HEDGES AND HAWTHORNS
(See picture on front cover)
By JOAN PERRY

A FINE group of trees and shrubs stands out in the plains northwest of Denver. There an immense cottonwood towers head and shoulders above its companions, and it is this lovely tree that inspired the creation of the garden at its feet.

This garden was designed by the late Mrs. Britten—"Hedges"—she called it—and planted these generously as a boundary to the property and as part of the inner garden design.

As you walk from the front yard through the wooden arched gateway a broad grass path, flanked by her-baceous borders, leads to the foot of the great tree. And from the main axis another garden with an ornamental pool and simple fountain runs along the length of the house.

Beautifully designed, and grown to maturity as part of its own landscape, this garden is cared for today by Mr. Britten who is now retired, and spends his time there growing cut flowers for the florists. "Hawthorns" as Mr. Britten calls the place, is called it—and planted these generously as a boundary to the property and as part of the inner garden design.

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FINANCE: Milton J. Keegan, Cm., Scott Wilmore, Fred R. Johnson, Mrs. Robert M. Perry, Mrs. A. L. Barbour.

MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. A. L. Barbour, Cm., Mrs. Helen Fowler, Mrs. C. Earl Davis, Mrs. J. Churchill Owen, Mrs. J. Kernan Weckbaugh, Mrs. Robert M. Perry, Mrs. Calvin Fisher, Mrs. Frank McLister, Mrs. Hugh Catherwood.

BENEFITS: Mrs. A. L. Barbour, Cm., Mrs. Winsford Pinkett, Co-Cm., Mrs. George H. Garrey, Earl Sinnamon, Mrs. C. Walter Allen, Mrs. Everett Parker, Mrs. Ralph Rickenbaugh, John Swingle, Mrs. Paul Hastings, Mrs. Paul Ambrose.

EXECUTIVE: All Officers.


BOTANICAL AREAS: Mrs. George H. Garrey, Cm., M. Walter Pesman, Robert E. More, Wm. E. Gunesch, Dr. Wm. Weber, Julia Jane Silverstein, Mrs. C. Walter Allen, Mrs. Helen Fowler, Wm. Lucking, George A. Carlson, George W. Kelly, Mrs. Hudson Moore, Jr., Mrs. Hubert Work, Milton J. Keegan, Robert J. Niebrach, Dr. Moras Shubert, Mrs. Everett Parker.


CONSERVATION: Mrs. J. Churchill Owen, Cm., Mrs. Wallin Foster, Mrs. Chas. Enos.

EDUCATION: George W. Kelly, Cm., Paul Morrow, John Swingle, Earl Sinnamon.


PROGRAMS: Mrs. Moras Shubert, Cm., Mrs. Jas. R. Arneill, Mrs. Hudson Moore, Jr., George W. Kelly, Miss Lula Morse.

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES: Mrs. Anna Timm, Cm., Don Hadley, Amy Ramsey, Dr. Moras Shubert.

PUBLICITY: Mrs. Ralph Rickenbaugh, Cm., Mrs. Everett Parker, Mrs. George Garrey, Fred Johnson.

PUBLICATIONS: George W. Kelly, Cm., Mrs. G. R. Marriage, M. Walter Pesman, Mrs. Claire Norton.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Helen Fowler, Cm., Miss Alice Wood, Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer, Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey.

HERBARIUM: Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach, Cm., Mrs. Edward Bahm, Mrs. J. R. Bailinger, Mrs. G. H. Forcade, Mrs. G. H. Grinstead, Mrs. R. H. Hughes, Mrs. Glenn F. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Newman, Miss Alice Quinn.

MIDWESTERN SHADE TREE CONFERENCE
Chicago, February 14-16

All those interested in trees commercially or professionally should attend the Midwestern Shade Tree Conference held in Chicago, February 14, 15 and 16.

At these annual conferences all the latest experiences on the care and planting of trees is presented by the leading experts from the colleges, city forester offices and commercial arboriculturists.

New insecticides, new diseases, new methods of fertilization, new weed controls are all appearing so rapidly that everyone dealing with plants in any commercial or professional way needs to take every opportunity to keep up with the latest developments.

Call Horticulture House for more details of program and registration.

FEBRUARY SCHEDULE
Feb. 8, Thurs. Horticulture House, 8 P.M.
Garden Time Is Just Around the Corner

And now is the time when all Seed Catalog addicts are dreaming up the wonderful gardens they’ll have this summer. Horticulture House is addicted to dreaming over seed catalogs, too, and on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, is planning a grand get-together for every one of like mind. You bring your pet catalogs and we’ll have ours, and we will share an evening of garden gossip. To get us all started off right, the meeting will begin at eight o’clock, with brief discussions by folks who know the pros and cons of the new plant introductions including our new vegetables as well as the delightful new flowering plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. This will be one of those “More the Merrier” occasions you won’t want to miss. Horticulture House will be open at 7:30 as usual.

Feb. 11, Sun. Snowshoe Trip to the beautiful Butler Gulch Area. Leave Horticulture House at 8:30 A.M. Register early.

