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Picture on front cover of Peony, “Nellie”. Photo by K. N. Marriage.

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THE COLORADO FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURE ASSOCIATION
1355 Bonnock Street  •  Denver 4, Colorado  •  TAbor 3410
JUNE SCHEDULE


June 7, Thursday evening, 8 P.M. What's Your Problem? Is it weeds, bugs, diseases? June is the month when these things begin to annoy the eager gardener. If any of them are bothering you bring them down to Horticulture House, Thursday evening, June 7, and try to stump the experts. Mr. A. G. Barteldes, John Swingle, William Van Pelt, George Kelly, Moras Shubert, and others will be on hand to help you find out what you have and what to do about it.

June 10, Sun. Trip to Boulder to see unusual trees, Iris and wild flowers. Leave Horticulture House 8 A.M. Leaders for each part of the trip. Take lunch for noon.

June 17, Sun. Trip to Ghost Town of Corona from West Portal. Marjorie Shepard, leader. Leave Horticulture House 7:45 A.M.

June 20, Wed. first of the Garden Tours. To North Denver. See schedule elsewhere.


July 8, Sat. Trip up South Boulder Creek from East Portal. Leave Horticulture House, 8 A.M. Freida Vanderwalt leader.

July 14-22. Backpack trip into Snowmass Maroon Area. Heavy equipment taken in by horse. Walking about 10 miles a day. Cost about $80.00. Register by July 10 and get further particulars. Leader, Mrs. Anna Timm.

HOW ABOUT A TRIP TO MEXICO?

Has the vacation bug begun to bite you yet? If it has, the program for Thursday evening, June 21, is just made to order for you. Mr. John Roberts has promised to bring his pictures of Mexico to Horticulture House and to tell us of some of the interesting times he has had in that enchanted land. All who heard Mr. Roberts last June, when he told about his adventures in the high country of the Andes will remember that exciting evening. And anyone who missed that program will not want to miss this time. The program will start at eight.

This will be the final evening program before we all relax for the Summer, but Horticulture House will be planning some good things for the Fall, and will expect to greet you all again in September.
PLANNING THE PERENNIAL BORDER

By GERTRUDE BALLINGER

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of carefully planning your flower borders so they will give the maximum of bloom in colors and designs that are pleasing, instead of a hodgepodge collection of plants. So before you yield to the temptation of accepting any or all of the proffered plant gifts from friends and neighbors, be sure they fit into your design, or the results will be most disappointing. Selecting plants from the beautifully colored illustrations in catalogues simply because “they look so pretty” also brings many disappointments. What we really want can only be attained by careful planning and strict adherence to that plan.

A satisfactory plan for a perennial border must take into consideration its location and all the physical properties that must influence the choice of material. You must know how much sunlight is available in each part of your border, for flowers are most abundant in just the right amount of sunlight. The slope of the ground will also help to determine the material you may plant; a north slope frequently prevents frost damage by delaying early spring growth. Is there a lot of competition from tree roots? If so, you will be greatly limited in varieties of perennials that can overcome this handicap. All along the Rocky Mountain slopes the prevailing wind may materially damage tender perennials, so that shrubbery, vines, trellises or walls will be needed to shield those parts of the border that lies in its path.

Now how about the soil? If it is very sandy or heavy clay, the generous addition of humus, well rotted manure, peat or leaf mold will reward you with finer foliage and bloom. Until this humus can be added, it is wise to select plants that will tolerate the existing conditions.

Consideration must also be given the existing background—the fences, walls, garages, ash pits, incinerators, public service poles, shrubbery, trees and vines in adjoining gardens as well as your own. Look out of all the windows of your home and decide just what pictures you wish to make. If the existing background features are good, emphasize them with your perennial flowers; if they are unattractive, screen them out. Remember, each window should appropriately frame a picture of beauty. Remember also your terrace or patio so that the choicest flowers may be seen from that area.

Keeping in mind all of these pertinent factors, you are ready to study the selection of plant material. First of all, it must be hardy in this region. If it does well for your neighbors, it is obviously safe to grow. If in doubt, consult George Kelly’s Garden Book, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORTICULTURE IS DIFFERENT. To be sure that your plants will fit into your scheme, you must know the ultimate height and spread. The taller plants should be at or near the back of the border, those of medium height toward the middle and the low growing at the front. Avoid crowding your perennials, for they are much healthier and more attractive if given room to develop naturally.

Consider the types and texture of the plants, for the wise combination of tall spikes of bloom with rounded clumps of flowers, the feathery, light foliage contrasted with heavy, compact growth adds so much interest to the design with its eye appeal. Remember that your garden is your own personal setting and so its design and colors should compliment you and your home. Flower colors and forms are the paint with which you are making the pictures you wish to see. Plant flowers whose colors will add to the beauty of the rooms where they will be featured, not clash with them. They should also be complimentary to your own coloring and clothing so they will show you at your best. To get a full season of bloom, make a list of flowers in the order of their bloom, month by month, noting color of bloom, ultimate height and spread of the plants, listing also the season and color of bloom on shrubbery, when their berries or fruits appear and their color, and the color of summer and fall foliage. This is important to help avoid the mistake of finding a clump of orange flowers blooming directly in front of a shrub that is covered with bright red berries, or a clump of delicate lavender chrysanthemums beside a mass of brilliant red fall foliage. The season of bloom on many perennials may be extended by keeping all fading flowers cut. When planning your color pictures, be generous with the white flowers around the patio or terrace for they are the only flowers that show at night. And why not select flowers with fragrance so you can smell them as well as see them?

By careful planning and planting of only as much as you can easily care for, you can have a colorful border throughout the spring, summer and fall, and an attractive winter pattern of trees, shrubs and berries.
ONCE in a while we find something which we think is wonderful and wish to share with others. That is why I wish to tell about some of the lovely perennial plants that can be used in a border planting. These plants which I will mention average from two to three feet in height; a few may grow taller under favorable conditions. Short or tall they are all beautiful and easy to grow.

First, let's consider the early ones that bloom along with the spring bulbs. The yellow daisy-like Dondonicum or Leopardbane is very showy and is invaluable for cutting. The yellow and orange Trollis or Globe Flower is beautiful in clump plantings and is particularly useful for cutting. Both of these flowers like rich soil, plenty of moisture and some shade.

The rosy, plumea bleeding heart or Exinia gives us bloom throughout the summer, from tulip time on to the first frost and both the blossom and foliage are wonderful for cutting. It is very valuable for clump planting.

