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August-September, 1954
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LIBRARY DONORS
August-October, 1954
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From Emerson (said of Lincoln): His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it for the memory of a wrong.—H. F.
Some Interesting New Books in the Helen Fowler Library

"The Arnold Arboretum Garden Book," by Donald Wyman. Donald Wyman, Horticulturist for the Arnold Arboretum, is one of the country's greatest authorities on horticulture, but his greatest love is for the ornamental woody plants, so his recent book emphasizes these plants.

It is a well-written book, beautifully illustrated and contains much information for gardeners anywhere. Many of the plants mentioned will grow in this area.

"Trees for American Gardens," by the same author, is a few years older, but a book that any gardener will enjoy.

"The Complete Book of Dried Arrangements," by Raye Miller Underwood, is a book that we have been waiting for, for years. It goes into every detail of collecting, drying, arranging and displaying dried material of every kind. This is rapidly becoming a major hobby of beauty lovers. The text is simple and plain and the illustrations are excellent.

"Button Gardens and Diminutive Arrangements," by Florence Cusebolt, is another book of the same sort which will help those who have become interested in this popular hobby.

"Arranging Flowers from the Roadside, Fields and Woods," by Amelia Leavitt Hill, is a new book which emphasizes a third new trend in flower arrangement. You will get many good ideas from this book.

"Plants of the Bible," by Harold N. and Alma L. Moldenke, is a new book on an old subject. Many will enjoy the descriptions and identifications of the plants mentioned in the bible.

Come in to Horticulture House and look at these, and other new books, and check out the ones that you want to take home and study.

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THE GREEN THUMB Nov., 1954

FALL PLANTING TIME IS HERE!

We have a full selection of SHRUBS, TREES that can be successfully moved after the leaves have fallen.

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A Large Selection of All of Them

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The Dinosaur Monument Situation, by George W. Kelly

List of Books Just Received at the Library

An Open Letter to Our Members, by Fred R. Johnson

Cherry Discovers That a Garden That Is Beautiful When the Flowers and Leaves Are Gone Is a Good Garden

Trees in Relation to Home Planting, by M. Walter Pesman

Rocky Mountain Shade Trees, Lists for All Uses

Trees for Colorado, Brief Descriptions

Should a Nurseryman Explain the Secret of Raising Delphinium from Seed? by Helen Fowler

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Picture on front cover of Birch trees, by Chas. Ott and R. Kephage.
AN OPEN LETTER TO OUR MEMBERS

This year, the officers and directors of the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association have been making a painstaking analysis and reappraisal of the Association's activities during the past several months. They are studying our objectives, our services to the membership, and to the public at large as a non-profit educational and scientific organization, also our membership and our finances.

Our membership has in recent years varied from 2000 to 2500. Drives have brought the membership to the higher figures, and these drop as a result of non-renewals. Of course we realize that in this day of TV, of numerous organizations, and the profusion of reading material that some loss is certain. On the other hand there is greater interest in lovely gardens and beautiful landscaping, and the Association has endeavored to stimulate this interest through THE GREEN THUMB and its informational service. Certainly there are many problems to gardeners in this day of droughts, irrigation restrictions, insects and other plant pests.

The Association has been wonderfully helped—financially and in contributions of time—by a number of citizens who believe strongly in its program of working for a more beautiful city and state. Were it not for this financial help we could not afford to publish a magazine—588 pages in 1953—filed with helpful articles, pictures and diagrams. As a matter of fact the average cost of publishing twelve issues of THE GREEN THUMB is more per member than the minimum membership fee.

Now we face the prospect of losing some of our large donations, as some of our good friends feel that they have done their duty, and that the Association and THE GREEN THUMB should be supported by a larger number of people. So we are going to ask you some questions.

Do you read THE GREEN THUMB each month? What features do you like about it? What feature, from your point of view, may be eliminated? What can you suggest to improve it and make it appeal to a larger group of people? Is it larger than necessary?

It has been proposed that the number of issues be reduced to not less than nine annually, omitting issues in months where there is little gardening activity—possibly February, August and November. The proposals further advise sending out in these months several mimeographed sheets with gardening suggestions and dates of gardening activities. This proposal might take the form of combining several issues during the year, such as Jan.-Feb. or Oct.-Nov. Let us have your suggestions on these ideas.

Should more attention be given to conservation features, such as a drive to get a live state park division and some state parks, particularly in the eastern half of the State?

Should the Association take a stronger stand when conservation practices and the National Parks are threatened?

Should the Association again call a Rocky Mountain Horticulture Conference in 1955? This was passed up during the past two years because the Western Shade Tree Conference and the National Men's Garden Club Convention were held in Denver.

If you believe in the objectives and causes for which this Association stands you will be willing to step up your membership from a Supporting ($3.00) to a Sustaining ($5.00), or from a Sustaining to a Contributing ($10.00)?

If you are now a $3.00 member would you favor an increase to $3.50 or $4.00, so as to cover a greater part of the cost of twelve issues of THE GREEN THUMB and other activities of the Association?

We are especially desirous of bringing into our membership young married couples living in the new housing developments. The Association and THE GREEN THUMB can be of great help to these young people in helping them to beautify their places, especially in avoiding the pitfalls of planting trees and shrubs not adapted to our soil and climate.

But there is a ray of sunshine in the picture we have been drawing. A good friend of the Association is willing to match the contributions from the regular and donor memberships ($25, $50 or $100) up to a maximum of $2000 during 1955. The Association is classified as a tax exempt, scientific and educational institution and all gifts to it may be deducted in computing federal and state income taxes. Patrons and donors will be listed in THE GREEN THUMB from time to time as is done by many civic organizations.

We urge our entire membership to submit answers and suggestions to the above questions. This is your Association and your advice will be greatly appreciated. If you will phone Horticulture House, TABOR 5-3410 we will be glad to explain in more detail our problems and possible solutions.

Also why not give a year's subscription to THE GREEN THUMB as a Christmas present to your gardening friends? There is no better way to introduce more people to the work of our Association.

Sincerely yours,
Fred R. Johnson, President

THUMB is ABOUT TREES

This issue represents the best that has been printed about deciduous trees for Colorado in the Green Thumb since its beginning. The lists have been combined and revised up to date and the descriptions have been simplified and corrected.

It classifies trees as to the location in the state, as to size and as to quality.

The one article, that by Mr. Pesman, was judged to be the most complete and useful of all those previously published and as such is repeated here. You will want to refer to this issue for years.
CHERRY DISCOVERS
THAT A GARDEN THAT
IS BEAUTIFUL WHEN
THE FLOWERS AND
LEAVES ARE GONE IS
A GOOD GARDEN.