DIRECTORS
Term Expiring in 1952
Mrs. A. L. Barbour___Forester
Mrs. Helen Fowler___Shadow Valley Gardens
George W. Kelly___Editor
Mrs. Frank McLister___Home Gardener
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Edward Bahm___Arboriculturist
Mrs. J. R. Bailinger___Arboriculturist
Mrs. G. H. Forcade___Arboriculturist
Mrs. J. W. Newman___Arboriculturist
Miss Alice Wood___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist

Term Expiring in 1953
George A. Carlson___Retired Forester
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Botanist
Robert E. More___Lawyer and Evergreen Specialist
M. Walter Pesman___Landscape Architect
Mrs. Moras Shubert___Botany Department, Denver Univ.
Mrs. J. Kernan Weckbaugh___Home Gardener
Mr. Le Moine Bechtold___Plant Breeder
Mrs. J. W. Newman___Home Gardener
Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer___Home Gardener

Term Expiring in 1954
B. R. Debon___Landscape Architect
Mrs. George H. Garrey___Arboriculturist
Fred R. Johnson___U.S. Forest Service, Retired
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Landscape Architect
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Arboriculturist
Miss Alice Wood___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Arboriculturist

Term Expiring in 1955
Mrs. Wallin Foster___Home Gardener
Mrs. Kenneth C. Sawyer___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Arboriculturist
Miss Alice Wood___Arboriculturist
Mrs. Dorothy Dorsey___Arboriculturist
Mrs. E. R. Kalmbach___Arboriculturist
PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1950
Given at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Association, held in Denver

This evening I take very great pleasure in greeting the members and friends of the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association, at this, its 67th annual meeting. On behalf of the officers and directors I extend you a warm welcome.

The year 1950 has been an important one in the life of the association. Increasing calls upon its services by the general public and growing interest in its many activities have been significant.

For many years the Association has endeavored to encourage communities in Colorado to create in their parks well labelled botanic gardens and arboreta, believing that such gardens would add greater beauty and distinction to a given park, as well as stimulate public interest and enlarge public knowledge of trees, plants and flowers. The association is encouraged to believe that the City of Denver will soon create an agency to lay out a botanic garden and arboretum in that portion of City park lying to the north, south and west of the Denver Museum of Natural History, and adjoining the area now being developed as a fine zoological garden. The present forward-looking city administration envisions in such a natural history area, a potential asset of the city—unique in its assemblage—in a truly magnificent setting, which annually attract tens of thousands of citizens and visitors alike—and add another jewel to Denver's crown as one of the most desirable places to live found anywhere in the world.

The association hopes other communities in Colorado will adopt similar plans.

The Association's publication, the Green Thumb, records in each month the interesting and instructive programs planned for the succeeding month and carried on at Horticulture House, 1357 Bannock St. During 1950 these programs included a series of classes for homeowners, conducted by George W. Kelly, Horticulturist of the Association, and presented in information on how best to lay out and plant the available ground around one's home with trees, shrubs, lawns, flowers and vegetables; how to be sure of good soil conditions; the importance of adequate but not excessive irrigation and to otherwise provide proper maintenance.

On Wednesday evenings a series of classes for professionals were arranged by Dr. Moras Shubert of the University of Denver. Many of these varied programs presented by qualified experts in their respective fields have been of significant value.

Friday evening programs were arranged by Mrs. Moras Shubert. These were most interesting and very well attended. During the year many other meetings were held at Horticulture House, such as those of the Rose Society, the Iris Society, the Denver Cactus and Succulent Society, various garden clubs, the Nature Institute and botany study classes.

Groups were conducted on 23 field trips to sites of special botanic interest and scenic beauty by Mr. Kelly before 80 garden clubs and other organizations in Denver and throughout the state.

The Association took part in the tree planting programs of the Colorado Mountain Club and the U. S. Forest Service.

The annual regional meeting of the Garden Club of America was held in Denver in October. Registration of delegates took place at Horticulture House. All delegates were deeply interested in the activities of the Association, and were extravagant in their praise of the Association's distinguished library covering the field of Horticulture and named the Helen Fowler Library.

Mrs. Fowler, chairman of the library committee, continues her great work creating for the Association the finest library of its kind in the Rocky Mountain Area. Through her knowledge and judgment of values, her generous personal donations, as well as those of her friends, over 2300 authoritative volumes on horticulture and related subjects have been assembled, at least 300 additional volumes were added during the past year.

The Green Thumb, the official bulletin of the Association, has grown in value and in influence under the direction of its able editor, George W. Kelly, Horticulturist of the Association. The bulletin has come a long way since the little folder of eight pages first appeared in 1944. Mr. Kelly is rendering an outstanding service to horticulture in the Rocky Mountain west by so ably editing this now nationally recognized publication. No other can speak with greater authority on horticulture in this region where climatic and other conditions are so different from other sections of the United States.

We are proud to announce at this time the forthcoming publication of Mr. Kelly's book entitled, "Rocky Mountain Horticulture is Different, George Kelly's Garden Book." This book should be available early this year and will be on sale at Horticulture House, at KOA and at all downtown book stores. A copy should be in everyone's library.

Mrs. Kalmbach has recruited an efficient and hard working group of people who have helped her with the labelling and mounting of the many specimens in the Herbarium at Horticulture House. This should be a distinct addition to the horticulture and botany of the region.

Mrs. Alexander Barbour, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Association will report to you on various matters affecting the Association. Since Mrs. Barbour's resignation from the office of the City Forester she has contributed her entire time to the Association, and is doing yeoman service to assure the continuation and progress of the work and service of the Association to the people of our region. Everyone interested in the Association and its worthy objectives is already deeply in her debt. Before calling on Mrs. Barbour I want to thank most sincerely our many friends who have volunteered services upon committees, our officers and staff for their effective work and fine cooperation during the past year.

Mrs. John Evans.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1950

You will note from the accompanying figures that 1950 has had its financial ups and downs. So much so that we have all come to feel that some way must be found to make sure of a steady income that will be adequate to our needs. So much of the Association's work, as you will see presently, is of the intangible variety that though of high value to Denver, the state and neighboring regions, does not and never can bring in returns in cash.

The minimum membership, altho
And so it goes! I hope that you think I have a partial answer.