The Aquilegia or Columbine comes in many beautiful colors—red, yellow, white, and of course, our lovely blue and white mountain columbine. All the columbines are easy to grow and some of the yellow ones give us bloom throughout the summer. All do well in either sun or partial shade except the mountain columbine; it does best in shade. All require plenty of moisture.

Now, let's go into summer. For blue, try Centaurea or Cornflower. Of course these plants come in blue, red, pink, white and violet-blue, but regardless of the color, they add grace and beauty to any garden and are wonderful for cutting.

Blue Flax lends airiness to the border and it seems to be a bit of the sky resting in the garden so true blue is its color. For spikes, one may use blue and pink Veronica and white and blue Campanulas. They add much to any garden not only for looks, because they are grand cut flowers.

Tall Bearded Iris and the Intermediate Iris start blooming in May and bloom into June, so they should be considered indispensable and irresistible in any garden. Both foliage and blossoms are wonderful for cutting.

The lavender and white Sweet Rockets with their delightful fragrance should be a must in every garden, and they are so easy to grow. The red, yellow and bronze shades of the Gaillardias are lovely in some spots and are good cut flowers. The new improved Gaillardia named General George Patton is enormous in size, four inches in diameter, and its petals are brilliant, cark red with fluted golden tips. It blooms all summer and produces as many as thirty flowers on a single stalk. All Gaillardias need a warm, dry, sunny location to do best; a little neglect in watering doesn't seem to worry them either.

The Papaver, or Oriental Poppies are wonderful, especially in the new improved soft shades. They have shown a remarkable increase in public favor in recent years. They come in rich tints of rose, salmon-pink, white and lavender and planted singly or en masse they are beautiful. Most any kind of soil suits them but they do best in rich loam.

Phlox is indispensable in border plantings. No other has so many desirable attributes or adapts itself so happily to all gardens. Phlox should be planted in groups. They bloom from early summer until hard frost providing they are not allowed to seed.

Pyrethrum or Painted Daisies are enchanting and are not hard to grow. They have been improved until some of the new double reds and pinks are very beautiful and for cut flowers they are some of the best.

Russel Lupines have well rounded spikes and come in the most extraordinary colors—blue, pink, red, yellow, purple and self-colors, also an assortment of bicolors.

The large White Alaska Shasta Daisy and the new double Esther Reed Daisy make wonderful white flowers for cutting. They are easy to grow, but should be divided each alternate year. One or two plants will give you several nice plants for the border.

Now, the later blooming plants, but please understand many of the plants previously listed will bloom on through the summer if their seed pods are picked regularly.

Anthemis or Yellow Marguerites are free flowering, have elegant cut foliage and the flowers are especially fine for cutting. The White Marguerite does well in any garden and helps to make a lovely arrangement.

Dwarf mums do well in a border and help to brighten it as they have colors ranging from soft yellows to deep reds.

The Wilson Lily is somewhat like the Rubrum Lily in color but harder. The Coral Lily is another easy lily to cultivate. The Hosta Lily is undesiring and so fragrant. Both the blossom and the foliage make a cool looking hot weather arrangement. Lilies do need moisture and some shade.

The blue, white and pink Platycodon or Chinese Balloon Flower should be an added attraction in any garden. Also they grow in spikes and we do need some spikes to break the clumps in the border. Monarda or Bergamot comes in shades of blue, red, and lavender. It fits well in a wild garden or city garden, and the fresh mint fragrance is another reason to use this plant.

Hemerocallis or Day Lilies are a new family of hybrids that cannot be equalled for beauty, color and hardiness. They are huge, showy, pleasingly fragrant and come in multitudes of shades—from soft, glowing amber to fiery coppery reds. If careful selection of plants is made there will be flowers in abundance from June to September. They require very little care.

Both the foliage and flowers of the Siberian Iris and the Spurious Iris lend charm to the garden. They should be planted in sentinel clumps through the border.

To me the dwarf type fall aster or Michaelmas Daisy is the swan song of summer. There are other Michaelmas Daises but I have tried to list only plants that would be suited for the middle of the border so I say “dwarf” where there are plants of the same species that grow taller.

These plants I have mentioned will grow and do well in and around Denver if given a little care. All need not be used in one border but by giving the colors, height, etc., I thought perhaps it would help you to plan your border.

There is an old Chinese proverb that goes: “If you wish to be happy for an hour, get intoxicated. If you wish to be happy for three days, get married. If you wish to be happy for eight days kill your pig and eat it. But if you wish to be happy forever, become a gardener.—Contributed by Jim Stewart.
TIMELY TIPS FOR THE PERENNIAL BORDER
By Myrtle Ross Davis

JUNE is the month when our perennial borders put on their show of the year. Peonies, iris, delphinium, columbine, Madonna lilies, poppies and many others are at their best during these rare days.

Daffodils and tulips are through blooming and their foliage is beginning to turn yellow and look rather untidy, but we must remember to not cut off their leaves no matter how badly they look if we want them to bloom the next year. They must remain to manufacture the food which will form a completely new bulb before the foliage dries up. After the leaves are yellow and dry is the time to dig the bulbs if they are to be moved and store them in a cool dry place for fall planting. If the digging is delayed until August the bulbs are harder to find and they will have grown roots and much cainage may be done to the bulbs by pulling off these new roots. Tulips do not need to be dug every year or even every three years if they are planted from six to twelve inches deep in the first place.

Peonies make a big show in the garden and their foliage remains attractive throughout the season. If they are planted with their crown exactly two inches below the surface of the soil they will bloom for years. They do not like to be moved and if they are planted too deep they will not bloom and it does very little good to try and raise them nearer to the surface. It is perhaps better to throw them away and start over with new plants. The fall is the time to plant peonies.

Iris may be divided and transplanted any time after the blooming period has passed but it is better to do so until July or August after the new growth has developed. The new rhizomes are the best ones to save as they will give the best bloom the next year. Iris does not tolerate any kind of fertilizer on or too near the rhizomes. They should be planted very near the surface of the soil.

Delphinium may be cut back to the ground after they bloom and they will blossom again the same season. It is best not to cut all the stalks back at once but leave one or two stalks of leaves to manufacture food until the new growth has started. If some of the stalks are allowed to ripen seed and the seed is sowed just as soon as it is ripe, it will germinate very easily. The seedlings, which will bloom the next August, will not come true to type and color but it is very interesting to see the wide variety that will come from one plant.

Although Columbine are a short-lived perennial, it is not best to allow them to self-sow, because most of the seedlings will have yellow flowers. It is better to buy new seed from a grower who has not allowed his plants to hybridize, and scatter them in the columbine bed in August. The seedlings will get a good start before winter and will probably bloom the next year.