Saturday, November 6. I never noticed before how all trees have different shapes, kinds and colors of bark and limb habits. When they were all in leaf they were just trees to me. Now I notice the picturesque habit of the Honeylocust limbs as seen against a fall sky, the "vase form" of the American Elm and the almost spruce-like form of the English Elm. I can see how each kind of tree is especially fitted for certain uses. (And I can also notice broken and dead limbs in the trees now that need to be taken care of.)

Red came home in the afternoon and I took him to see the trees. He did not get the thrill that I did from seeing just their bare trunks and limbs, but when I mentioned that there were limbs to be cut off, he became interested immediately. He got out the old saw and ladder and started climbing up one. He got two small limbs that were near the center of the tree cut off and then came down "for a drink," and did not go back. He told me later that he thought that we should get a professional tree man to do that work as it was too dangerous for him.

Dad Dendron came by, as was usual practice for him on Saturday afternoons. He found another spot where the annual flowers had been and proceeded to spade under a lot of manure and compost to get it ready for next spring. I pestered him as he worked and he asked me if there were any other plants that I needed to complete my plan that could be safely planted this fall before it froze up solid. He suggested that I call my nurseryman and ask him what things he would be willing to put in now and guarantee immediately. He got out the old saw and ladder and started climbing up one. He got two small limbs that were near the center of the tree cut off and then came down "for a drink," and did not go back. He told me later that he thought that we should get a professional tree man to do that work as it was too dangerous for him.

Mom has good ideas, we will need the help of an expert landscape architect to work out exact details. I would hate to spend a lot of time and money and then find that I had forgotten some essential thing and have to do it all over again.

It began to get a little colder towards night so Red was worried about his roses. They were still in full leaf so he hated to hill them up, but was afraid that a storm would catch them uncovered. He has a pile of loose soil covered with leaves though so I guess we should not worry.

Sunday, November 14. It got colder all night until this morning it was more like winter, cloudy and all appearances of a snow coming. Mother Dendron came over in the morning, and of course started looking over the plants that I had brought in. She found some that were too wet and others too dry, and I noticed her moving some African violets to an east window and putting the geraniums in the south window. It seems as though all my house plants have too much or not enough of something—sunshine, water, fertilizer or heat. It must be nice to be born with a green thumb and not have to learn a lot of rules about handling plants. Mother D. also got to prowling around and run onto some of the bulbs that I had brought in before freezing weather. Again she found that the glad bulbs were too warm and the dahlias too dry so we had to move them around where they could be as near 40 degrees as possible and not too dry or wet. The old fashioned cellar seemed to be just right for those things but there seemed to be no really suitable place in our modern house (How well I remember all the fascinating things and odors in my Grandmothers cellar when I was a kid—a delicious aroma of apples, cookies, spices, cider and vegetables.)

Saturday, November 20. We had a little snow last week, not enough to do any damage but enough to remind us to shade the tender things, mulch the whole garden, and trim the overly long limbs that are likely to break if loaded with snow. I'm going to stay indoors this morning and do a little studying, but if it warms up as it now indicates it might I'll drag Red outdoors this afternoon and get everything ready for more snow and cold.

Mother came over in the afternoon and as usual was all excited about something—this time it was feeding the birds. She even got Red all steamed up about it and the last I noticed he was working on a bird feeder plan that he will come back when he is hungry enough.
cleaning up and repairing the garden tools. Red thought that he could overhaul the power mower and took it all to pieces, then decided that he could not get it together again, so I'll have to take it to an expert after all. Red fixed me up some more shelves and racks so that now every tool has its special place and there is a place for flower pots, fertilizers and garden seed. It should help next year when the rush is on.

Sunday, November 28. This business of stormy Sundays is getting monotonous. I can't get my garden out of mind entirely though. I believe that I'll get out all the pictures that I took last summer, both black and white and colored slides, and classify them so that I can get what I want when I want it. It is fun to be able to relive the summer through pictures and it is certainly very useful when I want to show someone else about some kind of plant or some garden idea, to have a collection of pictures to show.

My garden this last year was very successful in many ways. I grew some nice plants, I kept my figure down to normal doing the work in the garden, I kept a healthy appetite and I kept a good outlook on life through my association with all the beautiful things in my garden. I just don't see how one can be mean or selfish in a garden.

TREES IN RELATION TO HOME PLANTING

By M. WALTER PESMAN


Texts: Micah 4:4—They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid.

Deuteronomy 20:19—Thou shalt not destroy the trees,—by forcing an axe against them;—and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life).

FROM various indications it might appear that trees are going out of style. We are getting more and more synthetic Christmas trees. Fruit comes out of a can now instead of being gathered from a plum tree or peach tree. Forests of telephone and telegraph poles supersede our live forests of yesterday. Instead of getting shade from trees next to the house, we construct overhanging eaves resembling the peak of a hunter's cap. In an Oslo park a modern sculptor places his statuary under a canopy of copper and bronze. Crown Hill Memorial Park proposes a central feature of the legendary Abraham's Oak constructed of concrete. Perhaps we can look forward to plastic tree trunks and green-painted leaves (plus gorgeously colored blossoms) placed at the center of an artificial rock garden done neatly in plaster of Paris. When that time comes, this paper will form a valuable record of the quaint period when apparently logical-minded people were willing to go to all the trouble of planting small trees, growing them in places called nurseries, transplanting them, and then—can you believe it?—watering them laboriously and regularly to keep them growing until such time as they were getting too large, diseased, or what not, and had to be replaced by others, after which the whole tedious program started all over again.

Sure enough, cities are efficient tree-killers, and our desert areas of streets and stores, factories and football fields are being extended from day to day.

For that very reason it behooves us all to pay closer attention to trees around our homes.

Modern city planning, by the way, realizes the danger of treeless metropolitan areas and provides for more-or-less concentric park strips, on which the greedy subdivision may not trespass.

Lately a wave of apprehension has invaded home owners in regard to trees. The atmosphere of alarm in which we are plunged tends to fear that all our elms will be consumed by the Scolytus beetle, that maple scale and pearblight will kill the other shade trees, and that the red spider will suck the life out of all that is left.

Let me begin then, with a word of courage for home-owners: we are finding remedies and resistant trees and shrubs just as fast as insects and disease combine to give us new scares. Let us plant with a full realization that no tree is 100% immune from troubles and that, just as all people are human in their frailties, so all trees are,—shall we say: "tree-ish",—and must be taken as they are, with all their good and their bad qualities. There is no tree that is one hundred percent perfect in all respects.

