

Colorado's Wonderland



SEVEN FALLS

ESTES PARK is not only the wonderland of Colorado, but it cannot be surpassed in mountain grandeur by any other district in the world. It stands unique and alone in its scenic majesty. It has a setting of marvelous beauty. Throughout the summer it is a garden of wild flowers—a veritable blaze of color that charms and fascinates the eye. And because of the variety of altitude and temperature, a single species may bloom all summer, disappearing here today, perhaps, but simultaneously appear yonder where the season is not so far advanced. The columbine, the state flower of Colorado, is one of these.

Where Acres of Flowers Bloom. These flowers are of every conceivable size, color and variety; sometimes acres upon acres in solid banks of color, at other times in huge, bright and many-colored meadow carpets. In the region above timberline, as if to relieve the bleak aspect, are found some of the flower-lovers' treasures, the blossoms of brightest hue. Mariposa lilies bloom in millions. The dainty blue-fringed gentian is found in the glacier meadows. Among the thousand other varieties blooming every season in the park are the wild red rose, buttercup, marigold, lupine, orchid, aster, anemone, sulphur flower, purple locoweed, blue beard tongue, gray mountain sage, pink shooting star, monkshood, monkey flower, wild tiger lily, iris, penstemon, stonecrop, cone flower, valerian, crane's bill, larkspur, Indian paint brush, violet and wild pansies. Through the summer months may be found also in profusion the wild strawberries, smaller than their cultivated brothers, but of much finer flavor.

A ride up Wind river trail through the sunshot woodland of whispering aspens, in the cool of a summer morning, is a rich experience to the true lover of nature and one which he will never forget. The dimensions of this new park and game preserve are 42 miles east and west by 24 miles north and south. This region has 24 miles of the continental divide and all of the Mummy range; and it touches the Rabbit Ear and Medicine Bow ranges. In it are a score of snow-capped peaks and upward of 50 glacier lakes.

Long's peak, king of the Rockies, is the central and most commanding point in this mountain world. It stands 14,271 feet above the tides and is more than 100 feet higher than Pike's peak. It has been rather fancifully named the "American Matterhorn," and when we consider that one side is actually inaccessible, perhaps it is worth the comparison, for the Matterhorn has been ascended on all sides, though its easiest line of ascent is harder to conquer than is the ordinary route of Long's peak.

The pathway winds upward through evergreen groves, mixed with aspen at the lower levels, past babbling brook and noisy waterfall, until timberline, with its battered, wind-blown trees is reached. Shortly after all tree growth ceases and still steadily climbing upward, the edge of Boulder Field is reached.

Boulder Field is well named. It is a dreary, forbidding expanse of great slabs of granite—some as much as 30 to 40 feet in length—with boulders, great and small, heaped between. Across this jumble lies the way—there is no road—and progress is simply a series of jumps from two to four feet.

Situated at the far end is the Key Hole, a great cleft in the wall of the

mountain, through which one must pass in order to climb the peak from the west side. The east face is inaccessible, as it is an enormous wall of granite, 2,000 feet high.

Peaks 3,000 Feet High. Through and beyond the Key Hole one looks down upon a grand amphitheater formed by nature. Chasm lake, which is on one side of Long's peak, at an altitude of 11,100 feet, has a setting wild as those of any lake in the world. It is a rocky rent between three granite peaks, and 3,000 feet of broken walls and precipices tower above it. The cliffs and crags above the lake have flung down wreckage and strewn its shores in fierce confusion. Here and there this wreckage is cemented together with winter's drifted snow. Miniature icebergs float in the lake all summer. Here and there are mossy spaces, scattered alpine flowers, some beds of sedge, and an occasional flock of white ptarmigan. A little the fierce wildness of this mountain world.