I attended a conference in New Hampshire of representatives from a dozen private Forestry Associations. The man from Ohio was particularly helpful. Said he—"Your work, like ours, deals largely with public education and the conservation of natural resources. Go to organizations and industries whose prosperity depends particularly on such programs and propaganda. Tell them about your work and ask them to support it in so far as they see fit." I have started to do this with some very encouraging response. The Public Service Co. is going to help us generously in 1951 in the extension of education programs on proper tree planting and maintenance in the city. The Denver Clearing House Association has contributed on the basis that our work promotes the economic welfare of the state in general. Other businesses are interested for other reasons and I hope there will be more and more of them.

Meanwhile we are having a membership drive—not with a time limit—but continuous. Cooperative workers, too many for me to be able to give all their names here, are aiding the committee by seeking and getting from 5-10 new members each among their friends. Members who for some reason did not renew in 1950 have been contacted by a diligent group of telephoners and a good proportion have returned to the fold. The committee has also embarked on an attempt to gain members and at the same time to spread helpful education in the housing developments where brave young folks are starting from scratch on the prairie just as their forefathers did as far as soil, trees and gardens are concerned. This part of the membership campaign should go ahead with big strides in the spring.

We have also set up a Consulting Membership for a limited number of subscribers. This provides from 4-6 visits to the member's premises each year to give detailed advice on individual problems.

Our total membership of all categories now stands at 2,475, which is 319 more than on Oct. 1, 1950.

We have held two benefits this past year—the Auction of "Antiques and Horribles", so-called, in the spring in our own parking lot at Horticulture House and the Plant Auction in the Civic Center in the fall. They were both so successful and so much fun (as well as work) for all concerned that we plan to repeat them. A motion picture, This Changing World, made by John Nash Ott, the exponent of time-lapse photography, was shown at the Phipps Auditorium and sponsored by the Association in February.

we are working on such projects as: The creation of an arboretum, in conjunction with the city administration, to be located in City Park, adjoining the Natural History Museum. This project has been approved by the Mayor and will soon be in active progress. Roadside Improvement and Protection throughout the state. The development of State Parks and Recreation Areas. Seasonal Scenic trips to well and little known natural beauty spots to acquaint the public with their own state. The preservation of Wilderness areas, i.e. the Dinosaur National Monument in Northwestern Colorado—this has involved several trips to the canyons and one to Washington.

We seem to become increasingly a clearing house for the initiation and sponsorship of legislation relating to conservation in many phases. Bills that will reach the State Legislature in the coming session are State Parks and Roadside Improvement, State Control of Dusting and Spraying, Proper Regulations of the Cutting of Christmas Trees.

And so it goes! I hope that you agree with me in my conviction that the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association, being a private enterprise, with no governmental strings tied to it, is the rightful center and backer for this type of protection for our state's assets and therefore it should have the wherewithal to continue this service.

CHARLOTTE A. BARBOUR.
MY WHITE BIRCH TREE
BY B. O. LONGYEAR

A lovesome thing is the white birch tree
That stands beside my home
And I wonder sometimes that a thing so fair
Could grow from the earth’s dark loam.

Not many years ago t’was held
So slender in my hands
And planted with care where today the tree
Tall and majestic stands.

The birds are ever frequenting
Its boughs through all the day
And children ’neath its canopy
Seem in fairyland at play.

I’ve watched its lovely form respond
To Nature’s every mood;
Hoar frost-bedecked, dew-gemmed at morn,
By summer breezes wooed.

But when the right effulgence of the moon
Floods all the earth and air,
The tree’s material form then seems
Etherialized, a prayer.

’Tis then in purest ecstasy
My soul seems freed to blend
With time and space, the Infinite
And things that have no end.

And when for me life’s day is done,
The sky with stars alone is filled,
When the windows of the soul are closed
And all within the house is stilled;

I would there were no monument
Of marble, bronze or stone
To mark my earthly resting place
But some fair tree alone.

A tree whose brooding boughs are spread
Above the sheltering sod,
That looks into the arching sky
All day adoringly to God.
THE GROWING OF GOOD ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IS PROBABLY DEPENDENT AT LEAST HALF ON THEIR BEING PROPERLY PLANTED, AND YET THIS OPERATION IS THE ONE THAT IS MOST OFTEN DONE HURRIEDLY OR IMPROPERLY.

In this Rocky Mountain Area we have several conditions which make proper planting more difficult. Soils in general are alkaline, the ground is often dry when the planting is done and there is small chance of newly set things getting natural precipitation enough to keep them growing. The most difficult situation of all is the especially hot sun and dry air, which many of the plants from other climates can not tolerate.

Plan First

The most common mistake made in planting is to buy a few things that look good at the nursery and take them home and then try to figure where to plant them. Under these circumstances they are usually planted in the wrong place for their best effect and are most often put in the ground in the quickest way possible.

The right way is to have planned well in advance for the things needed and then buy only plants that will fit these plans and create the effects desired! Ultimate height should be the first consideration, then such things as bloom, fall color, fruit, and winter effect. Plants must be selected which will tolerate the conditions found in the place where they are to be set; such as shade, bright sun, wind, heavy soil or competing tree roots.

Planning all the details of a planting is good winter garden work, then when spring comes and the frost is out of the ground all attention can be given to the actual work in the soil. Put these plans on paper so that you will remember them.

Prepare the Soil

Too often ornamental plants are planted in soil around a new home without doing anything to improve it. When the house had a basement this usually meant planting in this lifeless soil from the bottom of the basement. The garden was doomed from the beginning.