That in itself makes it all the more necessary for us to be as intelligent as possible in our selection and in the proper location for each tree. In home grounds each tree should be in a place and a kind that can be defended against all criticism.

With that precept in mind we need to make a distinction in regard to the purpose for which each tree is planted. Roughly speaking, four types of usefulness stand out. A tree may be:

1. A Parking Tree, primarily for improving the street's appearance.

2. A Framing Tree, mainly to improve the looks of our residence.

3. A Shade Tree, planted particularly for protection against heat.

4. An Ornamental Tree, its main purpose for beauty of form, leaf, fruit or blossom.

Naturally, a tree may perform two, three, or all these functions.

Parking Trees, like the old grey mare, are not what they used to be. In fact, in modern usage,—again like the old grey mare,—they may have ceased to be altogether. With a curb sidewalk and a collection of one-story homes, a continuous row of street trees often becomes meaningless.

Where overhead wires interfere with tall trees, such rows are particularly impractical. As a result we now find hawthorns, crabapples and mountain ash as street trees in modern subdivisions, while the older portions of a city may still feature elm, honeylocust, maple, ash, or other tall trees; but where they are topped annually to keep them below the telephone wires, their effect is far from beautiful.

Where high overhead wires interfere with tall trees, such rows are particularly impractical. As a result we now find hawthorns, crabapples and mountain ash as street trees in modern subdivisions, while the older portions of a city may still feature elm, honeylocust, maple, ash, or other tall trees; but where they are topped annually to keep them below the telephone wires, their effect is far from beautiful.

Let us not misunderstand each other at this point. I am in perfect agreement with the desirability of small trees (or no street trees) in a neighborhood of low homes, or where overhead wires are unavoidable. But let us not give blind obedience to poles and wires, as if they had a prime, unquestioned right to invade any location. Proper planning is often possible and always of prime importance; it can frequently place wires in alleys or in the rear, and it can locate poles in spots where they least interfere with important views. Let us give these a fair chance. When they do not change the beauty of the street we may even arrive at an underground wire system or a wireless distribution of electric energy. No public service is to have dictatorial power as a byproduct of electric power.
The same desirability of proper planning enters into the type of tree and its continuity. Washington, D. C. has shown how beautiful a unified street planting can be. A few other towns and cities have taken steps to plan street trees by the block. There may be a certain charm in variety of street tree planting depending on the whim of each home owner; in most cases the result is not charm, but chaos. On the other hand, how beautiful Denver might become if we had definite blocks set aside for the planting of honey locust, red oaks, mountain ash, Washington Thorn, and linden, just to give an illustration. And how much future trouble could be avoided by planting them at reasonable distances apart instead of crowding them as they have been so often in the past.

One more possibility should be pointed out. Row planting is logical in most street tree pictures; in special blocks, however, a few individual, well-placed specimens may set off the character of well-designed homes or groups of houses. A subdivider with good taste and broad vision can create a beautiful picture, which cannot help but result in good financial returns. Once we are willing to break with precedent, new possibilities loom up. Slavish following of the past in tree planting becomes particularly foolish where home building itself has broken away from the earlier pattern.

A Framing Tree may be a misnomer in certain cases; in general however, most homes profit from one or two trees or tree groups in close proximity, so placed as to form at least a part border, and thus to create a more beautiful picture. Notice that most architects, in submitting their plans, will sketch in such framing trees. Notice also that such sketching trees, are often non-descriptive as to botanical variety, to be sure, but do conform with the architecture as to character and scale. Cottonwoods are not of a size to harmonize with small buildings; they might even succeed in pointing up their smallness.

So here again, we find that the modern tendency is toward the smaller type of tree, as it was found to be with street trees. Russian olives, I find are much more favored now than they were ten years ago. Pinyon Pines, hawthorns, and various Varnish trees, fruit trees are wanted more and more.

The exact location of these "framing trees" is rather important. You will realize that our home is first seen from an oblique angle, as we approach it from either side. That angle then, is the important one to be considered in framing. Generally speaking, trees or tree groups will look best near the corners of the home at a 45 degree angle from either wall. As luck will have it, that location is also apt to block out the view to your neighbor's house at the same time. And, better yet, if it happens to be the southwest corner, such a tree may give shade just where shade is wanted most.

With that we have come to the next group, that of Shade Trees. For their location we might well watch the behavior of our pet dog. He will find shady spots and so will we. Our homes should furnish both to give the maximum comfort and usefulness. In this, our deciduous trees have it over our evergreens: they let the sun in on wintry days. Honeysuckles and Kentucky Coffeetrees are ideal in that respect: shade in summer, sun in winter. For heavier shade, linden, sycamore and Norway maple come to mind. Catalpa can be planted in the shade of other trees and so provide a double dose.

Unless you object to slower growth, Red Oak, (and other oaks) Hackberry, and Black Walnut should have strong consideration. On the other extreme, are willows and poplars with almost immediate effect but with all the disadvantages of fast-growing trees: they are gross feeders, plug up any sewer pipes found anywhere in the neighborhood, are apt to be brittle and subject to breakage in snowstorms and windstorms. Chinese elms belong in this group,—with a vengeance! They are good for a couple of hours' controversy at any tree conference.

Good little boys and girls are apt to keep the best part of the meal to the last. And so we have kept Ornamental Trees for our dessert. Not that the previously mentioned types are not ornamental, but that a certain group is set aside in our mind as particularly useful for locations that are focal points as we call them sometimes.

Ornamental trees, like many ornamental girls, have learned to display their charms to catch your eye at certain psychological times. Mercifully, in their case, is not enough. People do not plant weeping white birches for shade, or Dolga crabs for picking-apples. Many of us are even willing to put up with the "day after" effect of a Bechtel Flowering Crab since they are so dazzling while they are displaying party-dress.

Almost invariably we think of blossoms when talking of Ornamental Trees. All crabapples are outstanding in this way, so are all hawthorns. (Paul's Scarlet Haw is a "knock-out" when in full bloom). Next come Mountain Ash, Japanese Varnish Tree, flowering Plums, and almost all fruit trees. Who cares if the apples are too small in fall, if the blossoms in spring are cheering to us. We might even risk a number of spring frosts in the hope that our peaches and apricots will bloom once in four years. Of course, you might object to the falling blossoms of catalpa and horse chestnut, or to the "mess" they make in fruit. But that type of gardener would not have too much use for merely ornamental trees in the first place.

Colorful foliage is another attraction. That is why Schwedler Maple steals the show every spring. We have hopes that the new patented "Crimson King" will live up to its expectation, since it retains its color all summer, instead of "greening out" as does the Schwedler. Variegated Boxelder has been known in Europe for a long time; it should be used more here in special spots.

