The Green Thumb
COLORADO'S GARDEN MAGAZINE

PLANNING YOUR GARDEN
With The Experts
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Decorations on both covers made especially for the Green Thumb by Jack Harenberg.

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THE COLORADO FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURE ASSOCIATION
1355 Bamock Street * Denver 4, Colorado * TAbor 3410
ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

The committee has arranged for the auditorium of the A.A.U.W. at 14th and Josephine for our annual dinner this year. The Rocky Mountain Horticultural Conference will be separate this year as the only available time for that event is March 27-28.

Tickets for the Annual Dinner will be $2.00 and we would urge every member to make their reservations at once as the room will only hold 10% of our membership and reservations will be made in the order of receipt.

The necessary business and annual election will be kept to a minimum. A short report of the year's progress will be made and George Kelly will give a review of the year's activities via ektachrome slides. These will include some of the most fantastic examples of Nature's sculpturing that have ever been exhibited.

The dinner will be served at 6:30 P.M.

Send your check at once or stop in at Horticulture House and get your tickets.

COLLECT ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES NOW

If you should be moving or hear of someone who is, there are always many things that it is not desirable to move but which someone would like to have. Let us know of these things and we will arrange for their storage until the next annual auction. Cleveland Garden Center makes a year round job of this collecting of "White Elephants" and finance very largely their activities in this way.

We can do as much if everyone will make a year round job of collecting suitable material.

MIDWESTERN SHADE TREE CONFERENCE

The seventh annual meeting of the Midwestern Chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference will be held February 13-15, 1952, at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago. Problems of concern to those who are interested in the maintenance of ornamental trees and shrubs will be discussed. The convention is open to all who wish to attend. Those who have attended from Denver, the last few years, have found these sessions very much worth while. Often suggestions picked up here will save a great deal of time and trouble in maintaining trees. More particulars can be had from Horticulture House.

PASS IT ON

We plan to specialize in the next few issues of the Green Thumb. February will probably be "Planting"; March, "Plants"; April, "Pests"; and May, "Maintenance". Each of you members have probably had some garden experience that others would like to know about. Will you write us a paragraph or page? Don't worry about literary style. We will see to that if you have a good idea to pass on. Do it now before you forget.

THE DENVER ORCHID SOCIETY

The increasing number of orchid growers will be interested in hearing that there was organized, on December 5th, a society for them. Judith M. King was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Her address is 830 W. Quincy, Englewood, Colo., and phone number is Sunset 1-4828. Meetings will be the second Thursday of each month in the members' homes. All amateur or professional growers of orchids are invited.

JANUARY SCHEDULE

Dec. 31-Jan. 1. Annual trek to Devil's Head Lookout to see the fireworks on Pike's Peak. It's a grand experience. Call for particulars.


Jan. 17, Thursday, 8:00 p.m. A treat for armchair mountaineers! A Green Thumb hiker's story of last summer's pack trip into the Snowmass Area. With pictures of hard to reach spots not often seen by the average campers. The program will begin at 8:00 p.m.

Jan. 20. Another winter hike to the First Creek area on Berthoud Pass. Snowshoes or skis, cars or bus.


Feb. 3. Snowshoe hike into the Herman Gulch Area.

Reserve March 25-26 for the Annual Rocky Mountain Horticultural Conference. Held in Denver University's new Civic Center building.

If you will renew your membership promptly it will save bother for both of us. Thank you.

THIS IS THE PLANNING ISSUE

We asked all the local landscape architects and designers to cooperate in giving ideas for designing home grounds in Colorado. They have responded well and we here reproduce several typical plans with explanation of the reason for them and in some cases a list of material.

Jack Harenberg made the drawings and this allows winter hiking into the wild places of the mountains. Study these plans carefully and you will be able to glean many good ideas from them that you can use in your own development.

Remember that members can get a set of eight front yard plans drawn especially by S. R. De Boer with every new membership they send in.