Take time to prospect all over new grounds and if very poor spots of soil or deposits of plaster and rubblish are found, remove them and bring in good soil to replace it. This may cost money and delay the planting but it is the most important step in making a good garden. Even with reasonably good soil, there should be some work put on working it up rather deeply and adding manure, leafmold or peat.

With your plan in mind it is good practice to dig the holes for the things that you intend to get that day or the next. Dig them plenty large, especially at the bottom, where the roots will want to spread; and then try to figure that the harder the holes are to dig the larger they should be. You can loosen up the hard soil easier than the new roots can. If poor soil or subsoil is encountered in digging these holes throw it out and fill back with good topsoil when the plants are put in.

New plants like to be set in good soil—soil with humus in it, but they can not tolerate great quantities of rich fertilizer, either organic or chemical. Up to a third in bulk of peat can profitably be mixed with most any soil, as it has little chemical value, and smaller quantities of leafmold or well-rotted manure can be used, depending on the age and chemical strength of the material. It would be good practice to prepare the soil for planting many months in advance, if possible.

Get Good Stock

Don’t let the pretty colored pictures and glowing stories of nurseries from far distant places fool you into getting things which are not adapted to our climate. Even species of plants which are adapted here may be poorly grown or badly packed so that they arrive more dead than alive. Don’t fall for “bargain” plants. The only way to economize in buying plants is to get small sizes. These small plants will usually move easier, start growing sooner and will cost considerably less. If you must have large plants, see that they are moved with a good proportion of roots or balled. This is expensive work at the best, but it is the most important step in making a good garden. When the nursery plants are dug in the fall and stored in cellars until planting time in spring. This process can be done so that the plants are in good condition when delivered to you, but there is plenty of chance for careless handling and you should see that the plants you get are not dried up or damaged from handling. The larger sized trees and shrubs are much better when moved directly and promptly from the nursery to your home.

If you have stock given you, that you must dig yourself, you should dig carefully so that you will get all the roots possible and protect these roots from sun and wind until they can be dug into the new soil again. When plants are delivered before the ground is ready to plant them, they must be cared for carefully so that they will not become dried out. If they are small plants or are carefully packed in some moist material they may lay several days without harming them. Open the tops so that air can circulate around the tops, but leave the roots covered, and be sure that the material around the roots is moist. Set the package in the shade. If plants must lay for several days, or if they are large it is best to “heel” them in in the soil. To avoid digging a large hole they may be laid on their sides and just enough soil thrown over them to keep the roots from drying out. Water as necessary to keep moist. If stems of plants appear shriveled, cover them completely with moist soil for a few days. Often roses will be benefited by this treatment.

The Actual Planting

After all these preparations, then comes the actual planting—the place where many start. Bring out your plants and look over their roots. Cut the fresh cuts with a sharp knife or shears where there are mangled ends or dead tips. A good clean cut will encourage new roots to start. Keep all roots covered while preparing to plant. With the holes dug in the proper places and sufficiently large, and suitable soil available to backfill, you are ready to plant your stock.

This is best done by two people so that one can hold the plant, spread out its roots and see that the soil fills around them. Throw in the first few shovels of soil very carefully—just sift it in, so that the roots are not thrown all out of shape or matted together. Put the best soil in first. When the hole is almost full of loose soil work the hose, with the nozzle off, down to the bottom of the hole and turn on the water to backfill the soil again. When the plants are delivered before the ground is ready to plant them,
Special Treatment

Some slow-growing trees require special treatment to assure their growth. Birch are safely moved for about a week in spring just when the new buds break into green. At this time they may be safely moved bare root, but at any other time they require a large ball of soil. When Hackberry, Hawthorn, Honeylocust, Oaks and other slow growing trees are transplanted, they may set dormant half the summer before breaking out in leaf. Success can be assured with these difficult trees by digging with plenty of roots, keeping the roots from drying out, using much peat moss around the roots in planting, keeping the soil moist, and frequently sprinkling over the top.

The main planting season in this area is in the spring between the time the frost is gone from the soil and the time that the leaves start to grow. This season may start anywhere between February first and April first and usually ends the middle of May. Except for those particular plants such as those just mentioned all things may be moved is soon as the frost is out of the soil. There is usually a fall planting season from about the middle of October to the middle of December, which depends on season and weather. Many of the evergreens, slow-growing trees and shrubs with difficult roots are not as safely moved in fall as spring. They may set through the winter with our hot sun shining on them and sucking out their moisture and be in poor condition in spring when the weather becomes favorable for new growth. Each nurseryman has special preferences as to planting in the fall so if he is willing to take the risk, let him be the judge. There is always too much to do in spring and anything that can be safely done in the fall is just that much out of the way.
OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Report of 1950 and Suggestions for 1951

By Mrs. Anna Timm, Chairman

The 1951 schedule started off from the top of Devil's Head, at the Fire Lookout Station. Eighteen gay persons climbed the stairs in 1950 and returned in 1951. Last year four people initiated this trip, with a cold hurricane wind and clear sky which showed every star and every pinwheel of the fireworks on Pikes Peak. This year there was the same wind, but snow and fog to blot out everything at any distance. The party spent parts of the night both before and after the climb at Winston Kelly's Ranch down the road.

Among the many excellent privileges extended to its members by the Colorado Forestry and Horticultural Ass'n., this fairly new one, the Hiking Group, should rank very well. The committee have been very persistent in carrying out their schedule of trips month after month, through rain or sunshine, snow or wind. This group might be found wandering in high, far-away places on a stroll to see the new flowers coming in spring or the hillsides getting ready for retirement in fall. There is no measuring rod to measure the priceless peace and contentment found out there where Nature is ever at work. These hardy folk hope that they may show more people in 1951 some of the joys to be had in the unspoiled hills.