Just because Russian Olives are so easily grown, they are apt to be overlooked among good foliage trees. Let us not forget that their effect against a blue Colorado sky, or against evergreens is most striking. Buffaloberry and Sea Buckthorn are smaller, but have the same silvery foliage. Purple beechn and Japanese maples are hardly safe in the Rocky Mountain region. Prunus newmanni is good, but hardly tall enough to be called a tree.

Switching from color in ornamental trees to form and texture, we arrive at the Weepers. "Why can't I have a Weeping Golden Willow in my garden?" It is a very common query, and the answer is equally common: "You certainly can, if you are willing to pay the price. Willows are fast growing, brittle, and have an uncanny propensiy of finding and stopping up sewer pipes". In other words, you can plant golden weeping willows on your own peril,—which, after all, is quite reasonable. (Who else's peril?)

White Weeping Birch is much bet-
ter-behaved, but is one of those delicate creatures, that must be petted along, especially on first being planted. Weeping Mulberries are imitating a little children’s playhouse in their shape. Camperdown Elm is a grafted weeping elm, whose branches resemble a sloping roof. It has a rather weird appearance, but isn’t half as weird as the Weeping Mountain Ash, whose branches resemble nothing so much as a nest of huge wriggling snakes. Well, there’s no accounting for taste, and if anybody wants to imitate the garden of Eden at his home, perhaps the snake has a perfect right to be represented.

In the past, various evergreens like box and yew have been fashioned into the shapes of peacocks, roosters and corkscrews, so—what?

It is called “topiary work,” and just between us, it is not too far removed from the close haircut trimming that is often given to junipers and arbor-vitae. Too many junipers look as if they had just been unpacked from a neatly-painted children’s Noah’s Ark, and dropped in the most conspicuous place little Johnny could find.

With that, we have accidentally arrived at the topic of evergreens for Home planting. It is not too easy to work in evergreens into a private garden in such a way as to make them look at home. Many people can only think of evergreens as belonging in the mountains.

To make it more difficult: the most spectacular evergreen, our Colorado Blue Spruce, seems to have a tendency of telling everybody in its neighborhood: “Look at me, look at me!” Instead of cooperating with its surroundings, it wants to dominate, both by its shape and by its striking color. A group of spruces is a bit more cooperative.

Pines are less dominating. Most of them, however, have this in common with most spruces, that they get too large for the average home. Pinyon Pine is the blessed exception: it keeps in scale, it has a good shape, and it is not difficult to grow.

Upright junipers of numerous kinds have their place, sometimes as specimen trees, more often in combination with low evergreens, or with deciduous plant material. Most of us can take lessons from the way nature combines its plants, not at evenly set distances, not in straight rows, but in mixed plantings of all kinds of heights and textures, and colors during the season.

Incidentally, we should never fail to take advantage of the “evergreen” quality, by planting colorful things in combination with our conifers. Red dogwood for winter color, forsythia for early spring, viburnums or sumacs for fall.

Perhaps, since I started with a text, you expect me to wind up with an admonition,—perhaps to the effect that we should plant as many trees as possible around the house.

As a landscape architect with an inordinate sense of integrity I cannot conscientiously do so, even at a tree conference.

While the lack of trees gives one a feeling of desolation, especially in a city that is surrounded by our great open plains,—too many trees, crowded together without adequate planning, are almost as unpleasant. On even a large city lot a dozen trees go a long way; half a dozen, carefully placed, may act as parking trees, provide shade where needed, furnish proper framing and provide ornamentation on the average home plot. Special occasions need special treatment.

There may be situations where a sort of tree grove is called for, consisting of closely planted trees at irregular distances. Sometimes a few trunks, close together, create a group that has infinitely more character than a stereotype planting, regularly spaced so as to give each tree a chance to spread out in all directions. Nature does not use a tape measure in spacing her trees.

In a group that has grown up together, each tree accommodates itself to its neighbor. We aim for pleasant group planting in a well-landscaped home, rather than a crop of individual specimen trees. This makes for unity in the plan.

By the same token a landscape architect is careful not to specify one each of a conglomerate of types and species. After all, a home garden should be something pleasant to look at,—not just a collection of plants, no matter how well grown or how interesting each in itself might be.

At the beginning we pointed out that many functions of trees are being taken over by mechanical means: we can get some shade, some beauty, some interesting sky-tracery,—without the aid of trees. On the other hand we have tried to point out that tree planting can be meaningless or characterless. The point is that we should not be satisfied until we have com-

The solution is really quite simple, if only we just plant the right tree in the right spot. Each tree will then fulfill its function in making of our grounds a most essential part of the home itself.

Binesed their full beauty and their full utility.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER’S BOOK OF BULBS.
Written by T. H. Everett of the New York Botanical Garden

There are many books on bulbs on the shelves at Horticulture House, but this new book is a valuable new addition. It tells all about all kinds of bulbs; how to grow them, how to keep them healthy, how to use the flowers. Almost every page has a picture in beautiful full color. It is a beautiful and useful book. The author has been horticulturist for the famed New York Botanical Garden since 1932. He knows his bulbs and knows how to tell about them. You will enjoy this new book.

If you have failed to water your evergreens during the summer, be sure to water this fall.

A few carefully selected and placed evergreens will give a year around effect and will make a good background for the brighter colors of summer. Deciduous trees and shrubs, if carefully chosen, will make their own display of fruit, flowers and foliage in season, and will still add to the pleasing appearance, even when out of leaf.

In winter, when plants are dormant, it is especially important that lines and proportions be carefully considered. The outline of a walk, or a platform or fountain, when properly designed, may be very beautiful, even when covered by snow.

Satisfying year-around gardens don’t just happen!