PLANT PALS

Here are the three beds which at my place consist of assorted Dianthus pinks mixed with blue bush morning glory. The most colorful flower bed I have consists of assorted Dianthus pinks mixed with blue bush morning glory. A bit unusual and colorful is a bed of Iceland poppies and blue Campanula carpatica.

Mrs. Amelia Huntington,
The hundreds of young folks who now have new homes need to learn the importance of having definite and accurate plans for the development of their grounds before they start to plant them. The inclination of many is to put in that Redbud tree that Aunt Harriet sent from Oklahoma, the tulip bulbs that the next door neighbor gave for Christmas, the two cute little Arborvitae trees that the loud talking man-on-the-truck from Texas sold them last fall and the Althea bushes that were ordered from the catalog with the beautiful pictures—all as they come, in the place that looks easiest to plant; with little consideration as to whether these particular things are the most suitable for the location and the effects desired. A carpenter or machinist would not attempt to build a house or a machine in that way. They would want detailed plans of the exact dimensions and specifications of the material to use.

It is possible to develop and carry plans in one's head so that all the parts of a planting will fit together when it is completed, but for the majority of us it is safer to put details down on paper so that they may be adjusted as necessary, and, when finally approved they can be preserved for the period of years necessary to complete the work. It is much easier and cheaper to move a tree or fence on paper than it is to do the actual job. Only on a flat piece of paper or a scale model can one see all the various parts of a plan at one time and fit them properly together.

It should be remembered that the plan on paper is, after all, just a register of accumulated ideas. These ideas should be assembled and classified and culled out at the earliest possible time when building or buying is contemplated. The various members of the family might start a list of those things that they most wanted in a yard and garden. Put down everything as it is thought of—as you would a Christmas list—then gradually begin to eliminate the less necessary or impossible things and fit the remainder together, like a jigsaw puzzle, into the space available.

To have the groundwork to fit this puzzle together on you will find it convenient to draw up a plot of your grounds to scale so that, say, 8 feet equals 1 inch on the paper. Then mark in all the features that might affect your plan such as views, neighbors' fences, phone poles, garages and clothes lines, high and low spots, existing trees, etc.

If it is possible to begin this planning of the grounds at the same time that the architect makes his plans there is much to be gained. The first consideration is to be sure that the house is located to the best advantage on the lot. Usually this is not in the center of the lot. Consider sun for the important windows, views, both out and in, shade for the heat of the day, sun for the flower beds and protection from severe winds.

During and after the location of the house on the lot it is well to plan the general uses of the parts of the yard. Usually the front of the house is arranged so that it appears at its best to the passing public, so we often refer to the “front yard” as the public area. The modern trend is away from this strict division of the “Front” and “Back” of a residence and fits the “indoor” and “outdoor” rooms in

*Drawing on opposite page by M. Walter Pesman.*
THE GREEN THUMB

Jan., 1952

THE LOCATION WHERE THEY WILL BE MOST USEFUL.

The utility features of the grounds can usually be grouped together. These might include the garage, ash-pit, incinerator, clothes lines, compost pits, tool shelters, drives and service walks. This makes the second general division of grounds or the "service area." Where these necessary features are grouped together and convenient to the service area of the house (the kitchen) there will be more room left for the more attractive parts of a home grounds.

Roughly that area or areas left after the exclusion of the public and service areas will embrace the third division of features, or the "garden." It is in this garden area that you may get the greatest pleasure in working out individual ideas for enjoyment in the out-of-doors. Here may be flower beds, shady trees, platforms for rest, areas for various forms of recreation, and opportunities to play and work with many kinds of growing plants.

Now with these general areas outlined the details of construction can be planned. Suppose we start with the parking, if the lot includes such a feature, otherwise we will consider the front of the house, or at least that part of the house adjoining the street or entrance drive.