Last year there were 40 trips scheduled with a total attendance of 480, or an average of 12 per trip. Average miles hiked per trip were 7 or 3360 miles for the season. Most of the trips were one day, but there were several two and three day and a couple of week long trips.

Highlights of the 1950 schedule included a 4 days trip into the wild and beautiful Dinosaur Monument country, a Labor Day gallop on the Galloping Goose out of Ridgeway, joint trip with Gates Hikers to Montezuma and Webster Pass, Boreas Pass in full fall color, and a one day trip over the tops of Mounts Flora, Eva, Bancroft and James.

Plans for 1951 include trips into the fabulous formations of the former Wheeler National Monument, over Labor day; a repeat trip into the Dinosaur Monument country by bus and jeep, the last of May and first of June; and a week long backpack in the beautiful unspoiled Snowmass—Maroon country in mid July. These trips will be by foot but provision will be made to have supplies carried in by horse or jeep.

These are just the beginning of the many fine trips being planned. The committee would appreciate your suggestions for any trip, large or small, that you would like to take, into some area of interest. They need your cars to furnish transportation, and they would appreciate your early registrations for all trips. We appreciate your help in the past year and have enjoyed the wonderful fellowships established.
As a nation we are beginning to learn that there need no longer be a definite line between the economic, utilitarian things and the beautiful and artistic. More and more firms are learning that it does not cost, but it pays to make their commercial places of business attractive. It pays in the effect on prospective customers and it pays in the feeling of pride that it encourages in employees. The esthetic and the practical do mix and to the advantage of both.

These random pictures of a few firms around Denver demonstrate how a few trees, shrubs, flowers and some lawn well placed around a commercial place takes off the drabness and makes it attractive as the firm will take the same kind of care of your business.

The center picture on the left is of the attractive plant of the National Biscuit Co. at 3100 E. 40th Ave. and that at the bottom, left, shows one little scene on the very attractively landscaped grounds of The Western Appliance Corp., at 201 S. Cherokee.

The center picture will be recognized by most people as the entrance to the Gates Rubber Company’s new building on South Broadway. This entrance flanked with the plantings on both sides gave a cheerful spot of color all last summer, and is still attractive this winter even without the living plants.

The top picture on the right shows the front of the Maplecrest Turkey Farms, Inc. at 3601 E. 46th Ave. and the center right the office building of the Pacific Intermountain Express at 3223 E. 46th.

Bottom, right shows the familiar front of the Bredan Creamery at 1123 S. Broadway, where attractive architecture blends with attractive plantings to make of a commercial house a thing of beauty.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS MAY BE ATTRACTIVE TOO
TREES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOUR ELECTRICAL SERVICE

Paper given by
A. E. PERRATEN
At Rocky Mountain Horticultural Conference, Jan. 3, 1951.

In order to beautify our City and to enhance the value of our property it is an accepted universal practice to plant and cultivate trees. In the forests and fields the trees are usually in their natural or original surroundings, while in towns and cities their location is the result of planning, after a fashion. In order to provide electrical service at a reasonable cost it is necessary in most cases for the Electric Utility Company to install overhead wood pole service lines in the streets and alleys. Their location is also the result of planning which frequently calls for the poles to be placed in line or parallel with the trees. Since the Customer is concerned in each of these objectives, namely, the planting of trees and the receipt of electric service at a reasonable cost, it is obvious that a better understanding of this relationship may be beneficial.

The Engineer, in planning his service line is aware of the benefit of the tree. He is in most cases the owner of a home and takes pride in his own trees. A large portion of the materials required in the construction of the lines are supplied by trees. The poles are usually Western Red Cedar, Lodgepole Pine, Long Leaf Yellow Pine and Larch. The crossarms and timbers are usually Douglas Fir. The pins supporting the insulators are of Locust. He knows also that a line constructed in an area barren of trees is very conspicuous and at times causes complaints of obstruction of views from picture windows, etc. Where trees are present he finds less objection from this cause, for the trees tend to hide the poles and make them less conspicuous.

The route of the line is dictated by the location of the source of energy and of the ultimate customer and the electrical feeder pattern commonly employed. In cities where the streets and alleys are more or less regular, as in Denver, this electrical pattern takes the form of a main located at intervals of every fourth or fifth avenue running east and west with laterals tapping the main at each alley and running north and south. With this pattern in mind it is apparent that the majority of conflicts between service lines and trees could be avoided if you planned your trees to be located not on the alley line or the east and west avenues. The alley and rear lot lines are usually dedicated in the original plot plan for the several utilities and it will defeat this purpose to a large degree if the lot owner lines it with trees. These trees are usually planted for screening purposes which can be much more effectively done with shrubbery.

Since most of the service drops from the Company's lines to the houses cross over the customer's back yards, trees planted in that area also interfere with continuous service. During heavy snow storms while trees are in leaf, one of the major causes of service interruption is due to the breaking of service loops by broken tree branches in back yards and along the alley line. In a severe snow storm last spring some 1200 service wires were broken down in Denver in this manner.

The avoidance of planting trees on some of the east and west avenues is also desirable but the utilities recognize that this is a large request and that under certain circumstances trees would be an asset to the property owner. Where this condition exists and the property owner wishes to plant trees on the avenue, he can still be of help if the best suited tree is selected and properly located for good coordination with the service line.