Three miles from Chasm lake are glaciers older than the Pyramids, yet always exposed to the sun. They include Hallet, Andrews, Tyndall, Sprague, Black and others. Hallet glacier is the largest and probably the best known and is easiest of access. The altitude of the lake is 11,100 feet, while the glacier, only three miles away, has an elevation of 14,500 feet. It is on the side of Mummy mountain, a huge mass of ice nearly two miles long and 1,000 feet high. Usually it is seen at its best in August, as it takes nearly all summer for the melting of the previous winter's snow from the surface and crevasses. When seen at this time, the solid ice glitters like blue steel in the sunlight, and one finds it hard to realize that it is mid-summer.

Glaciers, huge moraines, polished granite floors and a score of glacier lakes are but a few of the many records of the last glacial epoch. The moraines are immense mounds and ridges of rock and debris deposited by glaciers that moved through the park centuries ago. Mill's moraine, extending east from Long's peak and the moraine in Morine park are two of the principal ones. It is between Hallett and Mill's glaciers that the famous ice palaces are situated—diamond walled and ceiled, flashing and glistening. Here the frost king reigns supreme. This peculiar form of ice formation cannot be found at less than 13,000 feet, and in no other place in the world. The effect of entrance is one of striking weirdness. The tiny flame of your candle is caught by a million diamonds and reflected again and again. There is the blending brilliancy of scintillating light and fantastic shapes in frieze and fresco, the delicate crystals of elfin tracery and lace, a forest of fragile tendrils. It is a scene of regal splendor, more wonderful than anything that Aladdin ever pictured.

Bierstadt, the artist, spent months among these solitary scenes, and one of the glacier lakes bears his name. Here, for years, Lord Dunraven had large holdings. Professor Hayden, the father of the Yellowstone National park, says of Estes park: "Not only has nature amply supplied this valley with features of rare beauty, but it has distributed them that the eye of an artist may rest with satisfaction on the completed picture presented."

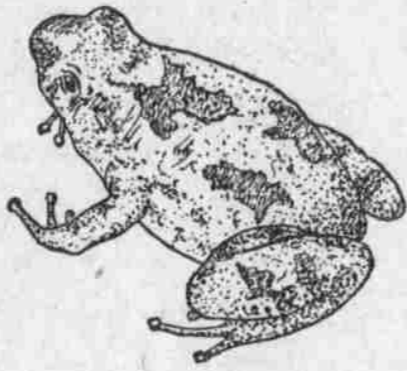
Give the average man half a chance and he will want it all.

FRIEND OF GARDENERS

Toad Is Worth Several Dollars a Season to Land Owner.

Especially Valuable to Greenhouse Men in Keeping Down Slugs, Thousand-Legged Worms and Other Harmful Insects.

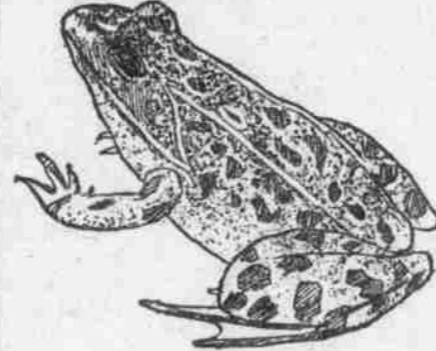
(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
The writer, and no doubt many readers of this article, had heard the statement that each toad on a farm is worth several dollars a season to the land owner. It is difficult to place an exact value on any particular beneficial species, but we are



Leopard Frog.

learning more and more to appreciate the natural enemies of our destructive insects, and when one of them shows such distinctly beneficial habits as does the toad, it deserves special consideration. Snails, grasshoppers, ants, crickets, wireworms, potato beetles, cutworms, army worm, tent caterpillars and many others of equal importance have been found in the stomach of toads. According to one authority, 77 thousand-legged worms were found in one stomach, 37 tent caterpillars in another, 65 gypsy moth caterpillars in another, and 55 army worms in a fourth. One toad had been known to eat 24 gypsy moth caterpillars in succession, and another was seen to devour 86 horseflies in less than ten minutes. Toads have many natural enemies, such as snakes, hawks, and the like, and numbers of them are killed by lawn mowers and farm machinery of various kinds. We can well afford to study toads with a view to giving them our protection. They should not be killed for sport, as many animals are, for they are too valuable. Since they must have water in which to place their eggs and nourish their young for a few weeks, it is suggested that suitable places be maintained for their convenience. A shallow cement pool, having a small but constant water supply will be greatly appreciated by the toads. For garden shelters, make shallow holes in the ground and cover with flat stones or boards. The toads will retire into these in the daytime and come forth at dusk for their nightly forays.