Here our first thought will probably be to frame the building with trees. Possibly a couple behind it for background and a couple at the front corners, if properly located and selected for size and character. Shade should also be a consideration, and one tree may serve several of these requirements at the same time. Set up stakes at each desirable spot, then look at them from every angle and move them around until they most nearly do the jobs wanted without being overcrowded. Consider whether a low, squat tree like a Hawthorn is needed or a tall high-headed tree such as a Honeylocust. If it is still customary to plant "parking" trees in your block, remember that these trees are for landscaping of the street rather than your individual house, so get the neighbors to go together and plan a whole row of trees along the street of the same kind and size. Do not make the mistake that so many did in the past of planting large-growing trees too close together, too close to building or near wires.

In addition to trees, a foreground planting would usually include a ground cover of green grass or some other material and possibly hedges to define boundaries or carry out important lines of the house, and some small shrubs, evergreens or flowers to tie down the house with appropriate foundation plantings. At one time it was necessary to cover up foundations almost completely, as they were always of raw cement and anything but beautiful. In much of the modern architecture this ugly foundation line is missing and only a few appropriate plants are necessary to dress up a house.

Suppose the sides of the house were next considered. If the house was properly designed and fitted to the lot there would be only one "problem" side. That would probably be the north side or the side which was set as close as possible to the edge of the lot. In many old homes set on narrow lots there were two of these almost worthless, narrow passageways.

Some ingenious gardeners use these otherwise lost areas for the growing of shade loving plants like the ferns, primroses, tuberous begonias and Plantainlilies. Sometimes this space is largely used for necessary walks, and privacy may be obtained by the use of a tall fence or vines, or even a hedge.

Somewhere in here the plans should be made for necessary fences, walls, gate, platforms, changes in level and screens. Walks and drives should be laid out where they will be serviceable and at the same time be as attractive as possible. Often, after these border and entrance features are laid out the areas left will suggest uses which will determine the character of the whole place.

Now is when the fun begins—planning the garden features. The completed plan may include a rose garden for one member of the family, a shady nook and pool for another, a playground for the children and borders of bright flowers arranged to exhibit their colors all season through.

As a foundation for all these delightful garden features there will probably be grass. Sometimes gravel, concrete, stone or water will be appropriate, in places, but a well planted and cared for lawn is hard to beat.

The architectural features of a garden are very important for without them there is not the necessary civilizing influence of the domination of man over Nature. A well planned arrangement of garden furniture, wall fountains, walls, curbs, hedges and levels may give character to a garden that it is beautiful even when there are no flowers or even leaves.

Even owners of small houses could well profit from the experience of a trained landscape architect, for their knowledge of the principles of good art and their knowledge of the qualities of various plants will guide a new home owner in the right direction and prevent many costly and unsatisfactory results. Some landscape architects will either arrange complete plans or give advice by the hour. Many modern nursery and landscape firms maintain trained men to help their customers plant the right thing in the right place.

SOME NOTES FROM A BIRD-LOVER

By Enid Ortman

I'D LIKE a word about the squirrel: I do not argue for him or his preservation. Man, in his muddling, has so hopelessly upset the balance of Nature that the squirrel has become a real menace to our bird life. He has absolutely no economic value any more than a cat, and is equally as destructive as concerns birds because he dares go to parts of a tree that a cat cannot, and both the eggs and nestlings are great delicacies to him. One has only to watch the actions of birds during nesting season when a squirrel appears to learn to what extent he is hated and feared by the birds. No other testimony or evidence is needed of his status in that regard.

What little esthetic appeal he has centers mostly in his bushy tail.

The cat, everyone (whether he admits it or not) knows is a killer, in all species, the pampered, well-fed house cat being no exception. The few mice destroyed are no recommendation of his economic place in the scheme of things, but the shocking statistics of long years diligent research into his depredations against bird life is conclusive reason for his control. In spite of many attempts to gain legislation to that end, only two eastern states were successful in licensing the cat. The fight against insects which destroy millions of dollars worth of food stuffs each year and for which millions more dollars are appropriated, would be materially aided by strict control of the cat—I would even say extermination, which may seem extreme.
EACH home owner can have a landscape plan that fits the personality of the home as well as the personality of the home owner. A landscape plan is developed to present a more pleasing picture of the home and to add to its beauty. In this plan we have framed our picture with a heavy planting on the right and a lighter, but higher, planting on the left with the main interest on the chimney and flower box combination.