For best coordination, the upright type should be avoided. These species are fast growing, resulting in relatively low wood strength and will ultimately cause trouble. The height at maturity is from 80 to 85 feet, making it impossible to build over them with the usual service poles. The spreading or preferably the horizontal type with heights at maturity less than 50 feet are more suitable. The White Birch, certain species of the Maples and Elms and the Willow are of this type. Wherever possible, the poles and trees should be lined up in parallel lines instead of in the same line. A better trimming job can be accomplished by avoiding the necessity of topping the tree, this will permit the tree to assume a more natural shape and control can be obtained by judicious side trimming. In addition to the proper selection of species and types and the offsetting of their respective lines, improved coordination can be obtained by proper spacing. Trees planted too close to each other
WE FIND BIG HORN SHEEP IN THE TARRYALLS

Don Hadley

The air was crisp and the sun bright that December morning as our three cars left Horticulture House on Ban-nock Street. Our destination was the Tarryalls and the Big Horn Sheep. Morrison was the next stop to pick up a passenger. There were twelve of us in the party now. Up Turkey Creek, over pine covered hills and down into the Platte Valley, we go. The road over Kenosha Pass was a little icy but the hills were beautiful in the bright morning sun. The snow capped peaks across South Park stood out on the skyline. The little town of Jefferson was still there though a cold wind was trying to blow it away. We leave the main road and turn east for about twenty-six miles. Great herds of cattle are grazing peacefully on all sides. Occasionally, we drive right through the barnyard of some hay ranch. Now, we are following the Tarryall Creek. After passing the Tarryall Reservoir, we notice the hills are becoming more rugged all the while. The car ahead has disappeared around a hill. LOOK — there they are just below the road, a whole herd of Big Horn Sheep. Out come the field glasses but you really don’t need them. You can see eight or ten of them near the creek only about a city block away. Then we drive on a ways and park the cars. There they are on a big rock just ahead of us. They seem to be all around us. Of course, they are moving for they see us now. I climbed up on the big rock and down on the other side was a Big Horn jumping down. He ran down to the frozen creek and disappeared in the rocks and trees across the valley. We watched four sheep cross the creek and show us their white bushy tails as they climbed up into the timber. It wasn’t long until they had all vanished into the Tarryalls. The whole skyline is a mass of red jagged rocks with pine forests at the bottom. It was a beautiful sight and long will be remembered by all. We had been royally rewarded in making the trip only ninety-five miles from Denver.

PROGRESS IN HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION

We must expect that a great deal of the progress in horticulture must come from the commercial and professional horticulturists. They are the ones who make their living from horticultural interests and it should mean more to them.

We have been pleased recently that these commercial people around Denver have begun to realize the value of knowing more about the background for their work and have been taking advantage of opportunities to learn more of the fundamentals of plant growth.

Dr. Shubert’s classes last fall were well attended, largely by commercial tree men and nurserymen. The tree-men of Denver and the nurserymen of the state each have an active association which encourages their members to become more proficient in their chosen work. Mr. Pesman’s landscape classes have attracted an interested group, at each course.

The other side of this move for better horticultural knowledge is for the home owners who employ these people to show their appreciation of better service, through better knowledge, by making it financially possible for these trained men to successfully compete with the untrained, fly-by-night, ash-hauler gardeners.
January’s New Books at Library

New Crops for the New World, Edited by Charles Morrow Wilson. Before Pearl Harbor we imported from the Eastern hemisphere about 94 per cent of our essential tropical commodities. The author says, “Japan grabbed our sources of these vital products but luckily for us, all these crops can be grown successfully in the Western hemisphere.”

Basic Horticulture, Victor R. Gardener, Prof. of Horticulture, Michigan State College.

Bacteriology, E. D. and R. E. Buchanan. In this latest edition an attempt has been made to keep in mind the needs and interests of liberal arts and science students, even though the emphasis throughout has been on the non-medical but technical byways of the subject. Household science is included here also.

The Nature and Properties of Soil, Liberty H. Bailey, Editor, assisted by technologists from Cornell University. Revised and latest edition. While a background of general geology and biology will be exceedingly helpful to get the most from this book there is much information to help the average gardener.

A Cup of Sky, Donald Culross Peattie and son Noel Peattie.

Donors to the Library

Mrs. Charles B. Owen
Mrs. Van Holt Garrett
Vella Hood Conrad
Mrs. D. D. Sturgeon
(Dedication for grandchildren)
George W. Kelly
LeMoine Bechtold
Mrs. Chas. O Voight
Sophia Dispense
Roy E. Woodman

Plant Physiology, Bernard S. Meyer, Ph.D. and Donald B. Anderson, both authors professors of Botany.

Climatic Cycles and Tree Growth by A. E. Douglas of Carnegie Institution and Steward Observatory.

Adaptation and Origin in the Plant World, the role of environment in evolution, by Clements, Martin and Long.

Tree Trails and Hobbies, Ruth Cooley Cater.

Plant Sociology, by Dr. J. Braun-Blanquet.

Protoplasm, by Wm. Seifriz.

Economic Botany, by A. F. Hill.

Introduction to Cytology, by L. W. Sharp.

Biography of Flowering Plants, by MacGregor Skene.

Textbook of Systematic Botany, by D. B. Swingle.

Root Development of Field Crops, by John E. Weaver.

Fundamentals of Cytology, by L. W. Sharp.

Flowers and Flowering Plants, by R. J. Pool.

Principles of Genetics, by E. W. Sinnott, L. C. Dunn and Th. Dobzhansky.

Introduction to Plant Anatomy, by A. J. Eames and L. H. MacDaniels.

Introduction to Plant Pathology, by F. D. Heald.

Plant Physiology, by E. C. Miller.


Gray’s Annual of Botany, by M. L. Fernald.

The writer looks with special favor on “A Cup of Sky.”