Madonna lilies are fussy about being planted too deep. If they are planted much more than two inches below the surface of the soil they will not bloom or do well. They should be transplanted and divided in the late summer when their foliage dries up and disappears. In the fall they grow a rosette of leaves which stays green all winter. An Easter lily planted among these lilies or the old-fashioned tiger lilies will sometimes spread a disease called mosaic which can do much damage.

Russel lupines with their many colored spikes of pea-like flowers are colorful and a joy to grow if the soil is right for them. It is difficult to say what texture of soil they prefer but when they are planted in great numbers they seem to help each other. They are a legume which means they belong to the pea family. All members of this family have nitrifying bacteria on their roots. These bacteria place nitrogen in the soil for plant use. When the bacteria is built up in the soil they all seem to do better. Lupine are rather short-lived so it is well to allow some to self-sow to keep new plants coming on every year.

Oriental poppies in red, orange and pink are large and brilliant. If their intense color does not clash with other flowers in the garden they are very satisfactory. The foliage will disappear in late summer and they will make a new growth in the fall. They transplant best in late summer when they are dormant.

Perennials are perhaps less work to the gardener after they are once established and doing well but if we want color in our borders all summer long we must also have a few annuals to fill in that late July and August gap when most perennials are past their blooming period.

Lilies will grow and look well near certain shrubs—L. auratum (Do not expect them to be too long-lived in this area). L. henryi, L. hansonii, L. regale, L. tenuifolium, L. tigrinum (both single and double), L. philadelphicum (Needs acid soil).

SUCKERS FOR SUCCULENTS

By ELIZABETH NIXON ECKSTEIN

WITH the possible exception of the nudists’ convention of a year or so ago, the most colorful gathering to assemble in Colorado in recent years will be the biennial conclave of the CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. While they are normal individuals in other respects, this group is slightly zany about cactus and, to a lesser extent, about one or more members of that extensive class of exotic plants known as Succulents.

Cactophiles have been known to walk barefooted over hard ground to secure certain species of cacti that were too small and well-hidden in the short grass to be detected otherwise than stepping on them! Others travel to remote places, braving numerous dangers and discomforts, to secure a rare specimen. No devotee of the cult has missed the sweet pain of self-denial of some necessity of life, at some time or other, to acquire a cherished plant. So it is small wonder that many of the country’s collectors have been planning, saving and working for the Denver meeting ever since the last convention in Phoenix two years ago. For here they will swap experiences in plant culture, field adventures, pictures, and plants. They will hear talks by experts, participate in roundtable discussions, and go on field trips. And while most of them would “rather talk cactus than eat,” group meals, including a buffalo barbeque at Red Rocks, will provide time for chomping and chatter. There will be the crowning of the king and queen and initiation into the Ancient Order of Cactus Nuts. A hat contest has been scheduled, with prizes for the best and funniest bonnets trimmed with live cacti and other succulents.

Speaking of the phrase “cacti and other succulents,” many people wonder why the cacti are thus set apart from others of the group. This is mainly because cacti are all in one large family, whereas “other succulents” belong to many different families, rendering classification more difficult. The word succulent means fleshy or juicy and refers to structural peculiarities developed by any group of plants under certain growing conditions. High altitude, excessive sunshine, extreme heat, and sparse rainfall are the climatic conditions which, singly or in combination, limit the water supply of plants and induce structural changes which enable them to survive. Fleshy stems, leaves, and roots; tough and thickened skin; and special cell structure make for rapid absorption and large storage capacity for moisture and reduction of the rate and quantity of evaporation.

The fascinating, bizarre, and often exquisite forms of succulent plants are actual necessities for survival and not merely the weird whims of a playful nature. But this utilitarian purpose detracts not a whit from the oddity of obese leaves, leafless stems, and leathery epidermis that characterize the more extreme examples of succulence. The popular names living rock, window plant, stone face, elephant bush, milk tree, cow horn, inch worm, Medusa head, plow eggs, starfish, tiger jaw, burro tail, and baby toes, indicate their fantastic appearance.

A few months ago we had the privilege of discussing cacti in these pages. The “other succulents” differ from them in some respects, are remarkably similar in others. For example, whereas all cacti originated in the western hemisphere, succulents are native to many parts of the world. South Africa boasts the most native varieties of other succulents, as Mexico does among the cacti. Succulents, principally Euphorbias, may have spines as fierce as any cactus. One species even bears the name pseudocactus.

Only one collector within our range of personal experience has held steadfastly to the rule of cactus and no “other succulents.” Most cactophiles find their interest irresistibly widened to include more and more members of this captivating and incredible group of plants. The general public, too, in ever-increasing numbers, is discovering their charm and exceptional adaptability to modern decor in home and garden. For the most part they are strikingly decorative while requiring minimum care. The dry atmosphere of many modern homes suits them perfectly. So does the crowded modern schedule that permits only sporadic watering of plants. It matters not at all that the soil dries out completely between waterings, just so the drink is long and deep when it is administered. Light porous soil with good drainage is necessary for succulents, as is a generous amount of sun in most cases.

Despite the new upsurge of interest in succulents, not all those making their bow in the flower shops these days are newcomers to the popular field. Some are old favorites. They are greeted by such exclamations as: “Why, mother used to have one of those!” or “Papa had a bunch of those ‘way back when.” That’s right. Remember the mother-in-law tongue, the crown of thorns, the paradise breast, the hen-and-chickens, the rubber plant? Succulents, all bound for new popularity under their more formal monikers of Gasteria, Aloes, Sedum, Euphorbia, Echeveria and Hauworthia, to mention the best known.

Maybe there is a hitherto unknown chapter in YOUR flower love-life. Perhaps YOU have been cherishing some succulents unawares. Could be that you find your interest at least on the fringe of that earnest group duly incorporated as the CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, but jovially called “the cactus nuts” or “suckers for succulents.” Of all ages, from all walks of life, and every state in the Union, their one bond of fellowship is mutual interest in succulent plants.

YOU ARE WELCOME to attend the Fourth Biennial Convention in Denver, July 10-12. Field trip July 13-14. All except the final session will be held at the Lakewood Masonic Temple, 1440 Independence. Registration fee $2.00.

Sedums clasping over a rock wall near Idaho Springs.

