host of subjects.

The Winter Diversions of a Gardener—

A series of papers, as he says, written for his own amusement. When Mr. Wright cannot actually get out in his garden, he studies garden history. "Like a busy cook," he writes, "with many pots upon her stove, some I push to the back of my mind to simmer, some drag forward to boil merrily."

From that mental cookery, extending over a number of years, these papers have derived.

Truly Rural—

This is an early book of the author's, long out of print. I find there is a new edition, however, with five illustrations in color. Here are fascinating thoughts of life in the country, told in the same delightful way that makes Richardson Wright so eternally entertaining.

H. F.

An additional attraction at the garden auction will be an exhibition of garden sculpture especially designed for this occasion by the sculpture department of Denver University's Art School.

Helen Fowler
MAY GARDENING

PLANTING—The transplanting of trees, shrubs and evergreens should usually be completed by the middle of the month, as this is the time when the leaves are beginning to unfold. Many perennials can still be safely moved if taken up with a shovel of soil. The tender annuals are usually left until about Decoration day, to avoid those late freezes. The tendency of some nursery firms is to provide more and more things in pots which can be set out at any time. We may some day come to the California practice of listing the size of plants, not by feet, but by gallons. (The size of can that they are planted in.)

PRUNING—Almost any necessary pruning can still be done with the exception of maples or shrubs that are soon to bloom. Learn how to make cuts so that the scars will heal quickly.

SPRAYING—Keep a close watch now for the first signs of insect damage. The sucking insects—aphids—are most likely to appear at any time after the weather warms up. Watch your spirea, juniper trees and spruce especially. An ounce of prevention here may save a lot of damage.

FERTILIZING—Plants that are not growing vigorously may now be given a little stimulation, remembering that many of the chemical fertilizers are quick acting and of short benefit while the organic fertilizers are slower but longer lasting.

WATERING—Unless natural rainfall has been more than usual, it is time to begin to check all plants for sign of drought and give them enough to reach to their farthest roots. Remember that the larger the plant the larger the roots and water so that the soil is wet down where the roots are growing. Generally it is a good rule to water thoroughly and not so often.

CULTIVATION—This is the start of the summer’s war on weeds. Cultivate no deeper than is necessary to destroy them. The weeds are much easier killed soon after they come than they are after they become established. Mulching with leaves, grass clippings, peat or sawdust is taking the place of cultivation in many places.

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