The name of Donald Culross Peattie brings to mind all of those other beloveds; “A Prairie Grove”, “Green Laurels,” “Flowering Earth” and many more, written for all that love the beautiful. The chapters here concern wind, water, sunlight, butterflies and the song of birds; then all too suddenly the five large letters in that genus “Ferns” jerks the reader back to earth.

To each chapter Peattie brings accurate and systematic garden facts, but always there is an Apollo, always there is a PIERIAN spring. In the beginning Peattie tells of his own garden, of an enclosed green place, of an ivied column of stone, “with a basin on it for the birds to drink from.” At the basin’s rim stands a little Saint Francis, blessing the thirsty at his feet. You read on and on until you come to the last chapter, OUR HEAVENLY EARTH, written by the son, Noel. With reverence like the man of Assisi for birds—, we can stand off and look with him at the earth as it should be, when its miraculous good fortune shall be realized, and secure from dangers within and without; this world will be plowed and tilled, and sailed in peace, and will roll rejoicing through the depths of space.

HELEN FOWLER.

HAVE YOU

Ordered your seeds and studied the needs of your shrubbery border?
Sprayed your trees with miscible oil or lime sulphur solution?
Painted and sharpened your tools?
Made an inventory of your garden supplies?
Screened and brought in your soil if you plan to start seeds in flats?
Taken care of all your hose, I see it lying carelessly in the snow in many yards?

Taken a look at any and all of your perennial plants, to see if they may have been heaved out of the ground? Fill in the big cracks you may find and push plants back in the ground?

Found out that Peonies seem to produce better flowers after a continual heavy freezing during the winter? They do not need mulching nor protection of any kind unless they have been newly divided. Make the covering in this case very light.

Looked at the tender plants in your rock garden? Evergreen boughs, left over from Christmas should be applied to act as a windbreak. Do not make this covering too heavy, the plants should be plainly visible under the mulch.

Found out that your rock garden should be bigger? Now might be a good time to collect the rocks. Count cobble stones and these fancy rocks out. For good looks use moss-covered rock.

Found mealy bugs or aphids or scale on your house plants? Use heavy soap suds for aphids and mealy bugs but rinse off after an hour or so. Scale should be scraped off with a light brush or cloth and the foliage rinsed later.—H. F.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We expect to repeat our wonderful and amusing auction of “Antiques and Horribles” at Horticulture House some time in May. Please begin to save your objects of art and your ancestral junk to donate to this affair. More details next month.
STAKES AND STAKING
What Should Be Done About Plant Supports to Produce Beauty and Symmetry?

STAKES at any time in a garden never look well, so staking should be done only when necessary to keep plants from drooping or loosening at the roots and to protect from wind and storm. Use stakes sufficiently strong but never taller than the flower head. Bamboo canes or thin wooden stakes are best for most flower borders but for heavy plants, such as Dahlias, inch-square posts are needed. Endeavor always to hide the stake behind the foliage. In tying, use raffia, and make the plant really solid but allow plenty room for stem development. Take special care to SPREAD THE STEMS OUT as you stake and not gather a number of stems together like "a bundle of sticks." Never try to get along with but one stake—several must be allowed for each plant, adding only as stems heighten. You will find a little ingenuity will help here.

As is done in so many cases, the loop is placed around the stem first instead of the stake. Tie raffias round the stake first, then round the plant and back to the stake so that the knot is made against the heavy support and not against the stem. Begin early, do not wait until June when damage might occur from those quick twisters we stotimes get then.

Staking is especially necessary for: tall Campanula, Dahlia, Delphinium, Helianthemum, some heavy-topped Phlox, some Lilies, Eremurus. Hollyhocks and others that have a fence, house or garden-wall for support need no staking. We pinch out the center of plants sometimes to keep low and bushy—these need no staking.

It is well to inspect the ties as the season advances and to loosen them as required.

HELEN FOWLER.

Questions and Answers
Will you name a few perennial plants that do well in acid soil. Long-mont. Mertensia virginica. Bleeding-hearts that is Dicentra eximia. Columbine, Rocky mountain. You will find this plant excellent if planted in acid soil, puny, when planted in neutral soil. Monkshood, Valeriana officinalis, Caltha palustris. Iris verna, Lilium philadelphicum and L. sulphuratum, Globeflower (Trollius) Trilium undulatum (Painted Trillium), Cimicifuga racemosa (Snakeroot). H. F.

Does Phlox divaricata require sun or shade?
Morrison Bartlett, Salt Lake. Phlox divaricata is a species of the Phlox group, having purple-blue flowers in tulip time. It likes rich soil, and grows to a foot or more in height sometimes. Its color is particularly effective in shade, even in dense shade. P.d. Laphami is grey-blue in color and perhaps the best of the varieties.

H. F.
Izaak Walton is best known for his work *The Compleat Angler*. However, one need not be a confirmed sports fisherman to enjoy the volume. Rather is it must reading, along with Thoreau’s *Walden* and the writings of other natural philosophers, for him who has the vision, the imagination and the appreciation of intangibles to delve into the imponderables of life and to see in living creatures, animal and plant, something more than a gift of nature to be exploited for profit.

The conservation minded group who founded our organization nearly three decades ago were happy in their decision to take Izaak Walton’s name. This, in spite of the obvious tendency of the unknowing (both as to Izaak Walton and the League named after him) to assume that the League is an organization of fishermen. True enough, many of our members are fishermen and hunters, and find in their outdoor sport a particularly satisfying form of recreation. It is perhaps significant that in the League motto, “Defenders of Soil, Woods, Water and Wildlife,” wildlife takes the last position. Surely the beasts of the field and the fishes of lake and stream, like man cannot exist unless the basic resources of soil, vegetative cover and water are wisely managed.