Martin Kent holds up his garden terraces with solid masses of Sempervivums.
WHY TEACH NATURE?
By Joe Penfold
of Isaa Walton League,
Opening Talk Given at Nature Institute, May 9, 1951

WHY teach nature study? Before I venture an opinion as to why I believe nature study should be taught, maybe we should define what we mean by nature study. To one person, it might mean learning to identify all the birds common to the region; to someone else it might mean learning the names of the principal trees and grass types native to our area; to still another, the growing of ornamental plants; the successful development of a home vegetable garden; or the habits of wild animals; or just simply how to consistently catch trout by dry fly, bait or nymph fishing technique.

Any of these specific items of study prove a worthy channel for creating an awareness in adult or child of the processes of nature, and at the same time create what can be a fascinating hobby, of a type which will stay with the individual throughout his entire life.

I doubt if I would catalogue any of those specific studies as more than just a fragment of what I consider nature study to be.

Nature study means the study of nature, to be sure, but to have any real meaning to us as humans, occupying our small space in the universe, its study must be one which relates man to his environment. We are a part of an ecological whole. We are as dependent upon the wholesomeness of our environment, as is a herd of elk upon the habitat in which it lives. Louis Bromfield has a thesis that where wildlife can not survive, man can not survive either. I tend to agree with that thesis. I believe anyone who has viewed some area, which has been farmed out, grazed out, and depleted of its soil resource, will have noticed along with the abandoned and disintegrating farm buildings, a noticeable lack of wildlife. By wildlife, of course, I do not mean what we popularly consider game animals or fish, there must be included all types of wildlife from the simple, minute soil organisms, the insects, bird life, predatory types as well as those sportsmen consider good fun to hunt or fish.

We are an inescapable part of this environment, just one form of life out of tens of thousands. We consider ourselves the top species of life. I don’t object to that, but I do get restless at an attitude that man is the only form of life which needs to be considered. We seem to be cultivating a philosophy that we can neglect ecological processes, exploit our basic resource wealth, warp, twist and ravish the products of nature, and if that turns a neat commercial profit to someone, that it must be good and contributes to some undefined and often fantastic thing we call “progress.” Along with that philosophy, we are developing an inability to measure and evaluate by other than quantitative methods. Quality seems less and less to be of importance, and sadly enough in the last analysis man himself is the one whose real quality of life and living must deteriorate first. After all, we are an end product of ecological processes as well, and the result of environment which we are fast trying to change and destroy.

In this great nation of ours, we pride ourselves on our educational system, and we point to an illiteracy percentage which is remarkably low. Yes, we have public schools, they’re good ones. Our kids can read and write, though one wonders sometimes, what with radio, TV, and the movies whether it will do them much good in the future.

At the same time, we deprive the illiteracy of the 500 million Chinese. Yet there’s hardly a ten-year-old in that huge population who does not have a better grasp of his individual dependence upon nature than most of us here. Sure, they work hard at the job of getting along with nature, because on it depends their next meal. That is equally true of us, but—well—maybe it is exaggerating a bit to say that most of us think of milk as something that comes in a bottle, and food as something more akin to the skill of packaging artists than to the mysteries of sunlight, soil and water.

Never was there a people so prodigal with its natural resources. We exploited, destroyed and moved on. Now we are up against our last frontier. There are no more virgin soils to which we can move. Our population is exploding. We very likely will face trying times within a generation or two. We definitely will if we fail to recognize the fundamental truths which lie all around us, and act sanely. We’ve done a pretty poor job so far. Given a chance, our kids, and their kids, can do better.

Certainly a grave symptom of the sorry world situation is the political. We are up against an international problem that seems to have us stumped, and seriously divided, also, if we read the papers correctly. We are fearful of all-out war, and well we might be. We get the impression that the atomic bomb will make of our civilization a shambles. I don’t fear the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb can not destroy the principles, the Christian ethic, the democratic system which has made our civilization great. We are the only ones who can destroy that.

Our international enemies can force us, however, to accelerate our exploitation of basic resource wealth. In that direction does lie disaster to all we hold most dear. But that force we can successfully resist—and we better get going on it, too. This third world war, we all fear, will not, in my humble opinion, be settled by atomic bombs. It will be won or lost because one or the other adversary did a better job of managing his resource wealth.

Perhaps that is a far cry from nature study, but I don’t think so. We owe it to ourselves and to future generations that we achieve greater understanding of how it is man lives, the sources from which our strength comes.

Man has been given hands and a brain, and if we seriously accept the idea that man is the ultimate master of a divine power, we must accept along with that: the concomitant obligations and responsibilities. To my way of thinking there is what a learned clergyman friend of mine would call, “the moral imperative,” that we behave as members of a living community, the ecological whole.

These are not things for the philosopher to debate with himself. They are matters of common sense, common understanding of common things. There is an approach to the pre-school child, the kindergarten, the grades and high school.

Nature study to me is not a class so labeled. It is less a piece of curriculum than an attitude that pervades every classroom whatever the subject. It is part and parcel of our daily life—in just the same sense as honesty, courtesy, respect for fellow man.
As I started out by saying, any subject in the broad field we might call "nature study" provides a springboard for shaping attitudes, and developing intelligent curiosity and a capacity for understanding man and his relationship to life as a whole.

It seems to me the simplest kind of logic that if we are brought up with proper perspective towards man's place in the ecological picture, we will be capable of getting along much better within our environment. It's quite possible at the same time, we shall be better able to get along with our fellow man, and our own conscience. After all, if human life has any real purpose, it must lie somewhere along that path.

**ECHO PARK DAM IN DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT IS NOT NEEDED**

*From Testimony of Mrs. Charles O. Miller, of Craig, Colorado*

At this time I am against the building of Echo Park Dam. The report entitled THE COLORADO RIVER states that there are 134 potential projects or units of projects and 100 of these are in the Upper Basin. Because of the limited water supply all of the potential projects can not be constructed and all of the existing and authorized projects expanded to the possible extent of their ultimate potentialities. Therefore Echo Park is not the only site for a project and it is not needed because there are more potential sites than there is water supply.

Echo Park is to be used for power. The same report states that more power is generated in this area than is consumed. Large blocks of power are exported from this area. And the report on PROJECTS states that for a number of years, energy production by the Glen Canyon unit would exceed by a substantial amount the energy requirements of the States of the upper division. Therefore, Echo Park is not needed for power generation.