We have used as a feature planting an upright type of Juniper faced with a spreading Tamarix Juniper and backed with Oregon Holly off-set from the center of the chimney to create interest. To the right of the door are a Flowering Quince, Green Barberry and Cranberry Bush as a backdrop for the bed of Polyantha Roses. The Tamarix Juniper is used to balance with the planting to the left of the door. In the flower box a choice of low growing annuals may be used to give color throughout the summer. The Pfitzer Juniper to the left is used to frame the prominent chimney and flower box. This is backed up with a solid planting of Cotoneaster which softens the lines of the building.

The Honey Locust tree is considered a partial shade tree and is used here to frame the left side of our picture. The entire planting is developed to increase the beauty of the home.

**UNIQUE PLAN**

By Jack Harenberg

This sketch and plan for a small garden was made by Jack Harenberg to show how a small area may be made to appear larger and be both useful and beautiful.

The lines are simple but well proportioned so that there will be pleasing views even in winter. The small secluded area at the rear increases the apparent size and gives an opportunity to vary the planting of borders. The trees are well located and selected for character so that there will be pleasant shade but not so much that lawn or flowers will not grow.

The outstanding feature of this plan is the way that the garage is constructed to look like a summer house only. The use of hedges, fences, walls and flagstone paving gives the necessary useful appearance and yet gives attractive lines.

The necessary service features are tucked away in the corner where they do not detract from the main features, and still are convenient.

Any good local nurseryman can select plants which will give the effects that are here pictured.
COMPLETE PLANTING PLAN

By R. U. WILLIAMS

Many good ideas can be taken from this detailed planting plan by Ray Williams of Greeley. The general idea is simple, with plenty of space for planting attractive borders. The finished garden will be enclosed for greater privacy. The trees are located where needed only. Study the material lists for suggestions for appropriate plants for various locations.

Especially valuable are the detailed lists of perennials for each border.

Planting Key to Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Woods Grounds:

Number
Key
1. Ohio Buckeye, Aesculus glabra
2. Bechtel, hv. Prairie Crabapple, Malus ioensis
3. Hopa Crabapple, Malus species
4. Pfitzer, hv. Pyramid Chinese Juniper, Juniperus chinensis
5. Smooth Hydrangea, Hydrangea arborescens
6. Bush Cinquefoil, Potentilla fruticosa
7. Iris, hv. Iris
8. Froebel, hv. Bumalda Spirea, Spiraea bumalda
9. Snowgarland Spirea, Spiraea multi-flora
10. Vanhoutte Spirea, Spiraea vanhouttei
11. Newport, hv. Bireiana Plum, Prunus bireiana
12. Chamaedrys Germander, Teucrium chamaedrys—2 row
13. Else Poulsen, hv. Rose, Rosa
15. European Birdcherry, Prunus padus
16. Manchur Cherry, Prunus tomentosa
17. Dwarf, hv. Common Ninebark, Physocarpus opulifolius
18. European Privet, Ligustrum vulgare
19. Snow-in-Summer, Cerastium tomentosum
22. Hybrid Tea, hv. Rose, Rosa
23. Eastern Wahoo, Euonymus atropurpureus
24. Dwarf, hv. Winged Euonymus, Euonymus alatus
25. American Linden, Tilia americana
26. Bigleaf Wintercreeper Euonymus, Euonymus fortunei vegetus
27. Japanese Creeper, Parthenocissus tricuspidata

3. 4, 3, 2
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PLAN FOR LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

By JULIA JANE SILVERSTEIN

This sketch and plan by Jane Silverstein shows a modern and attractive layout for a home grounds. The space is limited but the house is so located on the lot and the divisions of the grounds are so made that there is most space where needed and little waste. The whole gives an informal livable feeling.