Toads are especially valuable to greenhouse men in keeping down slugs, thousand-legged worms, plant lice and cut worms. It has been estimated that during the 90-day period extending over May, June and July, a grown toad will consume 1,160 cutworms, 1,800 thousand legged worms, 2,160 sowbugs, 3,240 ants, 360 weevils and 350 ground beetles, the last being



Common Tree Toad.

beneficial insects. The total sum, therefore, for the 90 days is 360 beneficial insects and 9,720 injurious ones destroyed.

Why Use Plant Food?

The crops which you are growing average to mature in 60 to 90 days. The seasons are short. The plants must have their food every hour they are in the soil, and it must be available or they will not grow. If you think you can trust quick-growing crops on insoluble fertilizers, that is for you to determine, but in my judgment, taking the seasons as they go, wet and dry, hot and cold, you will find you will be the loser. You have to take a great risk as to the weather. That is the largest factor in raising crops. Can you afford to take any risk in the seed, the kind of fertilizer used, or the culture employed, factors over which you have control?

Disinfecting Cow Stables.

Disinfectants cannot destroy germs if they do not come into direct contact with them. Disinfectants should be applied in sufficient quantity to thoroughly saturate the surfaces, after the adhering particles of dirt are removed. In the application of the disinfectant in cow stables it is well to use a broom or stiff brush and thoroughly scrub the floor, feed troughs, stanchions and lower parts of the walls.

The solution can be applied to the ceilings and upper parts of the side walls with a spray pump and must be carried into any crevice and recess into which dirt can enter.

Harbor for Rats.

Boards, posts or rubbish piled up near the poultry quarters, afford too good a harbor for rats.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN WALKS

There Are Number of Excellent Chemicals or Sprays Which Can Be Used With Good Success.

(By JULIUS ERDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

It is rather a tedious process and hard on tools to remove weeds or grass from walks by hoeing or cutting them out between the stones, but there are a number of chemicals or sprays which can be used with good success.

1. Salt—Take 1 pound of salt to 1 gallon of water; boil and apply while still hot; or dry salt may be used and then watered in, but this will color the walk more or less, and is not quite so effective.

2. Crude carbolic acid, ½ ounce of the liquid to 1 gallon of water, will also destroy ants.

3. Sulphuric acid, 4-5 ounce of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Best applied with a wooden pail.

4. Take 1 pound of powdered arsenic to 3 gallons of cold water; boil and stir well. Then 7 gallons of cold water with 2 pounds of sal soda.

5. Lime and sulphur, 10 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of flowers of sulphur are boiled in iron vessel. After settling, the clear part is dipped off and used when needed.

There are also a number of commercial weed killers in the market which can be bought at seed stores. Application of weed destroyers should best be made on a hot day or night after a rain, with watering pot (sprinkler), and one good application is usually sufficient for the season. As most of them contain poison, either arsenics or acids, great care should be exercised in handling them.

PLANTS WANTED FOR WINTER

Seeds of the Primrose May Be Planted in Shallow Pots or Pans Filled With Leaf-Mold.

Make cuttings this month of all kinds of plants wanted for winter blooming, but do not allow the young



Jonquils.

plants to bloom before cold weather.

Procure a shallow pot or pan with good drainage and fill it with fine leaf-mold and good garden soil and press flat. On this surface sprinkle the seeds of the primrose. Sift a dusting of soil and cover with a piece of glass. Set at the edge of the sunlight, but not in the direct rays. Water by setting the pot in a pan of water.