Echo Park is to be used for flood control. With two dams, Flaming Gorge and Red Canyon, up-river on the Green and Cross Mountain Dam up-river on the Yampa, it is logical that there is little need for flood control in Echo Park. Echo Park is to be used for hold-over-storage for river regulation. Quoting again from the report on STORAGE PROJECTS, an aggregate active reservoir capacity of at least 23,000,000 acre-feet will be required to assure upper division deliveries at Lee's Ferry. Glen Canyon will have an active storage capacity of 20,000,000 acre-feet; Flaming Gorge an active capacity of 2,950,000 acre-feet, and Cross Mountain an active capacity of 4,200,000 acre-feet. Therefore, Echo Park is not needed for hold-over storage.

Echo Park is to be used for silt control. Silt is our best soil. It is silt, deposited by the Colorado River, that has made the Imperial Valley the rich area that it is. If we are planning for future generations, we should deposit the silt in broad valleys where it could be utilized by later generations. It is stated in the PROJECTS REPORT that over a 200-year period silt deposits would reduce the active capacity by about 291,000 acre-feet and the inactive capacity by 247,000 acre-feet. Why should enough silt to cover 518,000 acres a foot deep be piled up in a deep canyon where it can never be used for agricultural purposes?

Echo Park is to be used for recreation. It has been argued that a walled lake would be a great recreational attraction. But there are or will be walled lakes entirely or in part above all the following dams; Davis Dam which will back water into the Black Canyon area; Boulder Dam with Lake Mead above it; Glen Canyon, Gray Canyon and Flaming Gorge. Another walled lake would not be unique, but Dinosaur Monument as it now stands is unique.

It has been argued that Echo Park is needed because evaporation losses would be so great elsewhere. The PROJECTS REPORT states that only a few evaporation measuring pans are located in the Upper Colorado River Basin and these do not provide data directly applicable to the remote sites at which reservoirs of the Colorado River storage proj-
conservation which will reduce al-
tificially, is it exceedingly ill-advised.

MORE ABOUT THOSE "LOOK AND
AND LEARN" GARDEN

visits

We know you've been waiting anxi-
ously to hear just when they are to
be, and where. We're sorry we could
not have all the news for you in the
May issue, but here it is at last. And
what wonderful news it is! Three de-
lightful trips through some of the
charming 'one man,' (or shall we say
'one family') gardens in Denver.
These gardens are all relatively small
so that the ideas we'll get from them
will be the sort that the average gar-
dener can try out without extra help.
And the gardeners, themselves, will
be on hand to point out their proud
est achievements.

The first visit is scheduled for
Wed., June 20, and will include gar-
dens in North Denver. The second
trip, on Wed., July 18 will cover
gardens in the Park Hill section of
the city. And the third tour will take
us to gardens in Southeast Denver,
including Crestmoor, the Bonnie Brae
section, and even a delightful garden
in Englewood. The date of this trip
is August 15, also a Wednesday. On
the days when the gardens are open,
visiting hours will be from 10 a.m.
til 6 p.m. unless otherwise noted.
This should make it possible for ev-
everyone to see them sometime during
the day.

Tickets, $2.00 for all three visits
or $.75 for each single tour, are on sale

at Horticulture House, 1355 Bamnock,
and at other places. Get them early.
The proceeds from these visits will
help to further the work of the Colo-
rado Forestry and Horticulture Assn.

Wednesday, June 20, 1951
NORTH DENVER
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Apgelorn, 2055 Ra-
leigh
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fermetti, 2025 Raleigh
Mr. and Mrs. Phil Salen, 3440 Sheridan
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Marshall, 3430 Sher-
idan
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Brown, 3215 Fenton
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ogilmend, 4100 Dover
Mr. and Mrs. West of Wadsworth
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Johnson, 2775 W. 48th

Wednesday, July 18, 1951
PARK HILL
Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Nelson, 1655 Ivanhoe
Dr. and Mrs. John Loli, 1215 Monaco
Dr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Ellis, 1670 Poplar
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Roark, 1767 Tamarac
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zwalk, 2354 Elm St.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert More, 2215 Locust
Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Hastings, 2960 Forest
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sagle, 60 Dexter

Wednesday, August 15, 1951
SOUTHEAST DENVER
Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Sawyer, 165 High St.
Mr. and Mrs. Kean, 3616 E. Second Ave.
Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Carney, 742 S. Steele
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Cohn, 3100 Ohm Way,
Just West of 742 S. Steele
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Horne, 1300 S. Milwau-
kee
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lucking, 835 E. Quincy,
Englewood

TREEMAN'S ASSOCIATION
HELPS LIBRARY

At a recent meeting of the Denver
Treeman's Association they passed
the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Helen Fowler Li-
brary at Horticulture House is help-
ing hundreds of home owners as well
as professional and commercial men
in a better understanding of plants,
plant diseases and insect pests; and
whereas the following members of the
Denver Treeman's Association be-
lieve a Riker Mounting showing ac-
I'w actual plants through a glass top ex-
hibition case will be a fine addition
to the library, therefore we wish to
present to the Colorado Forestry and
Horticulture Association a Riker
Mounting to be added to the Helen
Fowler Library.

Roy L. Woodman
Fred C. Vetting
O. J. Wilhelm
Ray Keesen
O. E. Pearson
George A. Amidon
Roman Glowes
Earl Sinnamon
Robert Henry
Ray Keesen
A. F. Prante
John Swingle
J. K. Wirling
Henry Norden
Carl Schubhoff
T. R. Collier

Auction a Success

Preliminary figures show that the
Auction of May 19 brought in a net
amount of around $1,100.00. De-
tailed report will be in July issue.
We thank everyone who helped.

PLANT PERFUMES

All of us are more or less familiar with the fragrance of the rose and
lilac, yet how many appreciate the fact that there is a great deal of inter-
ests in plants because of their odors. For example, the Wild Onion (allium),
while mild in taste, has a very powerful and distinctive odor. The aromatic
sumac, or Skunk Bush, as the common name implies, has a very pungent odor,
not easily forgotten. Our native Spirea (holodiscus) has a very pleasant green-
apple fragrance when the leaves are bruised. The root of the Valarian of
the high mountains has a powerful and lasting scent. The same is true of
the native mints and sages, well known to all of us. Some botanists claim
they can tell the altitude at which evergreen trees are growing by their sense
of smell alone.

Yes, you can add to your out-of-door pleasures if you will learn to seek
and appreciate the varied and distinctive plant perfumes.
There is Nothing Like Them in this Region!

(Several nationally-known roses who have dropped in on their coast-to-coast tours were kind enough to tell us there is nothing like them in the entire United States.)