Note that the service areas are so located that they are convenient but not conspicuous and the play areas are where they can be readily seen. Trees are used only where needed and are planned to each fill its particular place for size and shape. Screens of shrubs, hedge or fence are used to give privacy where needed or shut off unattractive views.
MEETING THE FLOWER FAMILIES

By L. J. Holland

Very often the average gardener has a splendid specimen or group of a certain species, let us say Canterbury Bells, for instance, without being familiar with the family to which it belongs; often unaware of excellent material within the same genus. Obviously, this often results in the omission of some really fine material that would add spice and variety to the border, and in most cases lengthens the period of bloom, in as much as two species may bear a remarkable resemblance and yet blossom at quite different months of the year. An example of this is Crocus versicolor blooming in March, and C. sativus almost always at its best in October. Hoping that at least some readers of Green Thumb will be interested in getting better acquainted with some of the lesser known members of the different families, I am presenting herewith the first of this series of articles. Their continuance will depend entirely upon you readers.

Since we must start somewhere, I think it would be a good idea to begin, as many textbooks of botany do, with the Buttercup family (Ranunculaceae), and what better genus to lead off with than the one that is first alphabetically?

ACONITUM (Monkshood)

This flower gets its common name from the hooded shape of the sepals of the large, showy flowers, usually of some shade of blue. It is well to note that Monkshood, like several other genera of this family, is poisonous in most or all of its parts. Small children should be watched when around them.

It is probably best to purchase plants from a nursery, but seed (which germinate slowly) may be sown outdoors in May or started indoors a month earlier, and should bloom in August of the second year. If planted where they are to remain, they should be thinned to stand 18 inches to two feet apart; if grown in seed-beds, they are best transplanted in early September. Any good, rich loam, slightly on the acid side, will grow excellent specimens, but partial shade is absolutely essential, as the lower leaves will turn brown when grown in an exposed position, especially in this arid region.

The most important species of Monkshood are as follows:

Aconitum napellus (European Monkshood) is the best known and probably the most satisfactory species, characterized by large blue flowers with wide helmets and beak-like visors. Var. album has white flowers and var. bicolor has blue and white blossoms. 3 to 4 feet high.

A. fischeri has blue or white flowers and grows to six feet. Due to its slender stems it requires staking. Later than A. napellus.

A. anthora (Pyrenees Monkshood) is suitable to the rockery, as it seldom exceeds 18 inches in height. It has pale yellow flowers with a rounded helmet and a short beak. Var. aureum has flowers of a deeper yellow.

Of the five species found growing in Colorado, only two, A. columbianum and A. bakeri, are really worthy of a place in the home garden. Best give these two rather dense shade and a mulch of Pine or Spruce needles.

Since the Monkshoods are so closely related to the Delphiniums it should be no surprise to learn that they are susceptible to the same diseases and insect pests. If given ample spacing, nicotine sulfate is still my favorite answer to them. Cyclamen-mites and red-spider are sometimes a nuisance, but are easily dealt with; a forcible spray of cold water usually being sufficient.
HOW ONE MAN'S GARDEN WAS MADE
Donald Marshall Did Most of the Construction Himself
By M. Walter Pesman

WONDER what's behind that striking wall? It intrigues me! The question was overheard a number of times at Sixth and York where the Marshall home grounds were developed day by day. The initiated visitor became even more intrigued as he stepped behind the wall and found a good-sized auto court between garden and home, to take care of the owner's car and that of his visitor.

Another gateway and, all of a sudden, you forget all about the busy traffic on Sixth Avenue: you are in a quiet intimate garden, that fits the quiet, intimate ranch house. And you find, not an ostentatious layout but a medium-sized garden—one that the average home-owner can afford and that he dreams about.

What is more, it is a layout that fits the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Marshall, who claim no other title than "rancher from Nebraska." No, not even "rancher," but "farmer" (that is less ostentatious and more correct).

It all started in 1950 when a plot was selected, facing on both Sixth Avenue and Circle Drive, a plot that looked odd, to say the least, uncompromising to most. But—as is often the case—the very handicap became the secret of success, and the whole layout is now one that fits the surrounding, fits the ground, fits the owner. After it is all done it seems the most logical thing to do.