With this philosophy it is not surprising that the Izaak Walton League consistently has been a leader in programs aimed at securing wise resource management and in the front line of battles to prevent exploitation of resources for quick economic gain rather than for the most good to the most people over the long haul. It is not surprising that we place great importance in the intangible values of mountains, streams, forests and unspoiled wilderness, that we believe game animals and birds have large value to man beyond their availability as targets, that we resist the erroneous}

preaching, so prevalent of late, that physical progress, alone and as such, automatically will satisfy all of men’s complex social, cultural and spiritual requirements as well as the economic.

In the last analysis, man himself is an integral part of an ecological whole. He is an inseparable part of his environment. That man has been given the ability consciously to modify his environment, carries with it the obligation and responsibility for him to use his talents wisely. The Izaak Walton League, a wholly voluntary group with no financial, political or partisan strings to it, seeks to stimulate acceptance of these responsibilities by the individual and weld all into a strong influence for the betterment of our Nation.

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CAUTIONS

Do not allow any but skilled gardeners to care for climbing plants, which form permanent coverings for walls. Many need pruning now but others, must, on no account, be cut back until after flowering. Climbers which will flower on new wood made last season are among those NOT to be pruned now; however, you may tie in the branches so the flowers will make a good showing when they bloom.

* * *

If tubers which you have set aside for spring planting, have shriveled in spite of you, place them in very slightly-damp peat moss; look out for heat, however, in order to avoid premature growth.

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THE GARDEN SHOP
140 Cook Street
DE 7335

JACK HARENBERG
Landscape Designer

EARL SINNERMAN
Horticulturist
STATE PARKS FOR COLORADO

H. N. Wheeler

ONE state in the United States has no state parks or historical monuments set aside for public use, and that state is Colorado, which has many places worthwhile and suitable for such purposes. The foothills and plains are especially in need of such developed areas, since the mountainous parts of the state are largely in National Parks and Forests.

State parks have proven their worth many times over, in other states, and according to the National Park Service, in 1949, were visited by 100,105,274 people. The records of the National Park Service show that, in 1946, 7,844,266 acres of land were incorporated in the state parks of the 47 states.

Some of the parks are equipped with cabins where families may stay, at a reasonable cost, for as long as two weeks on vacation. In most of them swimming can be enjoyed, fishing is available, tennis and horseshoe courts are ready for those who wish wholesome exercise.

In Indiana, the first state to really develop a park system, and also in some other states, small fees are charged, which help pay the cost of administration, and is not burdensome upon those who enjoy the privileges. The charge in Indiana is 25 cents per campsite, or 50 cents, if electricity is available. There are lodges and hotels under lease in eight of the Indiana parks where room and board is $4.75 to $5.35 per day per person. Other states have similar arrangements.

Accompanying pictures all by U. S. Forest Service. Showing (top to bottom) State Parks in Indiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

The great need in these days of stress and excessive speed, is to get out into the woods and quiet places, where one may relax, take stock of himself and get back to sane thinking, and rest body and soul. Parks serve this purpose, where a person can wander down trails among trees and rocks, along streams and lake shores, see the flowers, birds, and animals in their home surroundings; and hear the rustle of the leaves and the running water, the sighing of the wind.

Colorado, the great mountain tourist state, has many lakes and reservoirs and stream courses where state parks can easily be established and become a real boon to the people of the state and visitors from outside. Historic spots should be set aside and restored and developed before too late.
SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

I should like to know the name of three or four good shrubs which have blue-black berries—Denver.

Answer—The following do well in this area: Mahonia aquifolia—Oregon grape; Viburnum cassinoides—With-rod; Viburnum dentatum—Arrow-wood; Viburnum lentago—Nanny-berry.

I am confused at the many insect killers found on the shelves of the seed companies. Is there anything better than Arsenate of Lead? Boulder.

Answer: A formula from the well known Dr. L. M. Massey is most efficient for the control of mildew and black spot and if tobacco dust is added you will get the aphids also. Sulphur for fungus control, Tobacco dust for aphids and arsenate of lead for chewing insects. Formula: mix 9 parts of dusting sulphur with 1 part of arsenate of lead. Perhaps nothing better.

I don’t know one thing about the pruning of the purple clematis, please tell me. Fort Collins. Answer: Clematic jackmanni can soon be cut back to within a few inches of the old wood or in the case of young plants to within 10 inches of the base.

In reading garden books I often come across the word, “Sport”. What is a “sport”? C. S. If you mean what I mean a “sport” is the natural break from the usual characteristics of a plant. A change in color and form is often welcomed by nurserymen as it may mean a chance for something new in the plant world.

Please explain what the word “spit” means. Cheyenne. Answer: A “spit” is a layer of soil as deep as can be conveniently turned on a spade. When double-digging is practiced the soil is broken up to a two-spits depth.

Are there any annuals that I can plant in shade? Denver. Answer: Annals, none of them are lovers of shade, but the following may make it in partial shade: Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Sultan, Clarkia, Chinese forget-me-nots, California Poppies, Forget-me-nots (true), Drummond’s Phlox, and common Pansies. These are just a suggestion for trial. They have done alright with me.

I need perennial ground covers for planting in the shade. Wheatridge. Answer — Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer), Dianthus plumarius (Common Pinks), Helianthemum mutabile (sunroses), Iberis sempervirens (Hardy candytuft), Difficult to transplant except in pots. Nepeta mussini, lavender-blooming mint. Phlox subulata, in pink, white, red, rose and lavender (Creeping phlox). Many sedums. Some sempervivums. Thymus serphyllum. The low-growing veronicas. Vinca minor, although this perennial, prefers shade.


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