Already planted and started for you, Richards’ Roses are growing in large pots in specially-prepared soil, fertilized to insure rapid and permanent growth and bloom. We do not release plants until June 1. Our unique and exclusive methods of handling the plants prior to release builds a heavy additional mass of all-important feeder roots on the select 2-year Number 1 plants we start with, and we furnish about 160 pounds of the finest rose soil with each dozen roses purchased which entirely disposes of all question as to the adaptability of your garden soil to growing roses and insures your success the balance of the season.

Planting in Your Garden Is Reduced to the Ultimate in Simplicity and Ease! You Can’t Fail with Richards’ Roses

Richards’ pioneered container-grown roses in the Rocky Mountain region and our twelve years’ experience with many thousands of plants is your assurance of quality incomparably better than the cheap imitations frequently offered.

Come See a Grand Rose Show (Best Between June 20 and July 5)

Nearly 100 varieties finest 2-year budded field-grown hybrid tea roses (including all the best of recent AARS), polyantha roses, floribunda roses, climbing roses.

(For sale only at our gardens—cannot be shipped.)

Northern Colorado’s Garden Center

RICHARDS

at the end of West Mountain Avenue

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

In Richards’ greenhouses and in Colorado’s finest garden store: SO MUCH to make outdoor living and your gardening less work and more fun!
THE peony has graced gardens for a long, long time. Its recorded history goes back at least fourteen centuries. It has been grown in Asia and in Europe. It came to America with the early settlers, and great-grandmother had her “piney.” In many an old Colorado mining camp a grass-choked clump of Officinalis Rubra, together with Harrison’s Yellow rose, the common lilac, some rhubarb and asparagus, mark the spot where a garden once was planted.

When on an early June morning the peony buds in your garden unfurl their silken petals, with dew still glistening like pearls, you know you have made one of your best garden investments. For there is always something of interest about a peony planting, from the time the first ruddy shoots push through the ground in spring until the vivid autumnal foliage is cut down by black frost.

Speaking of Peonies
By Claire Norton

Especially good for landscape work. In the Japanese or Imperial group the doubling process has begun and guard petals surround a center wherein the filaments and anthers have become petaloids with remnants of anthers at the tips. The form of the Anemone flower closely resembles the Japanese, but the filaments have become still broader and the anthers have entirely disappeared. Semi-double includes flowers showing petaloids of irregular widths and sizes mixed with stamens and guard, or outer, petals which may or may not differ completely from the inner ones. This class is frequently all embracing. The Crown type doubling has been completed, giving a flower with uniform petals without stamens in evidence. It is in this class that much of the modern hybridizing has been done.

In addition, there are the various botanical species, of which varieties of Paeonia officinalis and P. tenuifolia are commonly offered, and the gorgeous tree, or Moutan, peonies. These last, while probably hardy enough for us, are so costly as to be rarely seen in home gardens. P. tenuifolia and its double, or fiore-pleno, variety are called the Fern Leaf Peonies. They are quite unlike any of the modern hybrids, with their finely cut, feathery foliage and bloom very early, weeks ahead of the hybrids. Coloring of the
flowers of both the single and double forms is a pleasing soft red. The old fashioned P. officinalis, in double red or white, can usually be counted on for Memorial Day bloom.

Finally, take ease of culture. Once correctly planted, your work is over for a great many years. The peony is not a plant for the casual gardener, to be dug up and moved about indiscriminately. It requires two or three seasons to become established in its new home, but after that with a minimum of care it will thrive and bloom for most of a lifetime, increasing in beauty of flower with each passing year.

A permanent location should, therefore, be decided upon before peony roots are purchased. To give their best, peonies must be permitted room to grow unhampered by invasive grass, shrub and tree roots. Ample space between plants must be left for normal development when used in mass planting. Overcrowding with other perennials should be avoided in the mixed border.

An ideal location is one where the soil is well drained and where sun can be enjoyed for a part of the day. Partial shade cast by trees and shrubs at some distance is desirable through the midday heat, and even essential to prevent fading or burning of more delicately colored and red blooms, but full shade and a damp, poorly drained situation they will not tolerate.

Peonies will grow in any adequately drained garden loam. A neutral soil on the clay side is to be preferred to one very sandy or one excessively acid in reaction. They do like a fertile soil, and since they will long remain in the same position in the garden careful preparation before planting is necessary to long-term results.

The hole into which a peony root is to go should receive just as thorough attention as for planting a shrub. The ideal method is to open a hole at least two feet deep and two feet in diameter a month before the planting date, which with us falls in October. If subsoil drainage is poor, placing rock rubble in the bottom of the hole is to be recommended. Above this should go a soil mixture rich in nourishment upon which the roots, as they lengthen from season to season, can draw. The best soil mixture is material from a compost pile where equal layers of heavy soil, sand, rotted stable manure, granulated peatmoss and leaves or grass clippings, have been prepared the year before. In lieu of such compost, well rotted stable manure and top soil can be mixed in equal parts.

Fill this soil mixture to within ten inches of the surface, fork over several times and tamp lightly. Over this should go fine top soil to which bone-meal, but no manure, has been added, and mounded up to allow for natural settling. Manure should, of course, not be in direct contact with the newly planted roots. A spring and fall top dressing of old, well rotted, strawy manure around the plants provides them the extra food needed to carry them through the year. Occasional feedings of liquid manure are sometimes resorted to for production of still finer flowers. During periods of prolonged drought water will be needed, but water should never be applied directly to the fragile-textured flowers.

The peony begins growth very early in the spring and continues growing vigorously until late fall when it becomes comparatively dormant. Fall, rather than spring, is the best time for planting. A standard three-to-five-eye division grown on for one year in a nursery is considered the best stock for quick and permanent results. A small division takes too long to become established. A large two- or three-year-old clump planted intact is equally slow.

In a heavy soil these divisions should be set so that the eyes or buds will be two inches below the surface. Three inches of soil covering can be allowed in a very sandy, light soil. Peonies planted too deep seldom if ever bloom correctly; they may refuse to bloom at all. Too shallow planting increases the danger of injury to the buds and of heaving during alternate freezing and thawing winter weather. Scooping out enough soil to receive the division in the upper ten inches of the prepared hole and building a mound on which the heavy body of the root can rest facilitates setting at the proper depth. The smaller, trimmed roots are spread out over this mound and the earth firmed about the roots and over the crown.

Peonies form several buds to each
STUDYING GARDENS CAN BE GOOD FUN

Summer Landscape Classes

Green-thumbers who are looking for new garden ideas and ways to improve their gardening will be interested in a special summer class to be offered at the University of Colorado's Extension Center in Denver, 1403 Glenarm Place.