In our enthusiasm for the “kill-all” qualities of some of the new and powerful insecticides let us not forget that a material that kills the most insects, by also destroying more natural predators, may do much more harm than good.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHADE TREES
For Irrigated Areas 4000 to 6000 Feet

LARGE TREES

Class No. 1 (80% perfect)
Acer negundo-Boxelder
Ginkgo biloba—Ginkgo
Iboga chinensis—Butternut
Liriodendron tulipifera—Tuliptree
Populus alba—Silver Poplar
Populus alba hellebora—Bolkena Poplar
Populus angustifolia—Narrowleaf Poplar
Populus canadensis—Carolina Poplar
Populus deltoids—Missouri Poplar
Salix pentandra—Laurel Willow
Sorbus aucuparia—European Mountainash
Tilia americana—American Linden
Ulmus americana—American Elm

Class No. 2 (60% perfect)
Acer platanoides—Norway Maple
Acer platanoides Schwedleri—Schwedler Maple
Acer saccharinum—Syrup Maple
Acer saccharinum lacinatum—C sauces Sugar Maple
Betula papyrifera—Paper Birch
Betula pendula—European White Birch
Betula pendula gracios—C Leafless Weeping Birch
Betula populifolia—Gray Birch
Catalpa speciosa—Western Catalpa
Crataegus crusgalli—Cockspur Hawthorn
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenopyrum—Washington Hawthorn
Elaeagnus angustifolia—Russianolive
Koelreuteria paniculata—Goldenrain Tree
Malus sp.—Dolgo Crabapple
Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus rubra—White Oak
Quercus rubra—American White Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

Class No. 3 (40% perfect)
Acer pectinatum—Planter's Maple
Acer pensylvanicum—Green Ash
Betula nigra—Eastern Black Walnut
Celtis occidentalis—Hackberry
Celtis occidentalis—Honeylocust
Gleditsia triacanthus—Honeylocust
Populus deltoids—Missouri Poplar
Populus nigra—Lombardy Poplar
Populus nigra—Chinese Poplar
Salix—Willows

SMALL TREES

Class No. 1
Acer Ginnala—Amur Maple
Catalpa ovata—Chinese Catalpa
Crataegus speciosa—Northern Catalpa
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenoicum—Washington Hawthorn
Elaeagnus angustifolia—Russianolive
Koelreuteria paniculata—Goldenrain Tree
Malus sp.—Dolgo Crabapple
Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

Class No. 2
Acer negundo—Boxelder
Acer platanoides—Norway Maple
Acer saccharinum—Syrup Maple
Acer saccharinum lacinatum—C sauces Sugar Maple
Betula papyrifera—Paper Birch
Betula pendula—European White Birch
Betula pendula gracios—C Leafless Weeping Birch
Betula populifolia—Gray Birch
Catalpa speciosa—Western Catalpa
Crataegus crusgalli—Cockspur Hawthorn
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenoicum—Washington Hawthorn
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Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
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Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

Class No. 3
Alnus glutinosa—European Alder
Betula fontinalis—Water Birch
Celtis occidentalis—Hackberry
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenoicum—Washington Hawthorn
Elaeagnus angustifolia—Russianolive
Koelreuteria paniculata—Goldenrain Tree
Malus sp.—Dolgo Crabapple
Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

For High Altitude Mountain Areas 6000 to 9000 Feet
(In many very high towns, the native evergreens are the only street trees possible.)

LARGE TREES

Class No. 1
Populus angustifolia—Narrowleaf Poplar
Populus asper-—Smoothbark Poplar

Class No. 2
Populus deltoids—Missouri Poplar
Salix—Willows

SMALL TREES

Class No. 1
Alnus incana—Cottonwood
Betula pendula—European White Birch
Catalpa ovata—Chinese Catalpa
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenoicum—Washington Hawthorn
Elaeagnus angustifolia—Russianolive
Koelreuteria paniculata—Goldenrain Tree
Malus sp.—Dolgo Crabapple
Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

Class No. 2
Acer negundo—Boxelder
Acer saccharinum—Syrup Maple
Acer saccharinum lacinatum—C sauces Sugar Maple
Betula papyrifera—Paper Birch
Betula pendula—European White Birch
Betula pendula gracios—C Leafless Weeping Birch
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Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

Class No. 3
Alnus incana—Cottonwood
Betula martini—Black Birch
Catalpa ovata—Chinese Catalpa
Crataegus mollis—Downy Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenoicum—Washington Hawthorn
Elaeagnus angustifolia—Russianolive
Koelreuteria paniculata—Goldenrain Tree
Malus sp.—Dolgo Crabapple
Malus sp.—Hops Crabapple
Malus sp.—Redsilver Crabapple
Prunus cerasus—Sour Cherries
Prunus cerasus—Siberian Crabapple
Prunus sargentii—Cottonless Cottonwood
Quercus macrocarpa—Bur Oak
Quercus velutina—Black Oak
Ulmus pumila—Siberian Elm

For Dry Plains Areas 3500 to 5000 Feet

LARGE TREES

Class No. 1
Malus purpurea—Ely Crabapple
Malus alba—Cl. Weeping Mulberry
Populus tremuloides—Quaking Aspen
Prunus sibirica—Siberian Apricot
Repinis neomexicana—New Mexican Locust
Salix pentandra—Laurel Willow
Syringa japonica—Japanese Tree Lilac

Class No. 2
Malus purpurea—Ely Crabapple
Malus alba—Cl. Weeping Mulberry
Populus tremuloides—Quaking Aspen
Prunus sibirica—Siberian Apricot
Repinis neomexicana—New Mexican Locust
Salix pentandra—Laurel Willow
Syringa japonica—Japanese Tree Lilac

SMALL TREES

Class No. 1
Elagaeus angustifolia—Russianolive
Prunus americana—American Plum

In Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission made this statement in March: "You are now subject to arrest if you throw anything on or along any public highway, parkway or railroad right of way anywhere in the state under a new law enacted by the last legislature."
Acer pseudo platanus, PLAIN TREE MAPLE—Difficult, as two above.


Acer saccharinum, CI. CUTLEAF WEEPING MAPLE—A little more difficult to establish, but makes a beautiful tree of rather “light” effect when given favorable conditions.

Acer saccharinum, SUGAR or HARD MAPLE—Similar to Norway Maple. Good fall color.

Aesculus glabra, OHIO BUCKEYE—A tree hard to establish, but of beautiful shape and very attractive in flower.

Aesculus hippocastanum, COMMON HORSECHESTNUT—More attractive bloom and shape than the Buckeye, but not as easily established.

Aesculus octandra, YELLOW BUCKEYE—Symmetrical shape, large flower heads. Slow growing and hard to transplant.

Ailanthus altissima, TREE OF HEAVEN—Will grow under difficult city conditions of smoke and poor soil. Attractive foliage and fruit. Suckers from the roots, weedy growth.

Ahus glutinosa, EUROPEAN ALDER—Only a few trees have been successful here.

Ahus tenuifolia, Thinleaf or MOUNTAIN ALDER—Easily trained as a tree. Very hardy and attractive.

Acer campestre, HEDGE MAPLE—Beautiful small tree, hard to establish.

Acer ginnala, AMUR MAPLE—Nice small tree with brilliant red fall color.

Acer glabrum, ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAPLE—Makes a nice hardy, small tree.