Building and ground were designed at the same time; the location on the plot was carefully studied, and a rough plan evolved as a result. Then, as the work of building continued, these plans were carried out with very few changes—minor changes at that.

The high wall along Sixth Avenue, curving south at York, so as to do away with any traffic hazard at this busy thoroughfare, was a necessity. It also became the "making" of the garden. Sure enough, the property sacrificed outside the curve seemed wasteful; on the other hand, the shape of the inside made up for this waste: it was an unusual form, that in turn, called for an intimate outdoor living room.

Thus grew the summerhouse, or pergola, or grape arbor, whatever you want to call it. Its curve follows that of the wall in general. Behind it the ground was naturally higher and a group of evergreens planted there added to the seclusion and helped to hide the traffic lights, flickering day and night.

Since the comfortable veranda is on the north side of the home (you would expect a good-sized porch with a ranch-house, wouldn't you?) the garden has southern exposure and shows up in full glory as you sit on the porch.

To a dexterous person like Mr. Marshall the pergola was no problem: it was built out of the same two-by-fours, used for the house, doubled to give a solid effect, yet avoiding heaviness. A seat in the rear of the pergola evolved naturally since the ground was higher there anyway. It was made out of a retaining wall of brick, topped by a redwood seat. Just the right height to sit on. The curve of the pergola fits that of the wall and gives an intimacy to the garden, as it invited you to follow the stepping stones leading to the pergola.

Grapes on top? Naturally!

Again, flower borders along the north and east side seemed to "just grow" out of the plan—the most natural way. (See the plan.)

The "front" of the house is facing Circle Drive. It is unostentatious like the rest—and quiet. Even when the tulips will give it added "zip" next spring, they have been kept in the yellows and bronzes.

An interesting nook that developed out of the unusual plan and the unusual shape of the plot, is the little triangular patio to the east, walled in by a less high wall, and paved in harmony with the veranda. One of the pictures shows the first view one gets of garden and pergola coming from the front through this little patio.

Another odd "left-over" is the Service Area to the west, just large
The final result is a home-like garden that has intimacy and charm.


The Denver Post last night had another story about the pressure that was being brought on you by those who want to build dams in the Dinosaur National Monument. I just want to encourage you a little to stick by your guns. You know what the right thing is to do, if you do not let the big noise influence you.

I have spent a lot of time trying to get the facts in this case and these are my conclusions. You can easily verify these things.

1. Flooding the canyons of the Dinosaur Monument WILL destroy its most valuable asset—its scenic and recreational value. It is plain silly to think otherwise.

2. It is NOT necessary to build dams in this monument. There are plenty of alternate sites which will give the desired benefits of power and water storage. No one has proven that this is not true. We can have our cake and eat it, too, if we are wise.

3. There are 10,000 people in these United States who do NOT want dams in this monument to everyone who does; BUT, the few who do want them, can (like coyotes) sound like a multitude; and if one is not wise to them it is easy to assume that they represent the people of the United States. I have yet to find one of those who are hollering for these dams who has not some personal gain to make by their erection. (Or have been sold by the slick propaganda of those who have.)

4. Those in these United States who feel that we are not so hard up yet that we need to destroy such irreplaceable assets as the canyons of the Dinosaur are not the hollering kind; but let us get stepped on hard enough and we will holler—and plenty.
DETAILED PLAN FOR THE
By Sam Huddleston

"HOW," other than being a three letter word generously accepted by our red brothers, is a word that the Landscape Architect's dictionary might define as one limited to the thoughts of those who turn a client's wishes and dreams (nightmares

CLIENT'S WISHES AND REQUIREMENTS:
Feeling of simplicity and relaxation, no jittery or "moderne" effects, the finished garden to be in harmony with the residence.

EXISTING CONDITIONS:
House—good Georgian architecture, French doors to yard from living room, extreme south side; service door from kitchen, extreme north side; floor level 5' above low point in yard.