M. Walter Pesman, well-known Denver landscape architect, will teach the special class which will begin June 20. Anyone may enroll for the course.

Pesman, formerly victory garden editor of the Rocky Mountain News, has studied landscaping and land planning extensively throughout the United States and in many European countries. He is the author of MEET THE NATIVES, a guide to Rocky Mountain trees, shrubs, and flowers.

He is leading consultant for several Colorado city and county zoning committees and has served as president of the Denver housing committee, the Colorado State Forestry Association, and other organizations.

The special class in how to improve your garden will include evening lectures each Wednesday, and outdoor inspection tours of outstanding Denver gardens each Saturday afternoon. Further information about the course may be obtained at the Extension Center or by telephoning Cherry 7404.

CALLING ATTENTION TO GARDEN TOURS

Take note books and pencils with you on your garden tours this year, observing any changes you wish to make in your own gardens and give special study to height of plants, association of foliages and color harmonies.

H. F.

WHAT TO KEEP IN YOUR MEDICINE CABINET FOR THE GARDEN

M. WALTER PESMAN

ROTENONE kills a great variety of pests, paralyzing them. It also acts as a stomach poison for chewing insects. Rotenone dust should contain at least 0.75% rotenone. It is nonstaining and nonpoisonous to human beings.

PYRETHRUM kills many insects by paralysis; must hit the insect. Nonstaining and nonpoisonous. Pyrocide dust is good.

BLACK LEAF 40 is a nicotine sulfate spray for sucking insects; particularly effective for aphids. Stains flowers; nonpoisonous.

DUSTING SULFUR is particularly good for red spider, mites, and for tomato psyllid. Use it to control rose mildew, and some other diseases of ornamentals. Best in warm weather.

CHLORDANE 5% DUST is a good contact and stomach poison for ants and other underground pests. Slow-acting. Many trade names.

DDT 3% DUST kills leaf hoppers, plant bugs, rose chafers, thrips, but safe-guard red spider and aphids by killing their enemies. Do not use on anything edible.

2,4-D is the best and safest weed killer for dandelion, chickweed, plaintain, knotweed, white clover, buttercup. Does not kill bluegrass. Keep separate sprayer for it.

CRABEX and ZOTOX are caustic arsenic compounds designed to kill crab grass; kill some of the lawn grass too. Dangerous to children and small animals.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS are good for a quick start in early spring, and can be used throughout the season together with organic matter, such as peat moss and manures. Vigoro illustrates them.

PLANT PROD and HY-GRÓ are powders for liquid fertilizers.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the accepted remedy for plant diseases caused by fungi. For spraying or dusting.

SEMESAN is a seed and bulb disinfectant to destroy disease organisms and reduce damping-off.

Many, many trade products are in the market, but they are based on the preceding constituents.

THIS TREE WAS PRESENT WHEN CIVILIZATION BEGAN

The oldest and biggest tree in the world grows in southern Mexico according to the National Geographic Society. El Tule, as it is called, has branches spreading out over a diameter of 150 feet. It takes twenty-eight people stretching out their arms and touching fingertips to encircle it; in other words, the circumference of the trunk equals this 150-foot diameter of the branches.

But, runt that it is, it is only 140 feet tall, less than the giant redwoods in California.

This giant cypress was worshipped, along with a number of its brothers, by the Indians of the region. When the Spanish came in 1519 they could only think of cutting them down as idols. But El Tule escaped luckily. It is between 3,000 and 6,000 years old, dating back to man's earliest civilization.

M. W. P.
THE gardens of Colonial Williamsburg have been reconstructed in the most faithful and detailed manner possible, so that today they appear almost as they were created in the eighteenth century.

These gardens were much influenced by the prevailing fashion in England during the first half of their century, but they were mostly influenced by the Virginia climate, and developed very definite characteristics of their own. The English influence most readily recognized is the general utility of the garden, for within its narrow space vegetables and fruit as well as flowers find a place.

The houses were usually located directly on the street, so that all the space within the half-acre lot—the amount of ground for each house established by statute—behind the house could be fully utilized. On the Duke of Gloucester Street, the main street of the city, the lots were uniformly 82 1/2 feet by 264 feet deep, and contained the outdoor kitchen and its attendant paved work areas, together with the pleasure, herb, kitchen and fruit gardens and the stable area. Every foot of space was necessarily used, but invariably the whole was planned for beauty as well as for utility.

Apart from the custom of building the kitchen and other service units separately from the house, the Virginia gardeners developed other features dictated by the climate. The use of shade trees to protect them in summer was different from the English custom of allowing as much light and sun by the house as possible, but perhaps the most important difference was in the choice of plant material.

Many of the plants the colonists tried to introduce from England failed in the hot, dry Virginia summer. Of these, English yew was perhaps their greatest disappointment, but box was an abundant compensation, thriving there luxuriantly. Some immigrant plants succeeded so well, however, that they naturalized abundantly as garden escapes—the common daisy, bouncing bet and daylilies; others, such as periwinkle, barberry and lilac settled happily and permanently.

And there were other compensations beside box; the Virginians eventually discovered the great wealth of native material. For trees they had the live oak, the American elm, the sycamore, the sweet and sour gums, holly, magnolia, dogwood, redbud, red cedar and pine. Among shrubs the viburnum, bayberry, cherry laurel, mountain laurel, yaupon, cassias and sweet bay; among flowers the foam flower, butterfly weed, goldenrod and azaleas; and among the vines the coral honeysuckle, cross vine, clematis and scuppernong grapes.

Today only those plants that were known in the eighteenth century are grown in the reconstructed gardens, and it is amazing what a wealth of material was then available.

The garden paths in Williamsburg are mostly of brick and marl, containing much oyster shell. It is easy of maintenance and pleasant to the eye, and has the added advantage of saving the constant upkeep required by grass.
The picket fence, which is another essential feature in these gardens, was erected by ordinance, and was a development of the stockades erected by the first colonists at Jamestown against wild animals and surprise attack. Although they do not give privacy to a garden they do outline both the boundary and inside design.

It is a curious habit among gardeners to ignore native material, and go to endless trouble to persuade plants from other climates to furnish their gardens. Williamsburg is a great example both of the use of native material, and of well-designed small lots similar to those provided with the average house of today. The main underlying thought behind all Williamsburg reconstruction is that the present may learn from the past, and certainly gardeners today can learn much from these eighteenth century gardens. They were created in the greatest period of garden history, and are famous both for their beauty as well as for their utility.