Acer negundo, BOXELDER—Short-lived native tree. Useful where nothing else will grow. Susceptible to damage by insects and diseases, and of ragged appearance when older.

Acer platanoides, NORWAY MAPLE—Difficult to establish and subject to sunscald, but with favorable conditions it makes a fine tree.

Acer platanoides, CI. SCHWEDLER MAPLE—Leaves red in spring. Very beautiful but slow growing and hard to establish.

Winter buds and last year’s seed “cones” of the Mountain Alder
Betula papyrifera, PAPER BIRCH—Has only been tried by a few, but has been rather successful in most places. Clean white bark.

Betula pendula, EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—Seems to be more difficult than the cutleaf form. Subject to borers and disease.

Betula pendula, CI. CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH—Beautiful, clean, light tree. In a class by itself. Difficult to establish and sensitive to severe drought. Has some serious pests.

Betula populifolia GRAY BIRCH—Small irregular tree with gray-white bark.

Caragana arborescens SIBERIAN PEASHRUB—Fine foliage and small yellow flowers. Very hardy and drought resistant. Usually a large shrub.

Carpinus betulus, EUROPEAN HORNBEAM—Slow growing, clean tree. Difficult to start. Needs well drained soil.

Catalpa bignonioides, CI. UMBRELLA CATALPA—A small formal tree. Likely to winterkill in bad seasons.

Catalpa ovata, CHINESE CATALPA—Interesting and beautiful tree. Smaller than Western Catalpa.

Catalpa speciosa, NORTHERN or WESTERN CATALPA—Loved because of its beautiful flowers, large leaves and picturesque seed pods. Hated for its dropping flowers, pods and leaves. Has irregular habit of growth and winterkills to the ground often when young.

Celtis occidentalis, COMMON HACKBERRY—A slow-growing, drought-resistant tree. Difficult to establish and sometimes has leaf galls. Survives storms and attacks of pests.


Cladrastis lutea, AMERICAN YELLOWWOOD—Uncommon tree here, but is hardy in some locations.

Crataegus coloradensis, COLORADO HAWTHORN—Slow growing but long lived. Beautiful in flower, fruit and foliage.

Crataegus crusgalli, COCKSPUR HAWTHORN—Distinctive low, round-headed shape. Dark red fruit, small but numerous and hang on until winter.

Crataegus mollis, DOWNY HAWTHORN—Good as a tall shrub or single-stemmed tree. Large red fruit in fall.

Crataegus oxyacantha, ENGLISH HAWTHORN—Beautiful cut leaves, white flowers and red fruit. Most subject to blight.

Crataegus oxyacantha, CI. PAULS SCARLET THORN—Very attractive double red flowers, when it does bloom, but subject to blight and difficult to establish.

Crataegus phaenopyrum, WASHINGTON HAWTHORN—Nice shape and leaf. Good for Colorado. Red fruit remain all winter, similar to Holly.

Crataegus punctata, DOTTED HAWTHORN—Good flowers and fruit. Hard to transplant and slow growing.

Crataegus saligna, WILLOW HAWTHORN—A native species with black fruit and narrow leaves.
Elaeagnus angustifolia, RUSSIAN OLIVE—A tree with picturesque habit of growth and attractive silver leaves. Useful for foliage contrasts. Very hardy and adaptable to many uses.

Euonymus europaeus, EUROPEAN EUONYMUS—Attractive orange and red fruit hangs on late. Usually quite hardy.

Fagus sylvatica, EUROPEAN BEECH—A beautiful tree in the east but most unhappy in our soil and climate.

Gleditsia triacanthus, HONEYLOCUST—Probably the best all-around tree for this area. A little hard to move and slow to grow, but will survive under difficult conditions. The species has large compound thorns, but there is a thornless variety which is preferred by many. Tiny flowers and large seed pods. Thin shade. Interesting shape. The Moraine Locust is a thornless and podless type.

Gymnocladus dioicus, KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—Deep rooted and slow growing. Makes a nice shaped tree of bold appearance.

Juglans cinerea, BUTTERNUT—Extremely slow growing and difficult to become established.

Fraxinus americana, WHITE ASH—A stiff “heavy” tree. Slow growing and will stand much abuse. Not as hardy as green ash, but better shape.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata, GREEN ASH—Preferred by most horticulturists to other species of ash. Drought resistant. Irregular shape.

Ginkgo biloba, GINKGO—The most ancient of trees, unusual fan-shaped leaves. Usually very difficult and unhappy here.

Gleditsia triacanthus, HONEYLOCUST—Probably the best all-around tree for this area. A little hard to move and slow to grow, but will survive under difficult conditions. The species has large compound thorns, but there is a thornless variety which is preferred by many. Tiny flowers and large seed pods. Thin shade. Interesting shape. The Moraine Locust is a thornless and podless type.


Koelreuteria paniculata, PANICLED GOLDRAIN TREE—Kills back frequently, but once established makes a wonderful show of flowers and fruit.


Liriodendron tulipifera, TULIPTREE—There have been many attempts to raise this tree, with few successes. Unusual shaped leaves and tulip-like flowers.
Malus, CRABAPPLE — (Including Arnold, Carmine, Parkman, Tea, Aldenham, Scheidecker and other similar species and varieties.)—Beautiful flowers and interesting fruits. Winterkill and blight. 

Malus sp., Cl. DOLGO CRABAPPLE—White flowers and brilliant red apples which are as good for jelly as they are good to look at. One of the hardiest and blight resistant. Good to use for espalier. 


Malus loricuda, SIBERIAN CRABAPPLE—Has been considered a dependable tree for fruit and flowers, but lately has been badly damaged by blight. 

Malus floribunda, JAPANESE FLOWERING CRABAPPLE—Very beautiful pink flowers. Subject to fireblight damage. 

Malus ioensis, Cl. BECHTEL CRABAPPLE—Has double light pink flowers almost cover the tree. No fruit. The faded petals hang on for a long time making a dirty effect. 

Malus ioensis, PRAIRIE CRABAPPLE—The parent of the Bechtel. Single light pink flowers which fall when faded. Variable in habit but always beautiful. 

Malus purpurea, Cl. NIEDZWETZKYANA CRABAPPLE—The Red-vein Crab. Usually hardy and attractive here. 

Malus pumila, Cl. ELEY CRABAPPLE—Light rose-red bloom. Somewhat similar to Hopa but more spreading habit of growth. Quite hardy. 

Morus alba, Cl. WEEPING MULBERRY—A formal “upside-down” tree. Frequently kills back. 

Morus alba tatarica and rubra, RUSSIAN AND RED MULBERRY—Attractive foliage and fruit. Fruit edible by birds and man, but may become a nuisance. Often partly winterkills. 