Cyclamen seeds should be sown during August and September in shallow boxes or pots. They prefer light, sandy soil and gentle heat. The seed is slow to germinate and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be removed to similar boxes and the next shift is to pots. Place in a bright spot, but away from the sunshine.

The old-fashioned Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*), which is often seen in rural districts, is one of the most beautiful and chaste lilies we have. It grows two or three feet high, and its sweet flowers grow in clusters.

Lily beds must be dug two feet deep, well drained and made light with some leaf mold, or adding muck or sand.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market.

Skim milk, if fed in normal quantities, will not cause bloat in calves.

Plans are worthless unless they are properly carried out after they are made.

The time to ship poultry is when the demand is good and the market is steady.

The big, clumsy horse is the fellow that suffers from the heat most as a general rule.

Study to feed a balanced ration. Do not overlook the mineral value of each feed, especially for young stock.

Some form of power is necessary on the farm and nothing is more practical or convenient in the vast majority of cases than the gasoline engine.

Social Forms and Entertainments



For Labor Day.

Very soon now the long vacation will be over, "as Labor day ends our fun," as the small daughter said when her mother cruelly reminded her of the approach of school days. And if it had not been for the selfsame small daughter you would not have had these suggestions for what I am sure will be a novel "shower." As usual, it was "Polly" who thought and planned it all and I am merely telling you what she told me will take place in the home a week from tomorrow where the small daughter lives.

To make the day after Labor day more bearable to this child, who is fond of knowledge, but not fond of school, the members of her family and a few intimate friends who know and love the wee maid have planned a school "shower." Here are some of the gifts to be presented in all sorts of unusual ways. A very pretty little alarm clock is to be slipped into her room after she goes to sleep on Labor day night, set at 6:30. This is shower number one and is to be accompanied by a funny note, saying how the clock wishes to be a helper and must be wound up every night in order to start her right each morning. Then at the breakfast table she will find a new utility box containing all sorts of necessities in way of rubber bands, erasers and delightful surprise pencils which come in all sorts of fascinating shapes—anything in shape of a spade, a wee gun or a pistol may turn out to be a pencil. On the back of her chair will be new book straps, also a bag for her books marked with her initials. A new bag for "jacks" and a cunning little watering pot, which will turn out to be an ink bottle, will be found among the parcels. Now that sewing is taught, "Polly" said she had found just the right kind of a bag with a basket bottom which contained all the necessary sewing accessories done in the sweet Indian grass and that was to be her contribution.

Now I certainly have told you enough so that each mother may enlarge or curtail the ideas according to her needs, but all of you who have small daughters or sons may plan some sort of shower to make a more festive day of school.

Outing Party.

This last week of our summer play time is filled with all sorts of pleasant farewell parties, not the least of which is the "sunbonnet and straw hat" affair arranged by a seaside hostess. The girls are asked to wear wash frocks, and the men outing suits; when they arrive, dainty sunbonnets of pink, blue and white will be presented to the girls and large straw hats to the men, with bands of pink, blue and white. Each man is to find a girl with the bonnet to match his

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OF TULLE AND BLACK SATIN



CHARMING Parisian hat of tulle with soft crown of black satin. The tulle brim is cleverly, quite invisibly, wired and at one side there is a cluster of black and red apples.

Such frills as that shown are extremely fashionable just now. They are to be found on nearly all the best millinery models, and in many different colors. At the same time it must be admitted that those who show the magpie tints are the more successful.

The Parisiennes are once more in love with black and white effects. They have had an overdose of violent color schemes.

Clusters of fruit are to be found on some of the new hats and toques, very realistic strawberries, large bunches of currants, etc. I do not think that fruit, even of the best kind, will ever take the place of flowers on summer hats, but a little change is welcome.—Paris Correspondence of the Boston Globe.