**Well-head with native Wisteria in the Orlande Jones Garden.**

Peach trees and the fig-bordered vegetable garden of the George Wythe house.

**White picket fence, and box in the George Tucker house garden.**

**CABIN IN OURAY**

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SCHULHOFF TREE SERVICE

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Phone FRemont 2862
A New Garden Novel

OLD HERBACEOUS

They called the crusty Bert Pinagar, "Old Herbaceous," when they thought he wasn't listening. He was fifty years on God's green earth, always a gardener and if he made the earth a little greener, that was all that mattered.

This is the story of a gardener who first sold wild flowers and won prizes. He was later a judge of flower shows all over the country. Finally he found himself a village institution, the symbol of a more gracious era with no place to go. Anyone who loved the country of "Mrs. Miniver" will love the author's country, too.

This fine book is just off the press. The creator of this delightful story, Reginald Arkel, is best known for his love of the country. He is the son of a farmer and has written many musical plays for the theatre. He has founded half-a-dozen magazines and edited many books of light verse.

The critically discerning John Kiernan writes, "What a great pair of cronies OLD HERBACEOUS and MR. CHIPS would make." The leading character in this book is not peculiar to any particular countryside, for wherever there is a garden, there you will find OLD HERBACEOUS.

HELEN FOWLER.
BIRDS IN OUR GARDEN
By Ruth Ashton Nelson

REPORT of progress: The lawn has been planted with much patient raking and the help of the robins. How busy they have been seeking grubs and other insects in the freshly stirred earth! They have accepted the hospitality of our new garden and are making themselves at home around the large flower-pot saucer set under the drip of a hydrant. Sometimes I think they prefer that arrangement to the more formal birdbath which stands between some young pinon trees, although they have begun coming to it also.

Some time ago the busy little pink-sided juncoes went on their northward way. But the white-crowns are still singing from roadside bushes, the meadowlarks' song comes from the fields beyond the park and house finches carol from our neighbors' grown-up trees. Our own young ones don't offer much in the way of vantage points as yet. Recently we've seen mourning doves evidently home-hunting in the leafless branches and now their persistent cooing is an almost continuous sound. A high-light on April twenty-third was the song of the ruby-crowned kinglet heard from a white fir tree in the park. Three high, thin notes followed by the silvery song brought joyous memories of many fragrant, sunlit forests.

If we wish we can bring more life and color into our gardens by growing plants which will attract birds. Humming birds visit most of us without special invitations but they can be induced to come oftener and spend more time if their favorites are planted. They will feed from all flowers which have tubular, nectar-bearing corollas. Their long, flexible tongues can be thrust into the spurs of columbines or the long tubes of honeysuckles. It is believed that they are particularly attracted by red flowers although in the central rocky mountains we see them commonly around blue flowers, for the simple reason that blue is a more frequent color here. So the red penstemons and columbines, scarlet honeysuckle and fairy trumpet (Gilia aggregata), are good garden subjects for this purpose. I have often seen the hummers sipping from the blooms of our native penstemons, riding their invisible elevators up and down before the flower stalks. The perennials, P. glaber and P. alpinus, are very easily grown in the garden. Delphiniums, both the natives and the large garden varieties, and the bee balm or horsemint (Monarda) are also favorites of these tiny, fearless birds.

Seed-eaters may be encouraged by plants of the sunflower and chicory families. Goldfinches and pine siskins are especially fond of the seeds of such annuals as bachelor buttons, coreopsis, zinnias, gaillardias and sunflowers. If such plants can be grown where the dry stems and ripened heads may be left undisturbed until winter they will afford both shelter and nourishment to these little fellows during autumn storms.
THE accompanying pictures were taken of the excellent specimen of Viburnum carlesi growing along the north wall at South High School, Denver. There were two plants set out here several years ago when the school was new by Mr. Pesman who was then landscape architect for the Denver Public Schools. The protected locations on the east and north have suited these plants well. Residents of the area look forward to the fine display of flowers with their delightful fragrance every April.

In an exposed location these shrubs are not very hardy, but where they get only part sun and are screened from severe winds they give a display equalled by few other shrubs.

The flowers open before the leaves are fully expanded. They are in large clusters, showing pink in bud and white when open. The fragrance is compared to the trailing arbutus.

These pictures taken by C. Earl Davis.
FINISH planting out tender annuals early this month. Clumps of perennials may be planted at this time if they are not too nearly in bloom. Some of the nurseries carry roses, various perennials and even a few shrubs and vines in pots which may be planted out at any time.

Shrubs which have bloomed may be pruned now. Do not shear back the Bridal Wreath Spiraea and such naturally arching habit shrubs. Flowering Almond and the early Garland Spirea should be sheared back to keep them from becoming thin below as they grow older.

Do not remove all the suckers from around Lilac Bushes. Leave a few of the most vigorous to form new growth to cover the bare stems of older growth. Some of these very old stems may be taken out down to the ground each year if a young vigorous looking bush is wanted.

Watch for suckers of Wild Plum coming up from below the graft in Flowering Plum and Flowering Almond. These can usually be identified from the different shaped leaf and more vigorous growth. If these suckers are not removed they will gradually choke out the better double-flowering grafted top.

As the new plants begin to grow the weeds begin to grow even faster, for they were there first. A little work when the weeds are very small will do more good than much work later. At the same time that weeds are eliminated the surface of the soil around trees, shrubs, perennials and annuals can be broken where it has become compacted from watering or tramping. Where there is no chance to damage valuable plants the 2,4-D weed killers may often be used to advantage, but this material is dangerous if it drifts on to good plants.

June is the month when insects may take a heavy toll. Here, as with weeds, “a spray in time” is worth more than the later attempts to eliminate them after they have done considerable damage. Continue habit of checking the Spirea, Spruce, Delphinium and Juniper for aphids. Be on guard, especially with the evergreens, for the damage done usually does not show up until weeks after the insects have come and gone. If there are caterpillars, beetles or other chewing insects damaging the plants they should be controlled with a stomach poison such as arsenate of lead or one of the new insecticides like DDT or chlordane.

If the garden has had normal watering up to June it should be in good shape. Start now training the plants for the hot weather to come by watering them thoroughly at each time but less often. Newly transplanted things will need a little extra attention.

If fertilizers and mulches have been applied as needed early in the season, little need be done now. Later, when trees, lawns and flowers slow up they may be given a little “shot” of some quick-acting fertilizer.
170,000
FOREST
FIRES
EVERY
YEAR

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RECORD OF DESTRUCTION
AND 9 OUT OF 10 ARE CAUSED
BY PEOPLE

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