Platanus occidentalis, SYCAMORE or AMERICAN PLANETREE—Slow growing and kills back frequently when young. When established it makes a beautiful large tree. Subject to chlorosis in alkaline soils. 

Populus acuminata, SMOOTHBARK POPLAR—Of neat and clean appearance and rather upright growth. Fast growing and shallow roots. 

Populus deltoides missouriensis, BALSAM POPLAR—A small native from higher altitudes. Will grow here but not as good as others. 

Populus canadensis eugenei, CAROLINA POPLAR—Extensively planted a few years ago. Furnishes quick shade but soon begins to go bad. Native cottonwood is better.
**Populus grandidentata**, BIGTOOTH ASPEN — A larger sized eastern Aspen.

**Populus nigra**, Cl. LOMBARDY POPLAR — The familiar upright poplar of old gardens. Subject to attacks of scale and disease.

**Populus sergentii**, Plains Poplar or WESTERN BROADLEAF COTTONWOOD — The most distinctive native tree of this area. Must have plenty of room as it soon grows arge and spreading. Grafts or cuttings from male or staminate trees should be used to start all cottonwoods to avoid the objectionable cotton. Shallow rooted.

**Populus simoni**, CHINESE or SIMON POPLAR — Of upright shape similar to Bolleana and Lombardy. Some think it is better, but it still has all the faults of the poplars.

**Populus tremuloides**, QUAKING ASPEN — A beautiful native but is difficult to transplant and very subject to attacks of scale.

**Prunus americana**, AMERICAN PLUM — A shrub or tree of low rambling habit. Beautiful in flower and sometimes bears good fruit.

**Prunus serotina**, BLACK CHERRY — When established it makes a tall clean tree. Tender bark and difficult root system makes it hard to move when large. Great bloom and flowers.

**Prunus subhirta**, SIBERIAN APRICOT — Attractive foliage, flowers and sometimes fruit. Blooms so early that fruit is often killed.

**Quercus alba**, WHITE OAK — Very slow growing and hard to move.

**Quercus coccinea**, SCARLET OAK — Requires a rich, slightly acid soil. Very beautiful especially in fall color.

**Quercus falcata**, SOUTHERN RED OAK — Difficult, but beautiful when established. Good fall color.

**Quercus ilex**, PIN OAK — As with all of the black oak type, this one does not like our soil, but when conditions are suitable it makes a beautiful tree with good fall color.

**Rhus typhina**, STAGHORN SUMAC — Easily trained as a tree. Very easy to grow, but shallow-rooted and short-lived. For quick temporary effects.

Robinia neomexicana, NEW MEXICAN LOCUST — Attractive pink flowers. Quite hardy and easy to grow. Soon damaged by locust borers.

Salix alba, WHITE WILLOW — All the willows are rank feeders and will choke out adjoining plants and stop up sewer lines. Most are short lived and subject to storm damage and insects.

Salix amygdaloides, PEACHLEAF WILLOW — A low native willow for moist places where other trees will not grow.

Salix babylonica, BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW — A striking weeping kind.

Salix babylonica, Cl. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW — The most beautiful of the willows. Planted by water in large grounds it is very effective, but it is too rank a grower for most city yards.

**Quercus robur**, ENGLISH OAK — A few specimens have become established around Denver and are doing well.

**Salix alba vitellina**, YELLOWSTEM WILLOW — Striking for its winter color.

**Sophora japonica**, JAPANESE PAGODA TREE — Attractive leaves and flowers. Several are established in Denver parks.

**Sorbus americana**, MOUNTAIN ASH — A beautiful tree when established. Subject to sunscald and blight.

**Salix nigra**, BLACK WILLOW — A native tree of stream banks.

**Salix pentandra**, LAUREL WILLOW — Attractive glossy leaves. Has all the faults of other willows.

**Salix amygdaloides**, PEACHLEAF WILLOW — Attractive leaves and flowers. Several are established in Denver parks.

**Salix palustris**, PIN OAK — As with all of the black oak type, this one does not like our soil, but when conditions are suitable it makes a beautiful tree with good fall color.

**Salix robus**, ENGLISH OAK — A few specimens have become established around Denver and are doing well.

**Rhhus typhina**, STAGHORN SUMAC — Easily trained as a tree. Very easy to grow, but shallow-rooted and short-lived. For quick temporary effects.
orange-red fruits. Tender bark of trunk must be shaded when young.

_Sorbus hybridra, OAKLEAF MOUNTAINASH—Similar to European mountainash but has entire leaves.

_Syringa japonica, JAPANESE TREE LILAC—A clean small tree of slow growth and very hardy. Large heads of creamy white flowers.

_Tilia americana, AMERICAN LINDE—One of our most beautiful trees in leaf, bark and shape. Has tender bark, so should be protected for some time after transplanting.

_Tilia cordata, LITTLE LEAF LINDE—Some think this is the best of the lindens, but it is not well known. Dense, slow growth.

_Tilia europea, EUROPEAN LINDE—More tender barked than the American, but usually a better shape. A beautiful tree.

_Ulmus americana, AMERICAN ELM—Our most common shade and street tree. Must be regularly sprayed to control elm scale, and sometimes is bothered by aphids, but still is one of our best trees.

_Ulmus americana, Cl. AUGUSTINE—A new vertical form which will help take the place of the upright poplars.

_Ulmus procera, ENGLISH ELM—More upright and symmetrical than the American. Less subject to breakage but sometimes sends up suckers from the roots. Subject to attacks of elm scale.

_Ulmus pumila, CHINESE or SIBERIAN ELM—Has been our most popular elm for several years, but is losing favor because of its breakage in storms. Grown slowly under dryland conditions it makes a good tree. With irrigation it grows very rapidly and must be carefully trimmed each year to avoid storm damage.
SHOULD A NURSERYMAN EXPLAIN THE SECRET OF RAISING DELPHINIUM FROM SEED

By Helen Fowler

WHAT secret? There is no trick in raising Delphinium from seed, in fact this is the only way to have enough of this valuable plant for our gardens. I am asked, "Is that why I have to pay so much for my Delphinium plants?" Let's see.

The seed bed may be in the open ground in a cold frame or a flat may be used. The soil cannot be prepared too carefully; this preparation requires more understanding than work. The seeds are planted in the autumn or early fall, the soil must be such as to carry on the sensitive baby plants all winter. It should be made up as follows: 2 parts good soil, 1 part leafmold and 1 part sand (more sand if soil is on the heavy side). Heavy soil should not be used for the germination of any seed, whatsoever. Of course this combination need not be exact. The average gardener uses a flat and in this case the soil should be brought to within one inch of the finished surface, which might be sprinkled with a light mixture of charcoal and sulphur. I do not always use this latter but it is best to do so.