Privacy without creating features objectionable to the neighbors.

Maximum lawn area and sun.

Sufficient flowers for bloom continuity throughout the growing season.

Maintenance to come within the limitations of a three hour weekly, neighborhood yard man.

Small space for cut flowers.

SOLUTION:
Brick flower boxes flanking steps to terrace, to protect roots of existing, fine Wintergreen Creeper on house and to soften hardboiled effect of bare walls surrounding terrace. Brick portion of fence same as brick in house to secure cohesion of house and garden. Pitch of ground across garden eliminated by raising the west end, using soil excavated in building wall and terrace, to secure a level appearance. Main drop in grade to driveway level for drainage hidden under shrub border near garage corner.

16' x 23' concrete terrace to fit between wing of house and south property line, designed to secure maximum open space in garden in preference to projecting terrace into expanse of lawn. Concrete stained antique green for softer, blending effect. Shade secured by awning over terrace. West fence offset opposite terrace to create informal axis. Lead birth bath mounted in center of offset with water spray from lead frog, mounted on projecting flagstone for fountain effect. Large Bechtel Crab on corner of drive behind wall to overhang the feature and screen rear of houses and garages across the alley. Louvered boards in fence placed horizontal in panel above the feature to secure good composition and change of line to draw attention to the feature.

Fence for maximum of privacy, minimum maintenance and greater saving in space rather than clipped hedge or shrub screen. Of center type construction resulting in same appearance outside as in for neighbors' benefit, louvered boards used vertically for maximum light and air, angled south-east to north-west on south side, north-east to south-west on north side so neighbors could see in but not toward terrace; all wood on fence stained natural moss green to blend with trees in surrounding yards in the background to get maximum feeling of spaciousness.

All plant materials traded off except one specimen blue spruce with weeping habit. Replaced with dwarf evergreens, 2 crabs, 2 junipers, Antony Waterer Spirea, 2 Pinyon Pines largely grouped to screen out the garage; from a composition centering on the spruce; round out the lawn on the north end and hide several window wells on the west house wall. Paul Scarlet Rose, yellow Clematis and Bittersweet were planted on the fence with perennials on the south side extending along and out from the west wall sufficient to form a shallow bay at the axis end.

Service walk replaced in concrete, stained same green as terrace, moved north to get maximum grass area. Brick in walk salvaged and used in wall. Cut flowers planted in space between walk and north wall.
An attractive garden does not need to be large. The plan of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wharton, 364 S. Vine, illustrates that modern lines of design are possible on a 50 by 125 foot lot. The back yard contains a sitting terrace with swing or couch in front of a simple pergola structure. The latter and the planting behind it are used to screen the terrace from the neighboring property.

There are two little compartments in this garden. The one nearest the house follows curving lines and is the main body of the garden. It contains flower plantings with early snowdrops and crocus and continuing with tulips and poppies. It contains summer flowers such as peonies, phlox, delphinium, etc. Then there are flowers for autumn, and spruce and other trees for winter effect.

The second room of this garden was designed especially for privacy. Mrs. Wharton is fond of writing and likes to do that in a secluded nook of the garden. To accomplish this the ground was graded lower here, which in itself makes it secluded. The planting on all sides is heavy and contains shrubs and trees of various types. One effect is created by a Hopa crab and another by a Bechtel flowering apple. There is one Golden Willow which towers above the other planting.

Utility rooms for clotheslines and ashpits are placed against the north side of the garage. The entrance to the secluded back room is under a little arch on which purple clematis and other vines are trailing. A grape trellis makes a separation on the north side of the main garden. This is an easy way to make a border planting. Phlox and delphinium are in front of the grapes.

The front yard is very simple with a low hedge of privet and a planting of flowers in front of a few junipers. One corner of the house is set off by white birch and the other by a blue spruce.

S. R. De Boer.
SEEDS FOR DEMOCRACY
You Can Help the Filipino by Sending Seeds!

One of the greatest stumbling blocks in the path of full democracy in the Philippines is that created by inadequate food production which results, in part, from the lack of vegetable seeds and, in part, from the unemployment during much of the year of a large percentage of Filipino family members.

The Committee for a Free Asia, Inc., has undertaken a campaign which offers the American people a sound, practical method of fighting communism with a weapon basic to all human needs—food. This campaign—SEEDS FOR DEMOCRACY—asks Americans to contribute vegetable seeds (which may be sent to 396 Clay Street, San Francisco, California) which will be packaged and shipped to the Philippine Islands. Launched last year, as an experiment, 162,693 packages of seed were received and distributed. An even larger number of packages are sought this year. The greatest need is for green string beans, Chinese cabbage, mustard, green pepper, collards, egg plants and similar typical American vegetables with which the ordinary Filipino family is familiar. Now is the best time to send these seeds to the Philippines. The best growing season there extends from October through January. Contributions sent now will make it possible for children to plant school gardens in time for the vegetables to be ready to eat before the schools close for vacation during the hot spring season next year. The Philippine Food Production Campaign will distribute the seeds throughout the islands and American agricultural scientists working there as advisors will help supervise use of the seeds. The SEEDS FOR DEMOCRACY drive can become a symbol to the Filipino people of American interest in reconstruction of their republic. The drive deserves the support of all.

Each package of seed shipped to the Philippines will have attached a sticker containing the following text in both English and Tagalog, the official language of the Philippine Republic:

These vegetable seeds are offered to you, free, from the people of the United States who have formed the Committee for a Free Asia to help you in the speedy rebuilding and development of your great republic.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO

PLAN for all the new things, or remodelling of your garden. This issue is largely given over to details of planning the garden. Learn all you can about suitable arrangement of the desirable parts of a garden, the best plants and materials to carry out the effects wanted and the best way to put these ideas down on paper, so that they can be carried out when the proper time comes.

STUDY CATALOGS. Send for those that might give you good ideas. Decide as soon as possible just what you need and get your order in soon. Do not be misled by the pretty pictures of firms in distant states. Possibly these things grow well here, but more likely they will not. Consult your local nurseryman with years of experience in this country.

STUDY about Tuberous begonias, Euonymus, Oak trees, Floribunda roses, weed killers, fertilizers, grafting, rooting cuttings or seventy-seven other interesting things that will make gardening more fun. The more you know the more you will want to know.

MAKE A SCRAPBOOK of pictures of steps, fireplaces, front doors, fences, sundials, wall fountains or stepping stones. It will be fun collecting these things and you can select the best for your own garden.

INSPECT BULBS in storage to see that they are not too dry, too wet, too hot or too cold. Dahlias are especially particular. Tuberous begonias, Cannas and Glads will stand a check up once a month. Arrange to treat the glad bulbs for thrips before planting.

INSPECT THE HOUSE PLANTS for the first sign of insect pests or disease. An ounce of prevention here is surely worth a pound of cure. Learn to recognize the main classes of insects and know what sprays or dusts are most effective against them.

PREVENT SNOW DAMAGE by tying up, bracing or covering. Also see that tender things like young Linden, Mountainash, and White Pine are shaded. Avoid wind damage by erecting windbreaks to the northwest or brace top-heavy trees.

PRUNE grapes or take dead wood out of trees, shrubs and vines. Maples are not pruned at this time except in emergency.

WATER if the weather has been open with hot sun and little snow. Check especially on the south of buildings, steep slopes and sandy soil. Much damage can happen to woody plants if the soil around their roots gets too dry. The only way to know for sure if plants need water is to dig test holes around in various locations.

REPAIR fences, gates, walks and tools when the sun is warm but the ground still frozen. There is always some garden work that needs to be done at any time of year.

Certainty it is wise to use coniferous plants (evergreens) frequently in most plantings, but it is well to remember that it is possible to get too much of a good thing. Evergreens are needed for their dark colors and beautiful a dreary, monotonous appearance.
The Green Thumb
COLORADO'S GARDEN MAGAZINE

PLANNING YOUR GARDEN
With The Experts