Before planting, the soil should be leveled and made very smooth and peppery fine, making it neither too wet nor too dry but just moist. Something very important follows so read carefully—it relates to the amount of soil which should be used to cover the seed.

Use just enough so that the first watering, which should be heavy, shall not expose the seed. Burlap is excellent for a covering. After this first watering it is well to raise the burlap to be sure all seeds are covered. If any should be discovered, add enough sand to cover and pat down with palm of the hand. It takes from 2 to 4 weeks for Delphinium to germinate in Colorado. Around this time, you might look under the burlap again to see what is happening. You will find half have germinated.

Do not allow burlap to remain on too long for if you wait until you feel all seeds should be up, those coming through first will have grown too tall and will have penetrated the burlap and when covering is removed, these plants will come up with it, incurring thereby a big loss. You may expect the rest of the seeds to come through, even after cover is taken off, with careful watering. If fresh seed has been used, a high percentage of germination might be looked for.

You see now that it is not in the raising Delphinium from seed where the cost lies for the nurseryman—it is from this time on—he must know just when seedlings should be moved, understand the basic elements of the soil and in what proportion they should be used, what mulching really means to the plants and should aim at tall plants or fine flowers or both; he must know all of the details of Delphinium culture and fully understand every principle of plant growth. Perhaps you can see now what it costs the grower to raise a fine Delphinium plant, to produce a young, virile, two-year-old clump, ready to give all its beauty to the buyer its first year in his garden.

LIST OF BOOKS JUST RECEIVED AT THE LIBRARY

By Helen Fowler


“Amaryllis and How to Grow Them” by Peggie Schulz.

“Gloxinias and How to Grow Them” by Peggie Schulz. These two plants are brilliant, colorful and handsome for your window garden. You are told how to make them bloom, and continue blooming.

“Flower Arrangements for Churches” by Adelaid B. Wilson, explains the principles of color and design in relation to church architecture. The author has had long experience in church work. Her anecdotes add a light touch to her fine advice. For every type of church and every season. Many photographs demonstrate problems and their solutions.

“How to Know the Grasses,” by Richard Pohl. New. Here are illustrated nearly 300 kinds of grasses—all those that are most likely to meet you. You will be thrilled by this book. It has a fine index and a pictured glossary.

“Southwest Gardening” from the University of New Mexico Press, written by Rosalie Doolittle and Harriett Tiedebol. It took 3 years to get this work out. This book is different, and filled with fine lists. Many things mentioned will apply to our area.


Sunset “Patio Book”—How to plan a garden living room, ideas for patio building and lanais. Excellent, new.

Sunset “How to Build Walls,
If you are looking for a "Complete Book of Bulbs" it is F. F. Rockwell’s and Esther Grayson’s, his wife. This book not only tells you how to succeed with these bulbs, but shows you how. The details of planting, planning and culture are so clearly presented that even the beginner can readily follow them. The authors’ garden at Nyack, New York, has long been famous for its displays of daffodils, tulips and about every other bulb. Mr. Rockwell has served as editor in chief of The Home Garden magazine, was for ten years garden editor for the New York Times and has written over twenty garden books.

"The Concise Encyclopedia of Favorite Flowers"—A full reference to over 100 annuals, biennials and bulbs chosen for their garden beauty. It is edited by Montague Free. The common and botanical names of each genus, species and variety together with a unique phonetic key to pronunciation is given. There are some charming wash drawings of the choicest blossoms.

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Question—I tried Wilson’s monkshood with very little effect in the back of my perennial border. What do you suggest? Dr. Sodergreen, Mpls., Minn.

Answer—In making use of Aconitum wilsonii, it should be remembered that it is so tall as to belong at the back of the border; it is too slender to do much as a back ground plant. It needs a backing of wall or tall hedge or some good shrub. H.F.

See that any summer-flowering bulbs have not started into growth from dampness or heat. They should be stored in a dry place with a temperature of about 45 degrees to hold them back.

**COM word**
The last Congress closed without passing the Upper Colorado water control bill, and those who wanted it to pass say that the opposition of conservationists to the inclusion of the Echo Park dam in the bill is the thing that caused it's defeat. They blame us for delaying the important program for the control and use of water from the Upper Colorado basin. They are right in that the conservationists blocked this bill, but they have only themselves to blame for ever including dams in our National Monuments in the program. This bill might have passed with the help of these same conservationists, who are people that appreciate the conservation of water, if this unnecessary dam had not been included. It might have passed without their ever questioning the feasibility of other features, such as the possibility of producing power cheaper from coal, oilshale, or atomic power before these expensive dams could be built; or the practicability of providing irrigation water, at government expense, to land which, after the water was on it would be worth only a fraction of the cost, or the effectiveness of large dams on the lower rivers as compared to smaller dams higher upon the streams that might also be valuable for local irrigation.

The fact still remains that it is not necessary to build dams in the Dinosaur National Monument to have all the control of our water that is needed. They have never given one valid reason for doing this. The argument of excessive evaporation in other sites has been proven false and gives serious doubt to other claims made. The statement that the Echo Park dam would be a "key" dam on which the whole project depended has never been satisfactorily explained. When their plans call for selling power produced at this dam for about what it costs to produce it, it is difficult to figure how it can be made to pay even its own way, much less that of any other dams.

The recent claims that all the opposition to the dams is led by California people so that they may get more of the water that rightfully belongs to Colorado are made just to divert people from the real facts. Commercial interests in California may want more water, just as commercial interests in Colorado and Utah would ruin a fine National Monument to build dams, but the real fight against the dam was led by the Sierra Club which is a mountain and conservation club of national membership and NOT interested in California's commercial development.

The argument is still being made that flooding these canyons of the Green and Yampa would not destroy their scenic or recreational value or would even increase their values. This is such a ridiculous claim that one has cause to question the intelligence of those making it. National Parks and Monuments were set aside largely to preserve, unspoiled for all time, sections of our country which are outstanding in some natural, or scenic value. The value of these canyons is in their naturally flowing streams, rapids and the primitive wildlife and the impressive cliffs that surround them. To say that flooding only 9% of these canyons would not alter their value is comparable to saying that one might put out another's eyes and he would be little damaged because the eyes only constitute 1% of his body.

All good citizens who love their state and country should keep up the fight to preserve these canyons in the Dinosaur Monument. Write your congressmen, and ask others to do so.